



*Notes on the Churches of
Nottinghamshire*

John Thomas Godfrey





CHURCHES OF NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

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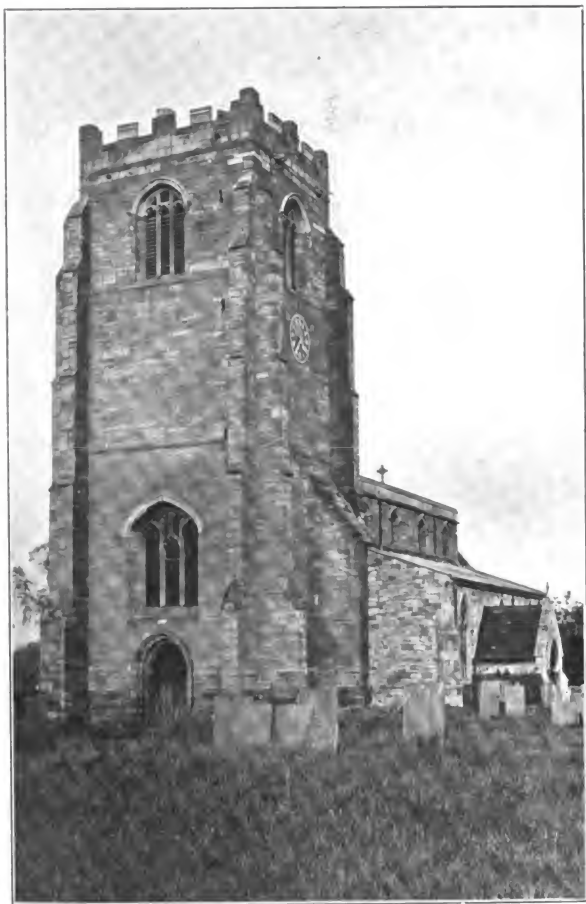
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NOTES
ON THE
CHURCHES
OF
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Hundred of Bingham.

BY
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*Author of "The History of the Parish and Priory of Lenton, Notts.":
"Notes on the Churches of Nottinghamshire, Hundred of Rushcliffe."*

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INTRODUCTION.

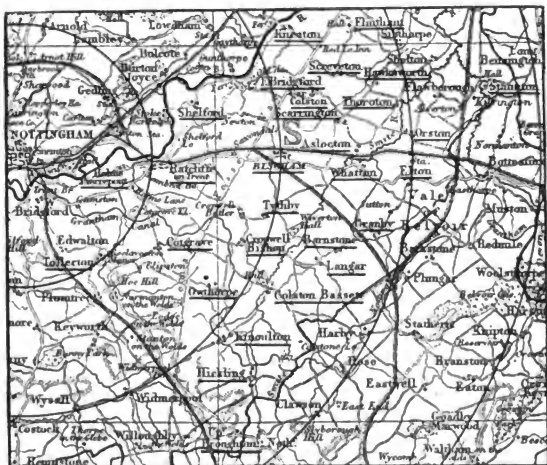
THE following collection of Notes on the Churches of the Hundred of Bingham is intended, principally, to place on permanent record the present condition of the churches in that Hundred.

The scope of the work having been fully set forth in the prospectus issued to the public, it is proposed here to give some particulars of the various sources from which the information in the following pages is drawn. Before doing so, however, it will perhaps be desirable to give some brief description of the locality.

The Hundred of Bingham forms a portion of the southern division of the County of Nottingham. On its north-west side it is divided from the Hundred of Thurgarton by the River Trent. On the west it adjoins the Hundred of Rushcliffe, on the south-east it is bounded by the County of Leicester, and on the north-east by the Hundred of Newark. The Nottingham and Grantham branch of the Great Northern Railway runs west to east through the Hundred with stations at Radcliffe-on-Trent, Bingham, Aslockton, and Elton, and a branch line, running from near Bingham to Melton Mowbray, has stations at Bingham Road and Barnstone. The main highway from Nottingham to Grantham intersects the district, and the Roman Fosse Way from Leicester to Lincoln runs through the Hundred in an obtuse-angled north-easterly direction. The area of the Hundred is 53,641 acres. In the accompanying plan (scale four miles to an inch) the churches

hereafter described are underlined. It will be observed that the whole of them lie within a radius of twelve miles of Nottingham.

For several hundreds of years the County of Nottingham formed part of the important Diocese of York, but was severed from it in the year 1837, and placed in the Diocese of Lincoln. In the year 1884 the counties of Nottingham and Derby were united to form the new Diocese of Southwell. The Hundred of Bingham forms part of the Archdeaconry of Nottingham,



which, down to the year 1841 (see page 504 *post*) did not comprise the Deanery or Peculiar of Southwell (which included Cropwell Bishop) and Kinolton, which was a peculiar in itself, but which is now co-terminous with the county, and (with the exception of Cropwell Bishop and Kinolton) of the ancient Deanery of Bingham, now subdivided into Bingham, Bingham South, and Bingham West. See note 3, page 2, *post*.

The principal *Records* laid under contribution in the following pages are the Domesday Survey ; the Taxation Roll of

Pope Nicholas the Fourth, 1291; the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, 27 Henry VIII.; the Chantry Rolls; the Inventories of Church Goods; and the Parliamentary Survey of Livings of 1650. The whole of these documents, excepting the last, which is in Lambeth Palace Library, are preserved in the Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, London. The first three have been printed by the Record Commissioners under the following titles, and it is to these volumes our references are made:—

1. "Domesday-Book seu Liber Censualis Willelmi Primi Regis Angliæ," printed in 1793, vol. i.
2. "Taxatio Ecclesiastica Angliæ et Walliæ, auct. P. Nicholai IV., circa 1291." 1 volume folio, 1802.
3. "Valor Ecclesiasticus, temp. Hen. VIII., Auctoritate Regia institutus." 6 volumes folio, 1811-1834.

The characteristics of all the above records are explained under Bingham.

The dedications of the churches have been derived from a paper on the subject by the late Canon James Raine, printed in the "Associated Architectural Societies' Reports," vol. xvi., p. 231, in which the writer remarked "So many mistakes are being made almost every day through ignorance of the true dedications of churches, that it would be well if a Paper of this kind could be prepared for every Diocese for the information of the clergy." In connection with the Archbishops' registers, Canon Raine further stated:—"I hope to be able on some future occasion to give some architectural notices of the Nottinghamshire Churches, derived from the same abundant treasure-house of historical information. So little has been done for the County of Nottingham for nearly two centuries, that *any* illustrations of its annals should be especially welcome." On making an enquiry upon this subject, Canon Raine wrote, in November, 1886, "I have not printed any Church notes such as you refer to—to make them out, as they ought to be made out, would entail upon me the work of weeks which I cannot give."

It is, therefore, a matter of regret, but not of surprise, that I have been unable to avail myself of the great store of information contained in the magnificent series of archiepiscopal

registers at York. Several local historians from Dr. Thoroton to the present time have uttered the same lament, but a thorough examination of the registers would appear to be possible only to a person able to make an extended stay in the City of York. Indeed the late Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A., the historian of South Yorkshire, confessed that it would have taken him six months to properly examine *one* register—that of Archbishop Melton (1317-1340), which Canon Raine pronounced to be the “ noblest volume of its class that I have been fortunate enough to see.” In the present instance, however, the materials usually extracted from episcopal registers for works of this description have been obtained from Torre’s collections, referred to hereafter.

Another class of ecclesiastical records pertains to the Court of the Archdeaconry of Nottingham, and includes Archdeacons’ Visitation Books from *temp.* Elizabeth and a large number of Court Books dating from about the year 1550. These records are of great interest and value to the local historian, and from them Mr. Thomas M. Blagg, F.S.A., of Newark, has made copious extracts for use in his projected History of Car Colston Parish, which he has kindly placed at my disposal, and from which I have selected the references to Car Colston and Screveton printed on pages 506-8 and 513-4 *post.* These extracts not only indicate the character of the records, but also show that if one searcher can obtain such valuable matter relating to a particular parish, similar material is obtainable by other local historians, except those interested in parishes formerly included in the Peculiar of Southwell in which case they must have recourse to the records preserved at Southwell.

The lists of incumbents form an important feature in this volume. The names of incumbents down to about the middle of the seventeenth century are derived from the manuscript collections of James Torre, of the Inner Temple, the York antiquary (died 31st July, 1699, aged 49), in the possession of the Dean and Chapter of York. Torre’s lists are arranged in five columns, in the following order—date of institution, name of incumbent, patron, cause of vacancy, and reference. In some instances the dates of institution are missing, and gaps

occasionally occur in his lists, which I have to some extent filled up from other sources, all additional information, other than the particulars of wills, being supplied from Hardy's edition of Le Neve's *Fasti Ecclesie Anglicanæ*, the Registers of Archbishops Gray and Giffard (Surtees Society), monumental inscriptions, and parish registers. As numerous references are made in the following pages to Torre's MS., it may be explained that they are all contained in the volume relating to the ancient Archdeaconry of Nottingham. A description of the MS., by the late Canon James Raine, D.C.L., is given in the introduction to his *Fasti Eboracenses*.

The portion of the Torre MS., just referred to, was printed, under the misleading title of "Parish Histories. Archdeaconry of Nottingham. From the 'Torre Manuscript'"—and without any explanation that the Archdeaconry of Nottingham in Torre's time did not include the twenty-eight parishes comprised in the Peculiar of Southwell, and which are consequently missing in the printed transcript—in *The Nottinghamshire Guardian* commencing September 1st, 1888. The publication of the Torre MS., so far as it relates to the County and Town of Nottingham, in book form, with a full index, would be of the greatest value to all local historians.

The names of incumbents in continuation of Torre's lists have been obtained partly from the Mandates for Induction in the Archdeaconry office at Nottingham. This series of mandates is in fair order, and tolerably perfect. During the eighteenth century the mandates were issued from the diocesan registry at York in very slovenly fashion, the academical degrees of the clergy being generally omitted, and the causes of vacancy of benefices frequently left blank or described as "now vacant," or as being void through the death or cession "of the last incumbent," thus giving no clue to the name of an incumbent's immediate predecessor. For an illustration of these remarks see the list of the Vicars of Orston, printed on pages 327-8 *post*. Several names in the following lists have also been supplied from other sources, such as parish registers and monumental inscriptions. In the cases of rectories these lists will be of considerable value in the event of the publica-

tion of a manorial history of the district to which they refer.

Having in my possession the valuable manuscript notes of the late Mr. William Stretton, of Lenton Priory, in this county, a well-known architect and antiquary, I am enabled to give that gentleman's descriptions of the churches in this Hundred (fifteen in number) which he visited (among many others in the county) during the first quarter of the nineteenth century. Mr. Stretton's church notes are of considerable interest, and those relating to the Hundred of Bingham have not hitherto been published. A biographical notice of Mr. Stretton will be found in the "History of the Parish and Priory of Lenton," pp. 204-206.

The descriptions of the architectural features of the several churches do not enter into unnecessary detail, but will, doubtless, in the future, give a fair idea of their present condition. In matters of detail I have not thought it necessary to indicate in which church in this Hundred is to be seen, as part of its decoration, the portrait of an erstwhile "society beauty," depicted by a meteoric artist of exceptional ability, or in which other church the portraits appear in a stained-glass window of the two persons in whose memory it is erected. For the same reason I did not mention that the lineaments of an eminent statesman are carved on the exterior of a certain church in the Hundred of Rushcliffe.

All the monuments, brasses, mural tablets, incised slabs, and other floor stones are noticed, and where in a few instances the inscriptions are not of sufficient importance to be printed in full, the names, dates, and ages are given. Of the monuments it is interesting to note that they comprise no less than eighteen recumbent effigies in various states of preservation. Of these there are *stone* figures in chain mail of Sir Richard de Bingham (Bingham), Sir John Caltoft (East Bridgeford), a member of the Hose family (Flintham), Sir Richard de Whatton (Whatton), and another, much mutilated, at Bingham. Other *stone* effigies are those of a fourteenth century civilian at Holme Pierrepont, and a lady of the Roos family at Orston. The *alabaster* effigies include Sir Henry Pierrepont (d. 1499), Sir Henry Pierrepont (d. 1615), and another, the lower part of

which is missing, all at Holme Pierrepont; Sir John Chaworth (d. 1558) and his first wife, and Sir George Chaworth (d. 1589) at Langar; Richard Whalley, Esq. (d. 1583) at Screveton; Lady Anne Stanhope (d. 1587) at Shelford; and Sir Hugh de Newmarch at Whatton, while at Langar are also to be seen the exquisitely sculptured *marble* figures of Thomas, Lord Scrope, K.G. (d. 1609) and his wife, at the feet of whom is the kneeling effigy of their son Emanuel, Earl of Sunderland, carved in the like material. A mural monument at East Bridgeford contains small figures of John Hacker, Esq. (d. 1616), his wife, four sons, and two daughters. Marble portrait busts of the first (d. 1712) and second (d. 1734) Earls Howe are to be seen at Langar, and of Mrs. Elizabeth Ellis (d. 1761), by Joseph Nollekens, at Shelford. Other fine examples of the sculptor's art adorn the monuments of the Rev. William Saltren (d. 1811), by John Flaxman, R.A., at Holme Pierrepont; of Lady Georgiana West (d. 1824), by Chantrey, at Shelford; and of the Hon. Mrs. Alice Catherine Knowles (d. 1892), at Colston Bassett.

Dr. Thoroton's *Antiquities of Nottinghamshire*, published in 1677, and referred to on pages 68-69 *post*, is still the standard work on the history of the county. Such monumental inscriptions printed by Dr. Thoroton (derived principally from the collections of St. Lo. Kniveton) as do not now exist are also given in this volume. A second edition of Dr. Thoroton's work, in three volumes, with additional notes by John Throsby, was published in 1790, and is occasionally referred to in the following pages. Throsby's "additions" are, however, very meagre, and frequently incorrect.

The inscriptions on the bells are given as fully as it has been possible to obtain them. Some of these inscriptions have been previously published in the *Reliquary*, vols. xiii, xix, and xx, by W. P. W. Phillimore, Esq., M.A., B.C.L., who is at the present time engaged in completing a survey of the Church Bells of the County, and who has kindly supplied me with several inscriptions I was unable personally to obtain. Notices of the Nottingham bellfounders referred to will be found in North's "Church Bells of Lincolnshire," pp. 102-132.

Church clocks do not appear to have received that attention

which they seem to deserve. In this Hundred I have found no less than five clocks (a goodly proportion) of seventeenth century type—at Cropwell Bishop, Hickling, Owthorpe, Shelford, and Whatton—the former of which is described and illustrated on pages 137-139 *post*. Two of these bear the initials or name of Richard Roe, a clockmaker of some celebrity in his day, with the dates 1680 and 1683 respectively. A clock of similiar design, but without name or date, now stands at the west-end of the nave of East Leake church in this county, while another which was removed a few years since from St. Nicholas's Church, Nottingham, has incised on the top rail in well-formed letters [] RICH' ROE FECIT DE EPERSTONE 99—the first portion of the date 1699 being left blank. A list of wooden-framed church clocks still existing in this county would be of much horological interest.

The parish registers have, in several instances, suffered through the negligence of past custodians, but are now, on the whole, carefully preserved. Those of earlier date than 1837 are every year becoming of greater value as national records. They are most valuable to the local historian and to the biographer, and it is most important that those registers which time and accident have spared to us should be preserved with the utmost care. Several registers in this county have been printed *in extenso*, and in "Phillimore's Parish Register Series" four volumes containing the marriages in the three ancient churches of the county town, and ten volumes of marriages in parishes covering a portion of the county, have been published during the past ten years. Of the latter volumes—the work of completing the whole of the county being now systematically proceeded with in wapentakes, an advantageous mode of procedure which has not been adopted in dealing with other counties in the same series—the marriages in the *Hundred of Bingham* form Volumes I. and II., the collations of the registers of some of the parishes being of somewhat meagre character. The collations of the registers of about half the parishes in this Hundred being, however, on a similar plan to that I devised twenty years ago in dealing with the registers of the Hundred of Rushcliffe—and which it is some satisfaction to find have chiefly been used in

Volumes V. and VII. of the before mentioned series—have been adopted, on the *quid pro quo* principle, in the following pages. With regard to the custody of registers I have found that some are kept in tin and wooden boxes in the residences of incumbents in direct violation of the Act (52 Geo. III. c. 146) of 1812, referred to on page 29 *post*, which directs that the register books, of prescribed form, shall be kept in dry, well-painted iron chests in the parish church, or within the residence of the Incumbent, if resident within the parish. In one parish, on asking a newly appointed incumbent to be allowed to see the oldest register, which I had examined some twenty years before, he informed me that he had never seen it. Subsequently it was found to be in the possession of a churchwarden who had not thought it necessary to inform the incumbent of the fact. In this manner registers get astray, hence the future value of the following particulars of these records.

Although notes on church plate were not included in the terms of the prospectus of this volume, I have been successful in obtaining particulars of all the plate in the Hundred, with the exception of three parishes, from two of which the incumbents were absent through illness. In this investigation I have to acknowledge my indebtedness to the Rev. Frederick Brodhurst, M.A., formerly Vicar of Sutton-in-Ashfield, in this county, and now Vicar of Heath, near Chesterfield, an acknowledged authority on this subject, for kindly lending me the notes he made on the plate in the south part of the Hundred in the year 1882. I have personally inspected all the plate hereafter described excepting that at Colston Bassett, Holme Pierrepont, and Tollerton, and have given the inscriptions thereon as nearly like the originals as type will permit. The most interesting plate is to be found in the more remote parts of the district, and in this respect it is curious to note that the secluded parish of Tollerton possesses 203 ounces avoirdupois of silver plate as compared with the modest 15 ounces at Bingham.

I must here express my obligations to the incumbents of the district for the courtesies I have received at their hands, especially for permission to inspect the parochial registers and church plate in their custody. Several of these clergy I have

known personally for many years, and their kindness and hospitality will always be a source of pleasant recollection to me.

In the account of Hickling I have embodied some notes kindly supplied to me by the late rector, the Rev. Canon Skelton, B.D., now of Lincoln. To the present rector, the Rev. Francis J. Ashmall, M.A., I desire to express my thanks for the loan of the drawing of the pre-Norman grave cover from which the illustration on page 230 has been made, and to Mr. John Potter Briscoe, F.R.S.L., of Nottingham, for the loan of the block of the Babington brass which appears on page 233.

To George Fellows, Esq., J.P., Secretary to the Thoroton Society (referred to on page 75 *post*), who has recently published a monograph on mediæval alabaster table-tombs, entitled "Arms, Armour, and Alabaster, Round Nottingham," I am indebted for copies of Sir Stephen Glynne's notes on the churches of Scarrington and Owthorpe, and for his courteous assistance in identifying some of the arms not immediately relating to our county families. A separate index of arms is given on pages 517-518.

For the pen-and-ink drawings of the several churches I am under an obligation to my friend Mr. Lawrence G. Summers, A.R.I.B.A., of Nottingham, who has bestowed much time and care on their preparation.

The whole of the illustrations (except the Babington brass and four of the shields of arms) have been produced by Messrs. E. Hamel & Co., of Nottingham, the process-engravings being reproductions of photographs by Mr. Charles Allen Ferneley, of Radcliffe-on-Trent.

In compiling the index, which, with a few exceptions, is confined to names of persons and places, I have given to ladies both their maiden and married names where the former were known. Thus a lady, mentioned on page 298, who was fortunate in securing four husbands, and the notorious "Bess of Hardwick," each appear in the index under five different names. In order to save space, titles are only included where necessary, those of "Dame" or "Lady," as the wife of a knight or baronet, being wholly omitted. For the reason that the dis-

tinctive title of Reverend has only applied to the clergy since the latter part of the seventeenth century, it also, in its abbreviated form, is omitted from the lists of incumbents as well as the index.

A volume like the present one, abounding as it does with proper names and dates, is peculiarly liable to errors, but every effort has been made to secure accuracy. A word of caution with respect to dates will perhaps not be misplaced. Several apparent errors, especially in the lists of incumbents, appear in these pages, which are removed when it is remembered that previous to the year 1752 the civil year commenced on the 25th of March, and not on the 1st of January, as at the present time.

In conclusion, it may be well to state, in view of misapprehensions which exist, the causes which have led to the appearance of this volume. In 1885 it occurred to me—on reading the foregoing remarks of Canon Raine as to the little interest which had been taken in the archæology of Nottinghamshire, and the emphasis which appeared to be made therein on the word “any,” which I have italicised—to collect some notes on the churches of the ancient *Deanery of Bingham*, of which Canon Raine gives a list, and I laid my plans accordingly. I soon discovered that Cropwell Bishop was not, as I have previously stated, included in this Deanery, and on consulting the late Colonel A. E. Lawson Lowe, F.S.A., with whom I was well acquainted, and Mr. Cecil G. S. Foljambe, M.P., F.S.A. (afterwards Earl of Liverpool), prominent local antiquaries, it was decided to divide the district into the two Hundreds of Rushcliffe and Bingham. At that time there was a prospect of much being done to remove the stigma on the county conveyed in the words of Canon Raine, inasmuch as Colonel (then Major) Lowe had issued the prospectus of an imperial quarto work, to be entitled “The History and Antiquities of the Hundred of Broxtow” (which was ready for the press, but which still, unfortunately, remains in manuscript) and Mr. Foljambe wrote saying he would undertake the churches of Bassetlaw if he had time. However, as I was then living in the midst of the Hundred of Bingham, I

decided to deal first with the churches further away from home, and, in 1887, completed a volume on those of the Hundred of Rushcliffe. In that volume I said "I propose at some future time to publish a companion volume of notes on the churches of the Hundred of Bingham," and as I was then under thirty years of age, I did not feel called upon to commit myself more definitely. Change of residence and occupation, and other circumstances, caused the suspension of a project which was, however, never abandoned. In the years 1899-1901 I was engaged in abstracting the marriages, down to the year 1812, in each of the three ancient parishes of Nottingham, which were published in four volumes at the expense of Mr. James Ward, of Nottingham, a prominent nonconformist and well-known bibliophile. It was about this time that Mr. Ward suggested that I should complete the volume on the churches of the Hundred of Bingham, towards which I had collected much

material, and ultimately he offered to bear all the expense of publication, a fact which I commend to the notice of the subscribers, who are under an obligation to Mr. Ward in this matter.

In consequence of the calamitous fires which destroyed the churches of Kirkby-in-Ashfield and Annesley, in this county, on January 16-17 in the present year, greater attention to detail has been given, and the monuments more fully described, in the latter half of this volume than would otherwise have been the case.

Having now accomplished my project with regard to the churches of Nottinghamshire, I have in the accompanying diagram endeavoured to show what has so far been effected.



The diagonally shaded portion of the diagram represents the Hundred of Rushcliffe, dealt with in my volume of 1887, the black the Hundred of Bingham, covered by the present volume, and the small portion horizontally shaded the old Town of Nottingham. The other Hundreds of Bassetlaw, Broxtow, Thurgarton, and Newark remain to be undertaken by local antiquaries acquainted with those particular districts.

"I have taken this pains, not for the present age, but a future; many things which were known to our grandsires are lost to us, and our grandchildren will search in vain for many facts which to us are most familiar."

JOHN T. GODFREY.

Nottingham,

November, 1907.





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NOTES
ON THE
CHURCHES OF NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

HUNDRED OF BINGHAM.

Adbolton.

THE Domesday Survey (1086) records that Adboltune at that time possessed a church.¹

According to the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (27 Henry VIII.), the rectory of Adbolton was valued at the clear yearly sum of £2 13s. 8d., William Warton being then rector.²

The Inventory of Church Goods relative to this parish, drawn up in the reign of Edward VI., is not to be found.

According to pre-Reformation documents preserved at York, Adbolton Church was dedicated to All Hallows.

The Parliamentary Commissioners of 1650 valued the rectory, or parsonage, of Adboulton at twenty pounds per annum. The Earl of Kingston was patron, and Thomas Leeke, clerk, then incumbent, had the profits of the living to his

(¹) Domesday Book, i. 288.

(²) *Valor Eccles.*, v. 16.

own use and supplied the cure by himself and his assistant constantly.¹

Torre states:—"The Church of Adbolton is an ancient Rectory belonging to the patronage of the Strelleys, and from them to the Rosells and Elands."²

Rectors.

Richard, Rector of Adbolton (*sic*), "then Dean of Byngham," occurs in 1268.³

Roger de Adbolton, pbr., instituted 13 February, 1309. Patron, Sampson Strelley.

Robert Edmund de Hokerton, pbr., instituted 2 October, 1326. Same patron.

John Pawe, cap., instituted 23 March, 1340, on the death of the last. Same patron.

John Brown de Kynalton, cap., instituted 28 September, 1349, on the death of John Pawe. Patron, John Strelley.

Thomas de Annesley, cap., instituted 25 June, 1356, on the death of John Brown. Patron, Stephen de Strelley.

John de Elton, pbr. Resigned for the Church of St. Michael, Northampton.

Thomas Halle, pbr., instituted 20 August, 1406. Patron Robert Rosell. Resigned for the Vicarage of Abington, Diocese of Ely.

William Mauncell, pbr., instituted 27 November, 1411. Same patron.

John Tetheby, pbr. Died.

William Briggeford, pbr., instituted 27 August, 1413, on the death of John Tetheby. Patron, William Eland. Resigned.

John Essheton, pbr., instituted 22 July, 1422. Patron, Robert Rosell.

William Brand, cap., instituted 6 November, 1457. Patron, the Archbishop of York, by lapse. He resigned.

John Bothe, pbr., instituted 15 July, 1459. Same patron, by lapse.

Robert Bubbewith,⁴ Prior of Blyth, instituted 5 July, 1462. Same patron, by lapse.

John Bothe, Dec. Bac., instituted 13 March, 1466. Same patron, by lapse. Resigned.

(¹) Parl. Survey, xiii. 255.

(²) Torre MS., York.

(³) *Register of Walter Giffard, Archbishop of York*, Surtees Society, 1904, p. 4. The Deanery of Bingham, at that time, comprised the whole of the Hundreds of Bingham and Rushcliffe, with the exception of Cropwell Bishop, which formed part of the Peculiar of Southwell.

(⁴) Robert Bubbewith, a monk of Blyth, was admitted Prior of Blyth, 14 December, 1458, and was succeeded by Robert Scotcs, a monk of St. Mary's, York, admitted 9 October, 1465. Robert Bubbewith was also instituted Vicar of Blyth, 25 August, 1462, on the presentation of Edward IV., and was succeeded by John Albarn, instituted 5 December, 1466. He thus appears to have held the benefices of Adbolton and Blyth after he had resigned the priorate.

Christopher Banke, cap., instituted 14 December, 1467. Patron, Henry Eland.

Henry Leeson, pbr., instituted 1 December, 14—. Same patron.

Thomas Lemying, cler., instituted 14 January, 1479, on the death of Henry Leeson. Same patron. He resigned.

Ralph Rosell,¹ pbr., instituted 17 April, 1505. Patron, Thomas Rosell, senior. Resigned.

William Warton, pbr., instituted 29 January, 1506. Patron, Roland Wynnell.

Ezekiah Cocke, cler., instituted in 1555. Patron, assigns of Robert Strelley.

Thomas Wallis, pbr.

John Deepuy, cler., M.A., instituted 3 September, 1583, on the death of Thomas Wallis. Patron, William Hall, gent. Resigned.

Robert Moore, cler., instituted 17 October, 1585. Same patron.

George Coates,² cler., instituted 7 February, 1622, on the death of Robert Moore. Patron, Robert Pierrepont, Esquire.

John Syston, cler., M.A., instituted 25 August, 1628. Patron, Robert, Earl of Kingston.³

[**Thomas Leeke**, occurs as incumbent in the Parliamentary Commissioners' report of 1650. He was also incumbent of Holme Pierrepont.]

Samuel Birch, instituted 26 March, 1691. Patron, Evelyn, Earl of Kingston-on-Hull.

From this time no further institutions to the Rectory or Adbolton are to be found. On 22 June, 1722, the Rev. Samuel Greatorex, B.A., was instituted to the rectory of Holme Pierrepont with Adbolton annexed, on the presentation of Evelyn, Duke of Kingston-on-Hull. Subsequent institutions were made in like form.

(¹) Ralph Rosell was the third of the five sons of Thomas Rosell, Esq., of Radcliffe-on-Trent, Notts., and his wife Agnes, daughter of John Bingham, of Car Colston, in the same county.

(²) He appears to be identical with George Cotes or Coates, M.A., who was instituted Rector of St. Peter's, Nottingham, 9 July, 1617, on the presentation of King James I., and dying 29 November, 1640, aged 53, was buried in St. Peter's Church, where a monument, bearing a long laudatory Latin inscription, was erected to his memory by his grandson Samuel Cotes. This monument no longer exists, but the inscription is printed on page 503 of Thoroton's *Antiquities of Nottinghamshire*. The register of St. Peter's contains the following entry:—"Burialls, Anno Domini, 1640. . . . 44. George Cotes, that faithfull minister of Jesus Christ, was Burried the 30th day of November, hee was parson of this church 23 yeeres, 25 week." He is also doubtless identical with George Cotes who ceded the Vicarage of Radcliffe-on-Trent in 1622 (presumably for the Rectory of Adbolton), being succeeded by Richard Rumney, instituted 13 March, 1622.

(³) Torre MS., p. 155.

Dr. Thoroton¹ considered Adbolton, with Basingfield and Gamston, to form part of the parish of West Bridgeford, although it lies in the hundred of Bingham. He does not give any details of the village or church as it existed in his day, but merely states, "The Rectory of Adbolton was £10 and Mr. Rosell [of Radcliffe-on-Trent] patron. And is now (the Town being wholly enclosed) £2 13s. 9d. in the King's Books and the said Marquess [of Dorchester] patron, and is shrunk to a Vicarage, but I have not seen how." White's Nottinghamshire Directory, 1853, gives the following details respecting the demolition of the church. "Adbolton was once a separate parish; it now consists of a few dwellings, near the site of its church, which was taken down in 1746, when its materials were sold for £12 7s. 6d., and its communion plate removed to Holme Pierrepont, to which its rectory, valued in the King's books at £2 13s. 9d., is now annexed. In 1834 the site of the church was levelled, and the foundation of the tower dug up, when several ancient coins were found, one of James II. of Ireland, date 1693, and a shilling of Queen Elizabeth, date 1598; numerous skeletons were also found, many of them in a very perfect state of preservation. A fine pear tree marks the site of the church, and some of its grave stones form part of the pavement of the adjoining farmstead."

At the commencement of the second register at Holme Pierrepont, is a copy of a faculty, dated 1745, for the repair of that church with stone taken down from Adbolton Church, there being no longer parishioners to repair the latter church, which had become entirely disused.

Nothing is now known of Adbolton registers or church plate. The former are not mentioned in the Parliamentary return of 1831.

(1) Thoroton p. 64.



Bingham.

NOTWITHSTANDING the assertion that “in the shires of Stafford, Worcester, Warwick, Leicester, Rutland, *Nottingham*, Derby, Northumberland, and Cumberland, the hundreds and wards have not been derived from the names of towns,”¹ it would appear that the names of no less than four out of the six Hundreds of Nottinghamshire—*Bingham*, *Broxtow*, *Newark*, and *Thurgarton*—were so derived. Dr. Thoroton commences his account of Bingham Hundred with the following note :—

“*Binghamshou* Wapentac. So called from the usual place of meeting, viz. a certain Pit on the top of the Hill, on the contrary side of the Fosse way, near the most westerly corner of Bingham Lordship, called *Moot-house Pit*, where the Hundred Court, now known by the name of *Moot-house Court*, is, or ought to be still kept, or called; though, I think, they usually remove to *Crophill Butler*, as the nearest Town for shelter.”²

It is not our intention, however, to enter into the civil history of this portion of the county, but to confine our attention to its churches, etc., as set forth in the preface to this volume.

It may not, however, be considered out of place in this (which is to be deemed the initial) section of this book, to state that Bingham, now a decayed market town, but once the centre of a thriving agricultural district, and a place, as already

(¹) Gomme, *The Literature of Local Institutions*, 1886, p. 51.

(²) Thoroton, *Antiquities of Nottinghamshire*, 1677, p. 71.

indicated, of considerable importance, is situate in the fertile Vale of Belvoir, ten miles to the east of Nottingham on the road to Grantham, and near the junction of the great Fosse Road leading to Newark and Lincoln. After the Conquest it formed part of the extensive possessions of Roger de Busli, who founded and endowed the Priory of Blyth in the north of the county. It was subsequently given by Henry the Third to Ralph Bugge, son of Ralph Bugge, a wealthy citizen of Nottingham, from whom descended the knightly families of Bingham (who resided here) and Willoughby (from whom is descended Lord Middleton) in this county. From the Bingham the town passed to the knightly family of Rempstone (of whom hereafter) and through marriage to the Stapletons, who sold the property to Sir Thomas Stanhope, grandfather of Philip, first Earl of Chesterfield, from whom it has descended to the Earl of Carnarvon.

King Edward the Second, in the sixth year of his reign, granted to the inhabitants of Bingham a Thursday market, and a yearly fair to be held on the eve and feast of SS. Simon and Jude. Both market and fair are departed institutions, a spacious market place with a butter-cross erected to the memory of the late Mr. John Hassall, of Shelford Manor, and occupying the site of the ancient market cross, alone surviving. We can picture the Bingham of a hundred years ago—the days of stage coaches—being a busy, bustling place and the commercial centre of the surrounding district. The introduction of railways—here are two railway stations—has completely changed the character of the place, which is now merely a large, drowsy, country village, with only its fine church, deserted market place, court house, and great coaching house, to remind one of its past importance.

The parish has had many distinguished rectors, four becoming bishops, three eminent pluralists, as may be seen, having been successively promoted to bishoprics. Bingham rectory, too, was the birthplace in the last century of a distinguished statesman, the Right Hon. Robert Lowe, afterwards Viscount Sherbrooke, whose maternal ancestors had resided in the parish for several centuries, and of Frank Miles, the accomplished artist.

ALTHOUGH there is no mention of a church being at Bingham at the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086, such omission must not be taken in itself as proof of the non-existence of a church at that period, as the Commissioners, not being instructed to make returns of churches, acted according to their discretion, and in some counties omitted them partially and in others altogether.

In the year 1284 there was a suit between the Priory of Blyth and Robert, the parson of Bingham, in consequence of the latter having carried away, in the year 1280, the tithes of the sheaves growing on the ancient demesne of Sir Ralph de Bingham and his ancestors in the fields of Bingham, whereof the Priory was anciently possessed, which suit was terminated on the agreement that the said rector and his successors should pay four marks yearly to the Priory, by the consent of Sir Richard de Bingham, the patron.¹

Pope Nicholas the Fourth, to whom the first fruits and tenths of all benefices belonged, granted the tenths, in 1288, to King Edward the First for six years, in aid of an expedition to the Holy Land; and in order that their full value might be collected, the king caused a valuation roll to be drawn up under the direction of John, Bishop of Winchester, and Oliver, Bishop of Lincoln. This valuation was completed in 1291,² when the clear annual value of the church of Bingham was £53 6s. 8d., the Prior of Blyth receiving an annual portion of £2 13s. 4d.³

The church of All Hallows, of Bingham, is an ancient rectory, although there was a portion allotted for a vicarage, and on March 14th, 1269, one — Bulcott was admitted thereunto, yet on September 3rd, 1304, it was consolidated with the rectory, and so continues an entire benefice, having been in the patronage of Roger Busli, who in 1088, gave to the Priory of Blyth, which he founded, two parts of the tithes

(¹) Thoroton, p. 144.

(²) The taxation of Pope Nicholas the Fourth held good for the purpose of the taxation of benefices until the new survey of 27 Henry VIII. was made.

(³) *Taxatio Eccles.*, p. 311.

of the Hall of Bingham. Afterwards it came to the patronage of the Lords of the Manor, *viz.*, the Paynells, Bingham, Rempstons, and Stapletons, and now to the Earls of Chesterfield.¹

A more detailed account of the sources from which the emoluments of benefices were derived during the first half of the fourteenth century, is furnished by the *Nonæ Roll*. This was a subsidy of the ninth of corn, lambs, and wool in every parish, granted by the Parliament to King Edward the Third in 1341, as an aid in his wars with France. Unfortunately, however, the entries in this roll relating to the Hundred of Bingham are missing.

In 1536, in the ecclesiastical survey made upon the dissolution of religious houses in pursuance of an Act of Parliament, John Stapulton, then rector of Bingham, is recorded to have had a rectory house with six bovates of glebe land, three other houses, and a dovecote, and was entitled to the tithes of hay and corn, lambs and fleeces, pigs, fowls and eggs, flax and hemp, and certain other things, which, together with oblations and other ecclesiastical dues, amounted in all to £44 19s. 4d. per annum; but out of this the rector had to pay procurations and synodals amounting to 11s. 6d. per annum, so that his clear yearly stipend, at that period, was £44 7s. 10d.²

About ten years after the completion of the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, King Henry the Eighth decided to appropriate the revenues of the Colleges, Chantries, and Guilds, and accordingly, in the thirty-seventh year of his reign, he appointed a Commission to value and take an inventory of their property. The reports, or "Certificates" furnished by this Commission are preserved at the Public Record Office (Roll, No. 13). The death of Henry the Eighth appears to have stayed further proceedings with regard to Chantries, etc. The respite was, however, short, for soon after the accession of King Edward the Sixth, a Bill for giving their possessions to the king was brought into the House of Lords, and (notwithstanding considerable opposi-

(¹) Torre MS., York.

(²) *Valor Eccles.*, v. 165.

tion from the bishops) passed into law.¹ The Certificate of the Commissioners for the county of Nottingham (Public Record Office, Roll, No. 37,) is headed :—

“Com. Nott. The Certificate of Sir Giervayce Clifton, Sir John Hersey, Sir Antonye Nevile Knightes and William Bolles Esquier (Appointed among others for the Surveye of Colleges Chaunteries ffree Chapelles Guyldes ffraternities and suche like in the saide Countie of Nottingham) Aswell of all and singular suche Colleges Chaunteries ffrechappeles Bretherhedes ffraternities Guyldes and other thinges w^h in the said Countie of Nottinghamm Whiche oughte and be comen onto the Kinges Maiesties handes by vertue of an Act of Parliament Begon & holden at Nottm the iiijth Daie of Novembre in the ffirste yere of his Maiesties Reigne As also the yerely . . . Condicones estate and Degre of the same and every of them according to the tenor purporte and effecte of his Highnes Commission and instructions to us the said Commissioners and others in that behalf Directed Bering Date the xiiij Daie of ffebruar in the seconde yere of the Raigne of Or said Soueraigne Lorde Edward the Sixte by the grace of God Kinge of Inlande ffrance and Yrelande Deafendour of the ffaith and in erthe of the Church of Inlande and Yrelande Supreme hedde.”

According to this survey, “The parishe church of Bingham y^e worthe in the Stock of ij Kyne valued to be worthe ix. le pece graunted to mayne taine and vpholde yerely an Obite and a light there for euer.”²

In the sixth year of the reign of King Edward the Sixth, commissioners³ were appointed to require the Custos Rotulorum

(¹) The subject of the suppression of Chantries is ably treated in the introduction to the “History of Chantries within the County Palatine of Lancaster” (Cheetham Society), edited by the late Rev. F. R. Raines, M.A., F.S.A.

(²) Certificates of Chantries, roll 37, No. 26.

(³) The instructions given by the King, under the sign manual, 10 June, 1552, to the Commissioners for the survey of church goods in the county of Nottingham, are preserved at Belvoir Castle. The Commissioners were (1) Henry, second Earl of Rutland, who married Margaret, daughter of Ralph, Earl of Westmoreland, (2) Sir John Byron. Knight, to whom King Henry VIII. granted, by letters patent, 28 May, 1540, the site and demesne of the recently dissolved Priory of Newstead; he died 3 May, 1576 and was buried in Colwick Church, Notts., where there is a monument to his memory; (3) Sir Gervase

and the Clerk of the Peace, and also the Bishops and their officers, "to bring or send such books, registers, and inventories, as hath heretofore anywise come into their hands by indenture—touching the sums, numbers, and value of any goods, plate, jewels, vestments, and bells, or ornaments, of any churches, chapel, and such like;" and "proceed to the due search and inquisition of the wants or defaults of any parts of the said goods," etc. They were to have inventories made, one part to be sent to the Privy Council, "to leave one, two, or more chalices or cups, according to the multitude of the people," and "such other ornaments as by their discretion shall seem requisite for the Divine Service in every such place for the time;" and to "enquire where by default great quantity of the said plate, etc., has been embezzled by private men." The following is a copy of the Inventory of Church Goods at Bingham :—

"The jnventōr of all the godes belongyng to the chyrche of byngh'm made the vth of Septemb Ano Reg E. vj^{to} Sexto Nycoles bordman Wyll'm alyn chyrche wardens.

Jt Inpnys one blwe cope of sylke and one vestementt of blwe sylke dekyn and subdekyn of blwe worsted

Jt one cope one vestementt of Red sylke wythe dekyn and subdekyn of the same

Jt one vestementt of grenne sylke and the albe for the same

Jt one vestementt of Red velvytt

Jt one vestementt of changeable sylke

Clifton, Knight, of Clifton, Notts., who married, first, Mary, daughter of Sir John Nevill, Knight, of Cheete, co. York, and secondly, Winifred, daughter and heir of William Thwaytes, Esq., of Oulton, co. Suffolk, and widow of Sir George Pierrepont, Knight; Sir Gervase died 20 January, 1587, and was buried at Clifton, where there is a monument to his memory; (4) Sir John Hercy, Knight, of Grove, Notts., who married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir John Stanley, Knight, and widow of Sir James Lee, Knight, of Aston, co. Stafford, and, dying without issue, he "disposed his great patrimony amongst his eight sisters," giving the manor of Grove to his fifth sister, Barbara, who married George Nevill, Esq.; (5) Sir George Pierrepont, Knight, who died 21 March, 1564, having married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Anthony Babington, Knight, and secondly, Winifred Thwaytes, above mentioned; and (6) Sir Anthony Nevill, Knight, who was probably one of the eleven children of the above-mentioned George Nevill, Esq., of Grove, Notts., and his wife, Barbara Hercy.

Jt one vestementt of lynyn cloythe broderyd wth grene sylke
 Jt one crosse of latyn and one cloythe of Red sylke to the
 same

.....one

Jt one vale of lynyn clothe

Jt ij candystyxe of bras and one payre of sensares of bras

Jt ij alter clothes and iij towelles of lynyn cloythe

Jt iij belles and ij hande belles

Jt ij banner clothes of lynyn cloyth

Jt one challys the wych ys *stolne* & certen peces of the same
 patten weieng iij oz of silver." ¹

During the Usurpation, the following inquisition was taken
 at the Shire Hall, Nottingham, on August 12th, 1650 :—

"An Inquisicon indented taken at the Shire Hall in Nottingham in the Countie aforesaid the tweleth day of August in the yeare of our lord God one thowsand sixe hundred and ffiftie before Clement Spelman and Robert Reynes Nicholas Charlton Esquiers and William Nixe John Mason and John Martin gentl' by vertue of a Comission from the Keepers of the Libertie of England by authoritie of Parliament vnder the great Seale of England to them and others directed and to this Inquisicon annexed by the oathes of William Jackson Thomas Wilford Robert Alvey Thomas Cooke Andrew Henson Robert Butler Nicholas Mann Thomas Beane Thomas Jalland John Parnham John Smith and Robert Greene good and lawfull men of the said Countie who beinge sworne and charged to inquire of the severall particulers in the same comission menconed say upon theire oathes as followeth (videlt) that in the wapentake of Bingham in the said Countie there is

"The Rectory or Parsonage of Bingham which is worth twoe hundred and fortie pounds per Annum whereof the Lady Katherine Stanhop is the now Patrones and Samuell Brunsell Clerke the present Incumbent whoe hath the Cure of soules and receives the proffitts thereof to his owne use and diligentlie supplies the Cure in his owne person beinge an able preachinge

(1) All the returns of Church Goods given in this volume are signed by Sir George Pierrepoint, Sir Anthony Nevill, and Sir John Hercy.

Minister." 1

Then follow the paragraphs printed in this volume relating to the remaining benefices in the Hundred of Bingham, the inquisition concluding with

"In witnes whereof the said Comission^{rs} have hereunto sett theire hands and seales and the Juro^{rs} to this Inquisicon to theire seales the day and yeare first above written

EDW. NEVILL

GEO. PIGOT

ROBT REYNES

NIC. CHARLTON

JOHN MARTYN

JO : MASON."

In his account of Bingham, John Throsby, the continuator of Thoroton, writes about the year 1793 :—

The church is dedicated to All-Saints, has 6 bells, and built of durable stone; and is a heavy strong building. It consists of a nave and two side-aisles, badly lighted, owing in a great measure, to the upper part of the nave, being in 1584, considerably lowered. The appearance of the original height of the nave is visible now, against a wall of the tower-part of the church. The chancel is spacious and well-lighted: over an arch at the entrance of which are Queen Ann's arms, done in stucco work, with other devices: two shields contain the names of the then churchwardens, "John Hutchinson and John Woollow:" beside which are written, "Fear God. Honor the Queen." Date "1711." On the other side of the arch are two cherubs, one hand of each supports a crown of glory: in their other hands an olive branch and trumpet. Near these are two shields, which contain the following inscriptions.

(1) MS. Survey in Lambeth Palace Library, vol. xiii., p. 225. These returns were delivered to the Archbishop of Canterbury by an Order of the House of Commons of 13th May, 1662, and are now bound up in twenty-one large folio volumes, numbered 902 to 922, in the catalogue of manuscripts. Volume 13 contains the survey of the County of Nottingham.

HENRICUS STANHOPE,	SAMUEL BRADSHAW,
RECTOR,	CURATUS,
Anno Ætatis,	Anno Regni,
xxiv.	Decimo.
Anno Domini	Dominæ Nostræ
MDCCXI.	Annæ Reginæ

The chancel is handsomely ceiled; and over the altar are other devices in stucco-work: the whole of which, with a marble communion table, was done, the arms excepted, at the expence of the Rev. Henry Stanhope, who was nearly related to the late accomplished Earl of Chesterfield, who died in the year 1773.

Near the altar, "Hic Jacet vir admodum venerabilis Samuel Brunsell, S. T. P In hac Ecclesia annis fere XL Fidelis Dei interpres qui ex chara sua conjuge Maria Filia Joh. Broughton, Gen. Quatuor genuit Filios totidemq. Filias. ob. Jan. 16 { Sal. 1687.
Ætat. 68.

Henry Stanhope, who was rector 53 years, and died in 1764, aged 76, was buried near the altar. Henry Brunsell, A. M. rector, died in 1707, aged 49. Mary, relict of Dr. Samuel Brunsell, is remembered on the altar wall, "whose great piety and virtue, should never be forgotten," died in 1696, aged 72. Near the altar steps lie the remains of the Rev. William Kirkby, rector of Screveton, and vicar of Burton, both in this county. He died in 1782, aged 45 years. On the floor, near the last-mentioned, are these words, "To prevent a too early infringement on the remains of the dead, this is for information, that F. Æ. Kirkland, son of F. B. Kirkland, by Sarah his wife, is buried here, in the 38th. week of his age. He died June 4th, 1788." "Here lieth the body of George Villiers, son of Mr. Christopher Villiers, of Costock, Gent. and Catherine his wife, the daughter of Sir Robert Markham, Bart. He departed this life in 1718." Mr. Richard Collier, who was celebrated in his Profession as a surgeon, a student, and an historian, has this inscription:

Hic
 Jacent Reliquiæ
 RICHARDI COLLIER
 Qui Decessit è vita
 Maie 26, 1788,
 Ætatis suæ 68.
 Memoriae ejus
 Vidua ejus afflicta
 Inscribit hanc. ¹

Throsby also relates :—"About nine o'clock in the morning of Thursday, the 21st of September, 1775, after half an hour of unusual darkness, a ball of fire descended from the South-West, (accompanied by an awful clap of thunder) struck the top part of the spire of the church, where it drove out two or three large stones; the electric fire then descended down the inside of the steeple, killing in its way 13 pigeons and 3 daws. The bells, it is supposed were not injured, owing to the attractive quality of the clock hammer, whence it descended down the wire to the clock, which it stopt; it then forced open the clock-house door, broke off part of the dial-board, and discoloured the figures thereon; drove out some heavy stones near the clock and from the porch; and threw down with great violence, eleven boys who were therein, three of whom were much scorched: after which a great quantity of smoke issued from the windows of the steeple, which left a sulphurous smell for some time." ²

White's Directory of Nottinghamshire, 1832, page 481, states :—"A great part of the nave [? roof] was rebuilt in 1584; the chancel, which is spacious and handsomely ceiled, was repaired and beautified in 1773, and the whole has just undergone a complete reparation at the cost of £150. Several of the windows are highly ornamented with stained glass, representing Moses and Aaron, Faith and Hope, and the armorial bearings of two Bishops, and also of the Earl of Chesterfield, who is patron of the rectory."

(¹) Throsby, i., 273-9.

(²) Throsby, i., 282.

Rectors.

Roger, son of the Earl of Saunty. Promoted to a Bishopric.

William de London, instituted 1226. Patron, King Henry the Third.

* * * * *

Robert Bugge, instituted 13 May, 1271. Patron, Richard Bugge.

Ralph de Bingham, instituted 1297. Patron, Sir Richard de Bingham, Knight.

Alan de Newsom, instituted 1 October, 1303. Same patron. Died.

John de Loudham, instituted 14 April, 1329. Patron, Dame Alice, Lady of Bingham. Died.

Richard de Notyngham, instituted 5 November, 1342. Same patron. Resigned.

John Gogh, instituted 26 February, 1348.¹ Patron, Sir William de Bingham, Knight. Resigned.

Walter Power, instituted 18 May, 1364. Patron, Sir Richard de Bingham, Knight. Resigned.

John de Kyrkeby, instituted 27 September, 1367. Died.

Thomas de Bingham, instituted 23 July, 1369. Patrons, Sir Geoffrey de Staunton and Sir Simon de Leek, Knights.

William de Chichester. Died.

William Rempston, instituted 17 July, 1413. Patrons, Thomas, Bishop of Durham, and Sir Roger Leek, Knight. Resigned.

Roger Grettton, instituted 27 May, 1429. Patron, Thomas, Bishop of Durham. Resigned.

William Rempston, instituted 11 July, 1430. Patrons, Thomas, Bishop of Durham, and three others, feoffees in the manor of Bingham.

George Plompton, instituted 8 November, 1447. Patron, Thomas Chaworth. Resigned.

James Swaledale, instituted 20 January, 1450. Patrons, Thomas Chaworth and other feoffees. Died.

William Watnowe, S.T.D., instituted 31 October, 1453. Patron, King Henry the Sixth by reason of the outlawry of Sir William Plumpton, Knight. By his will, proved 27 April, 1482, he desired to be buried in the chancel at Bingham.

George Fitzhugh, B.A., instituted 18 April, 1482. Patron, Sir Brian Stapleton, Knight. Died 20 November, 1505.²

(¹) In 1355, Guy de Brian, baron, petitioned the Pope "on behalf of his clerk, John Gogh, for a canonry of Exeter, with expectation of a prebend, notwithstanding that he has the church of Bingham, the archdeaconry of St. David's, and canonries and prebends of St. David's, Lincoln, Salisbury, Aberwili, and Llandewybrevi." The petition was granted at Avignon, 24 January, 1355, on condition of John Gogh resigning a prebend. (*Calendar of Entries in the Papal Registers relating to Great Britain and Ireland: Petitions to the Pope*, vol. 1., p. 279.)

(²) George Fitzhugh was prebendary of Weighton, in York Cathedral, from 30 May, 1475, until his death (*Le Neve, Fasti*, iii, 324). He was installed by

John Baxter, instituted 28 November, 1505. Patrons, the assigns of Sir Brian Stapleton, Knight. Died.

Richard Wyat, S.T.P., instituted 11 May, 1508. Patron, Sir Brian Stapleton, Knight.¹

John Stapilton, B.A., instituted 31 September, 1522, on the death of Richard Wyat.² Patrons, assigns of Sir Brian Stapleton, Knight. Died.

Francis Cave, L.Dec., instituted 7 September, 1537. Patron, Sir Brian Stapleton, Knight. Resigned.

William Wall, instituted 20 March, 1538. Patrons, assigns of Sir Brian Stapleton, Knight.³

Oliver Leicester. By his will, proved 11 February, 1580, he desired to be buried under the communion table.

Francis Whitmore, M.A., instituted 23 May, 1581. Patrons, assigns of Sir Richard Stapleton, Knight. By his nuncupative will, proved 11 May, 1598, he desired to be buried in the chancel near his wife.⁴

Robert Abbot, S.T.P., instituted 9 August, 1598. Patron, John Stanhope, Esq. Resigned on being promoted to the Bishopric of Salisbury, 1615.⁵

proxy to the prebend of Empingham, at Lincoln, 11 March, 1474-5, and held the same until 1477 (Le Neve, *Fasti*, ii, 147). George Fitzhugh, S.T.P., was inducted Dean of Lincoln by proxy 30 October, 1483, and installed in person 3 May, 1486 (Le Neve, *Fasti*, ii, 33); on the latter date he was also installed prebendary of Croperdy at Lincoln (Le Neve, *Fasti*, ii, 140) and held both preferments until his death. In 1480 he was elected Master of Pembroke College, Cambridge, which office he also held until his death (Le Neve, *Fasti*, iii, 673), and in 1502, he was Chancellor of Cambridge University (*Ibid.*, iii, 601). He died 20 November, 1505, and was buried in Lincoln Cathedral. His will was proved 11 May, 1506 (*Ibid.*, ii, 33).

(¹) Richard Wyatt, S.T.P., was collated prebendary of Norwell Overhall, at Southwell, 1 September, and admitted 3 September, 1507 (Le Neve, *Fasti*, iii, 438), admitted prebendary of Ruiton in Lichfield Cathedral, 10 February, 1508-9 (Le Neve, *Fasti*, i, 623), and admitted precentor of York Cathedral 13 November, 1519 (*Ibid.*, iii, 156). He died in July, 1522, and was buried at Southwell, his will being proved 31 October in the same year.

(²) Archbishop Cranmer, who had advised his brother-in-law, Harold Rosell, of Radcliffe-on-Trent, to send his son Thomas (the Archbishop's nephew and godson) to school at Southwell, wrote again to Rosell on 12th October, 1533, that since the date of his last letter he had heard that mortal sickness prevailed at Southwell, and therefore he had better send his son forthwith to Master Stapleton, the parson of Bingham, who had set up a free school in his parish, and to whom he had written by the same bearer, commending his nephew to his care. (*Cranmer's Letters*, Parker Soc., p. 262.)

(³) William Wall was one of the six prebendaries of Chester, appointed 4 August, 1541, on the foundation of the Bishopric of Chester (Le Neve, *Fasti*, iii, 268.)

(⁴) Francis Whitmore was collated to the prebend of Sacrista in Southwell Minster, 18 April, admitted 21 May, 1588, and held the same until his death. (Le Neve, *Fasti*, iii, 457.)

(⁵) Robert Abbot was elected Master of Balliol College, Oxford, 5 March, 1609-10; collated prebendary of Normanton in Southwell Minster, 2 Nov.,

John Hanmer, M.A., instituted 14 December, 1615. Patron, King James the First. Promoted to the Bishopric of St. Asaph, January, 1623-4.¹

Matthew Wren, S.T.D., instituted 11 May, 1624. Patron, King James the First. Resigned on being promoted to the Bishopric of Hereford, 1634-5.²

William Robinson, S.T.P., instituted 9 May, 1635. Patron, King Charles the First.³

Samuel Porter occurs as Rector in 1643, but his institution does not occur in Torre's list of Rectors. He was buried at Bingham 15 Sept., 1648.

Samuel Brunsell, S.T.P., instituted 13 September, 1662. Patron, Katherine Stanhope.⁴

1610; elected Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford, 25 March, 1612, and held these appointments until his promotion to the Bishopric of Salisbury. He was elected *Bishop of Salisbury* 11 October, 1615, confirmed 1 December, and consecrated on the 3rd of the same month. He died 2 March, 1617-18, aged 58, and was buried in his own Cathedral. His brother George was Archbishop of Canterbury.

(1) John Hanmer, of All Souls' College, Oxford, Proctor of that University in 1605, was installed Prebendary of the Second Stall in Worcester Cathedral 26 January, 1613-14, and held the same in *commendam* until his death. He was elected *Bishop of St. Asaph* 20 January, 1623-24, received the royal assent 5 February following, was confirmed on the 11th, consecrated on the 15th, and had the temporalities restored to him on the 23rd of the same month. He died 23 June, 1629, aged 55, and was buried at Selattyn, near Oswestry, Shropshire.

(2) Matthew Wren, S.T.P., admitted Master of Peterhouse, Cambridge, 26 July, 1625—being Vice-Chancellor of that University in 1628—resigned that appointment 22 January, 1634-5. He was appointed Dean of Windsor by patent on the 8th, installed 24th July, and sworn Registrar of the Order of the Garter 23rd September, 1628, being succeeded by his younger brother, Christopher Wren (father of the celebrated architect of the same name) who was appointed Dean of Windsor, by patent, 31 March, 1635. Matthew Wren was also Prebendary of the Third Stall in Westminster Abbey, being nominated thereto 18 February, 1634-5. He was elected *Bishop of Hereford* 5 December, 1634, obtained the royal assent 27 February, 1634-5, was confirmed 2 March, consecrated at Lambeth on the 8th, and received the temporalities on the 24th of the same month, but was shortly afterwards translated to Norwich. He was elected to the see of *Norwich* 10 November, 1635, and confirmed 5 December following. He was translated to Ely in 1638, and a congé d'élire *vice Bishop Wren* issued to the Dean and Chapter of Norwich 1 May, 1638. As *Bishop of Ely* he obtained the royal assent 21 April, 1638, was confirmed on the 24th of that month, and obtained the temporalities 5 May following. He died on Wednesday, 24 April, 1667, at Ely House, Holborn, aged 81, and was buried with great pomp in the chapel of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, which he had built.

(3) William Robinson, S.T.P., was admitted to the Archdeaconry of Nottingham 9 May, and installed 25 May, 1635. He was succeeded as Archdeacon in September, 1660, by Vere Harcourt, S.T.P. (*Le Neve, Fasti*, iii, 152).

(4) Samuel Brunsell, S.T.P., who occurs in the Parliamentary Commissioners' report of 1650 as Incumbent of Bingham, was collated to the prebend of Nassington, in Lincoln Cathedral, 8 April, 1662, and resigned the same in

Henry Brunzell, M.A., instituted 29 March, 1688, on the death of Samuel Brunzell. Patron, Mary Brunzell, widow. He was buried at Bingham 5 December, 1707.

William Browne, M.A., instituted 19 May, 1708. Patron, Philip, Earl of Chesterfield.

Henry Stanhope,¹ instituted 5 May, 1711. Patron, Philip, Earl of Chesterfield. Buried at Bingham 28 April, 1764.

John Walter, M.A.,² instituted 1764, on the death of Henry Stanhope. He died 7 June, 1810, aged 76 years, and was succeeded by

Robert Lowe, M.A.,³ who died 23 January, 1845, aged 65 years, and was buried at Oxtou, Notts.

1683 (*Le Neve*, *Fasti*, ii, 193). He was admitted to the prebend of Norwell Tertia Pars, in Southwell Minster, 13 August, 1664, on the resignation of Henry Brunzell. He was instituted to the rectory of Screveton, Notts., 27 October, 1663, on the presentation of Peniston Whalley, Esq., and resigned the same in 1671. Dr. Thoroton states (p. 125) that he sold a portion of his family inheritance to Samuel Brunzell, D.D., Rector of Bingham, who built thereon "a brick house, being very near Screveton Church, of which he was also Rector." Dr. Brunzell was the author of "Solomons Blessed Land. A Sermon upon Ecclesiastes x. 17. Preached before an Extraordinary Assembly At Newark upon Trent, May 29. 1660. Being the Birth-day of our Sovereign Lord Charles II. King of England (sic), &c. By Samuel Brunzell, Rector of Bingham in Notting. London, Printed by E. C. for Henry Seile over against St. Dunstons Church in Fleetstreet. 1660." It is of interest to note that this sermon, a small quarto of thirty-eight pages, was preached on the actual date of the King's Restoration. He died at Southwell and was buried at Bingham 19 January, 1687-8 (*Le Neve*, iii, 445). This family entered their pedigree in the Herald's Visitation of Nottinghamshire of 1662. *Arms*:—Or, a fesse counter-embattled between three roses gules. *Crest*:—A bear's jambe erect and erased or, holding in the paw a rose argent slipped proper. The above *arms* are engraved on the double page north-east view of Southwell Minster in Thoroton's "Antiquities of Nottinghamshire," beneath which is engraved, "Adversus temporum impietatem hoc posuit SAMVEL BRVNSELL. S.Th.P. istius Ecclesie Præbendarius."

(¹) Henry Stanhope, Rector of Bingham, and Jane Villers, of Nottingham, were married at St. Peter's Church, Nottingham, 7 December, 1714. "It should be observed, but it is unpleasant to relate, that the Rev. Mr. Henry Stanhope, who was rector here fifty-three years, and died in 1764, did not officiate for more than three or four years, before a mental derangement took place, and a total deprivation of speech."—Throsby, i, 283.

(²) A dispute, the nature of which is now unknown, between the Rector and the parishioners of Bingham, commenced in 1795 and terminated June 26th, 1797. The churchwardens' accounts show that this litigation, which necessitated expensive journeys to York and the payment of heavy fees, cost the parish no less than £132.

(³) Robert Lowe was the son of Robert Lowe, Esq., of Southwell, Notts. (third son of Samuel Lowe, Esq., of Southwell, and his wife, Elizabeth, third daughter and co-heir of Henry Sherbrooke, Esq., of Oxtou, Notts.) and his wife, Anne, daughter of Richard Turner Becher, Esq., of Southwell. He was admitted to the Prebend of Halloughton, in the Collegiate Church of South-

Robert William Miles, B.A., succeeded Robert Lowe. He was Canon of Welton Beckhall, in Lincoln Cathedral, from 1864 until his death, 25 Oct., 1883. Buried at Bingham.

Percy Howard Droosten, M.A., was instituted by the Archbishop of Canterbury 19 March, 1884, on the presentation of the Trustees of the Earl of Carnarvon.

Bingham church, dedicated, according to all ancient authorities, to All Saints, comprises nave, north and south aisles, north and south transepts, south chapel and porch, chancel with organ chamber, and western tower and spire. The church measures internally:—length of nave and aisles 66 feet 6 inches, width of nave 23 feet 6 inches, width of north aisle 8 feet 4 inches, south aisle 9 feet. The transepts are 13 feet 9 inches from north to south, and 19 feet 6 inches wide. The chancel is 45 feet long by 21 feet 3 inches wide, and the tower is 13 feet 10 inches square.

The church underwent much restoration during the nineteenth century, and as a consequence has lost much of its interest.

The nave is of the Early Decorated period, and is separated from the aisles by five pointed arches of two orders of chamfers having a hood mould on the nave side terminating in carved heads. The pillars are octagonal with carved caps, and bases with bold water mouldings, the responds being of similar character. The carving of the capitals on the north side is well worthy of careful examination, especially that on the easternmost pillar, which exhibits animals and animals' heads biting the foliage springing from beneath. The third capital has a series of frightful human and other heads, placed singly at each of its angles between two intermediate leaves, one of the heads being repeated to adapt the number to the form of

well, 10 September, 1834, and was also a Justice of the Peace for the County of Nottingham. By his wife, Ellen (died 15 November, 1852, aged 69), daughter and co-heir of the Rev. Reginald Pyndar, Rector of Madresfield, co. Worc., he had three sons and three daughters. The second son, Robert Lowe, P.C., G.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., M.A., Oxon., barrister-at-law, statesman, Chancellor of the Exchequer 1868-1873, Home Secretary 1873-4, born 4 Dec., 1811, was created, 25 May, 1880, Viscount Sherbrooke, of Sherbrooke, co. Surrey. He was twice married, but died without issue 27 July, 1892, when the title became extinct.

the capital. These heads are supposed to represent the seven mortal sins. The carving on the capitals on the south side is of conventional foliage, the second nearest the porch representing foliage blown right and left, as if caught in a draught from the doorway striking upon the pillar. The clerestory, a modern addition, has three small quatrefoil lights in each side. The aisles are supported by rectangular buttresses, and have north and south doors, the latter opening into the porch, which has a high pitched gable. (In this porch is the lower part of the large bowl of a Norman font.) All the windows, which were originally of the Decorated period, have been renewed, and contain coloured glass. In the nave floor is an old alabaster slab quite illegible, and several slate slabs, the inscriptions on which are for the most part defaced. Those still legible commemorate John Strong, who died May 7th, 1805, aged 67 years, Ann, his wife (daughter of John and Ann Bass), died March 18th, 1820, aged 83; John Bass, died January 30th, 1780, aged 88, Ann his wife, died November 1st, 17—9, aged 29; John, son of John and Ann Bass, died March 27th, 1757, in his 19th year; George Bradshaw; and John Markham. A small brass plate in the floor is inscribed "To the Memory of Sarah Needham Widow of John Needham Jun^r & Daughter of William Brown of Eagle who Departed this Life August 5th 1781 Aged 68 years." Another brass plate on one of the steps leading into the chancel is inscribed "Here Lieth the Remains of William Needham Youngest Son of John and Sarah Needham. He departed this Life June 23^d 1771, In the 35th Year of his Age."

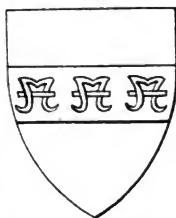
The north [transept contains two three-light Perpendicular windows in the east wall, one of which opens into the organ chamber, which also partially blocks the other. The north wall contains a modern four-light pointed window, somewhat to the east of which is a large recess with pointed head, believed to have been an Easter Sepulchre.

The south transept has two modern two-light windows in the east wall, one of which is filled with stained glass, designed

(¹) John Needham, gentleman, and Sarah Brown were married at Bingham church, December 27th, 1756.

by Mr. Frank Miles, in memory of his father, the late rector. The inscription is "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth. Yea saith the Spirit that they may rest from their labours: & their works do follow them. To the Glory of God & in loving memory of Robert Miles and Mary his wife Robert died October 25th 1883 Mary his wife Nov 15th 1884." The south window, filled with coloured glass, is of four-lights, the mullions of which interlace in the pointed head. Beneath are a piscinia and aumbrey. The west wall has at one time contained a large pointed window (now blocked up) opening into the adjoining chapel.

Between the south transept and the porch is a small chapel (now used as a choir vestry), which opens into the south aisle by a lofty arch, and contains a modern three-light Decorated window in the south wall. Beneath this window, and raised from the ground, lies the cross legged effigy of a knight,¹ carved in Caen stone, his head resting on small square and diagonal cushions, and his feet on a lion. He is clad in a hauberk of mail, having continuous mits to the hands, which are raised in prayer, a coif, and chausses of the same armour. Over this is a cyclas or shortened surcoat with skilfully rendered folds, confined round the waist by a narrow belt. His sword, now broken, hangs from a hip belt at the left side, and on the arm is a shield which formerly bore the De Bingham arms (Or, on a fesse gules three water bougets argent), the guige passing over the right shoulder of the wearer. The heels are armed with prick spurs. This effigy is probably that of Richard de Bingham, the son of Ralph Bugg, a wealthy merchant of the staple, of Nottingham, who purchased estates at Willoughby-on-the-Wolds and Bingham,



(1) On the vexed question of cross-legged knights and their supposed connection with the Crusades, Mr. G. McN. Rushforth, in "Companion to English History (Middle Ages)," edited by F. P. Barnard, 1902, p. 337, pertinently remarks:—"A peculiarly English motive, introduced about the middle of the thirteenth century, was the representation of the recumbent warrior with the legs crossed, a natural attitude of repose in life, in which

and settling down at the former place assumed the name of Willoughby. This Ralph de Willoughby was the ancestor of the house of Willoughby of Wollaton, and left his estates to his son, Sir Richard de Bingham, as he was usually called, from the fact of his having lived principally at Bingham. He filled many important offices in the county. By his mistress, Alice Bertram (whom he afterwards married) he had three sons, to the eldest of whom, William, he left among other estates, the manor of Bingham and the advowson of its church. There are also portions of another effigy, but they are so much damaged that it would be idle to make any conjecture as to whom they once represented. Both these effigies are mentioned by Thoroton.

The chancel opens into the nave by a wide lofty arch of two orders of chamfers, the inner order resting on semicircular piers with moulded caps and bases. It is supported by rectangular buttresses, and is lighted by three Decorated windows of three-lights in each side, the westernmost in the north wall opening into the organ chamber. The east window is of four lights, Perpendicular in character, apparently modern, and filled with stained glass. There is a small Decorated priest's door, with an ancient wooden bolt, in the south wall, which also contains a triple sedilia and a piscina. The chancel screen is of old wood panelling and open ironwork. On the north wall is a small marble tablet inscribed: "Near this place are deposited the remains of Jane Kirkby, daughter of the late Rev^d Richard Kirkby A.M., Rector of Gedling in this County; she departed this life on the 14th of April 1825, aged 80."

On the south wall are three tablets, inscribed:—

"Sacred to the Memory of Susanna, Wife of the Rev^d John Walter, Rector of this Parish: she died the 8th day of July 1804; aged 76."

state these figures generally appear, usually with open eyes, and sometimes in the act of sheathing the sword. The practice (which it may be added, has no connexion with the Crusades) lasted for about a century and gradually disappeared with the introduction of plate armour, for which the posture is as unfitted as it is appropriate for the close-fitting and yielding chain-mail."

(1) The Rev. John Walter, Rector of Bingham, and Susanna Beaumont, were married at Bingham, 13 October, 1767, by L. Whitaker, Minister, in the presence of Anna^a Burnaby and G. Peake.

"Sacred to the Memory of the Rev^d John Walter, M.A., who was Rector of this Parish 46 Years: He died the 7th day of June 1810; Aged 76."

"Sacred to the memory of the Rev^d Robert Lowe, a prebendary of the Collegiate Church of Southwell, and for 34 years rector of this parish. He died on the 23rd day of January 1845, aged 65 years. His mortal remains are interred at Oton in this county."

Thoroton states that there existed in his time a monument to Sir Thomas Rempstone, of Bingham and Rempstone, Notts. (who died October 15th, 1458), and his wife, who were buried in the middle of the chancel at Bingham "under a fair alabaster tomb whereon lay the effigies of himself and his wife, but is now almost defaced." Sir Thomas married Alice, the daughter and heir of [Sir] Thomas Bekering, of Tuxford, and his wife Isabella, sister and coheir of Sir John de Lowdham, Knight, and the monument accordingly bore the arms of *Rempstone*, Argent, a chevron sable, in the dexter chief a mullet pierced of the last, impaling those of *Bekering*, Chequy argent and gules, a bend sable. Sir Thomas Rempstone, who was a Knight of the Garter, left three daughters (1) Elizabeth, wife of John, afterwards Sir John, Cheney, (2) Isabel, wife of Sir Brian Stapleton (from whom is descended Mona Josephine Tempest Stapleton, Baroness Beaumont), and (3) Margery, wife of Richard Bingham the younger. Both the Bingham and the Rempstone estates afterwards passed to the Stapleton family.¹



(¹) For a notice of this great warrior see Mr. Cornelius Brown's *Worthies of Nottinghamshire*, p. 69, and *The Dictionary of National Biography*, vol. 48, p. 10. His notable father, Sir Thomas Rempstone, K.G., who was drowned in the Thames, close to the Tower of London, 31 October, 1406, was also buried in Bingham Chancel, as well as his wife, Margaret, daughter of Sir Simon Leeke, and widow of Sir Godfrey Foljambe, who survived until 1454. By her will, proved at York, May 5th, 1454, Dame Margaret Rempston, late wife of Sir Thomas Rempston, Knt., deceased, desired to be buried in the chancel at Bingham, under a certain tombe or sepulture, where the body of the said Thomas, her late husband, lyes. (*Torre MS., York.*)

Beneath the communion table is an old broken marble altar slab. According to the churchwardens' accounts, nine shillings was paid for its carriage from Bakewell, on October 26th, 1769. In the account for the following year we find that it cost £2 15s. 2d., in addition to 1s. 6d. for polishing it, 3s. for its erection, and a shilling for two iron "crimps." Possibly this slab replaced one which Throsby states (p. 13 *ante*) was erected by the Rev. Henry Stanhope.



Throsby, commenting on the erection of the royal arms in the chancel arch in 1711, states that "the monuments

mentioned by Thoroton, as being in his time in this place, were partly removed when the alterations took place. Alas! the only things that would have made the church respectable to an antiquary, were destroyed, by the specious but often fallacious name of *improvement*." A sketch of the interior of the church, made by the late Mrs. Miles in the year 1845, and which hangs in the choir vestry, shows these royal arms, which were removed when the chancel was restored in the following year.

The Early English tower, surmounted by a Decorated spire, is undoubtedly the finest feature of the church. The tower is supported by rectangular buttresses, the central buttress on the west side, which appears to be a later addition, being pierced with a small lancet window which forms a remarkable internal feature through the splay being of the excessive depth of nearly eight feet. The corbels of the parapet are ball-flowers mingled with heads. Dr. Trollope says "This parapet was perhaps added subsequently, and from a near examination will be found to have been prepared for the reception of some further additions, such as an open-work parapet. Two mutilated figures and two foliated finials are now placed upon the parapet angles." The two figures are said to represent two of the Evangelists, and are deserving of particular attention, from the fact that they are vested in the Eucharistic vestments of a Bishop, very clearly carved. A square-headed doorway has been cut in the west wall. At the top of the door frame are the initials T. B. and R. L., and the date 1729. The low tower arch opening into the nave is acutely pointed and of three orders of chamfers. The font, a modern octagonal one, stands within the tower.¹ The staircase is in the south-west angle. There is a clock, and six bells inscribed :

1st :—E MERO MOTU HIC HABITANTIUM
MDCCLXXX. Diameter, 2 feet 8 inches.

(¹) The previous font was removed to East Bridgeford in 1863. It has a rude ornamentation cut into the flat surfaces of its six sides by shallow panelling. It bears the date 1662, and is of a type of which examples are to be found in the neighbouring churches at Scarrington, Shelford, and Whatton.

2nd :—In Lombardic capitals, **FRANCIS WATTS MADE ME**. Diameter, 2 feet, 10 inches.¹

3rd :—**THOMAS CHETTLE CHURCH WARDEN 1774**. Diameter, 3 feet. Cast by Thomas Hedderley.

4th :—✠ **GOD SAVE THE CHVRCH 1662**. Founder's initials P. H. Diameter, 3 feet 2 inches.

5th :—**E HANE R BROOKS CHVRCH WARDENS 1743** Th^o Hedderly Founder. Diameter, 3 feet 4 inches.

6th :—**All men that hear my mornfull sound repent before you lye in ground**, in Old English, followed by **R CAVNT T DEREG G MORELEY WARDENS 1647**. George Oldfield's bell mark. Diameter, 3 feet 8 inches.

A tablet on the south wall is inscribed :—

"In the Middle Aisle of this Church are deposited the Remains of Elizabeth, Relict of Will^m White; of Cropwell Bishop, in this County; and Daughter of John & Sarah Needham of this Town.² She died January 21st 1799: in the 68th Year of her Age. In an adjoining Vault lies the Body of her last surviving Sister, Catharine Needham; who departed this Life Jan^y 22^d 1804; aged 78 Years. This Marble is erected by their Nephew Matt^w Needham; in grateful Remembrance of their uniform and affectionate Kindness towards him."

On the north wall are two tablets inscribed :—

"Near this spot are deposited the Remains of Will^m Needham and Frances his Wife: in the discharge of every religious and social Duty, they were Conscientious: in equanimity and Kindness of Heart, exemplary. William Needham died 23^d June 1771 Aged 34, and Frances 3^d January 1814 Aged 77. To perpetuate the Remembrance of their Virtues, this Tablet is erected by their Nephew, Matthew Needham, of Lenton."

"To the Memory of M^r **ROBERT WHITE** ³ Mathematician;

(¹) Francis Watts, bellfounder, of Leicester, died in 1600.

(²) William White, of Cropwell Bishop, and Elizabeth Needham, were married at Bingham Church, April 19th, 1768,

(³) Robert White was a native of Bingham, born of parents in very humble circumstances, but being a cripple he received, through the assistance of friends, a much better education than he would under ordinary circumstances.

and Author of an annual Astronomical Work, called *The COELESTIAL ATLAS, or new EPHEMERIS*. He resigned this transitory, in hopes of eternal Life, June the 3rd MDCCLXXIII in the 80th Year of his Age.

No Epitaph need make the Just man fam'd

The good are prais'd when they are only nam'd.

Near to this place also lie interr'd the earthly Remains of M^{rs} ELIZABETH WHITE, Relict of the above M^r ROBERT WHITE. She Died July y^e 13th MDCCLXXVIII in the 90th Year of her Age."

As previously stated, this church has undergone many alterations. The chancel was restored in the year 1846 by the late rector, the Rev. Robert Miles, Canon of Lincoln, and in 1873 the nave roof was restored, the clerestory added, and the porch and adjoining chapel rebuilt, the church being re-opened September 25th, 1873. The decoration of the church, including the stained glass windows, the carved reredos, and the procession of angels round the clerestory, painted in fresco in 1884, are all the work of the late rector's accomplished wife and family, whose names will long be remembered with affection in Bingham and its neighbourhood.

The entrance to the churchyard is through a lych gate, designed by the late Mr. Frank Miles, one end of its gable being filled with fret-work of wood, and the other with wrought iron.

The first injunction for keeping registers of baptisms, marriages, and burials, in each parish, was published by Thomas Cromwell, Lord Privy Seal and Vicegerent, 29th September, 1538, but it is unusual to find registers of this early date. The

He married, at Bingham Church, 25 January, 1719, Elizabeth King. He studied mathematics and astronomy, and acquired such celebrity in these sciences that for a very long period he was engaged in the compilation of *Almanacs for the Stationers' Company*, in which, as well as in the school he kept at Bingham, he was succeeded by his pupil and fellow-townsmen, Daniel Stafford, who died 10 May, 1783, aged 61 years, and was buried at Bingham. Daniel Stafford was twice married. In the Bingham register is recorded the marriage of Daniel Stafford and Ann Grocock, of Scarrington—October, 1754, while in the Scarrington register we find the marriage, on 2 November, 1754, of Daniel Stafford, of Bingham, and Ann Grocock. The marriage of Daniel Stafford, schoolmaster, and Jane Baxter, is recorded at Bingham, under the date 10 January, 1762.

injunction was repeated in more rigorous terms on the accession of Queen Elizabeth in 1558, but not being regularly observed, it was ordained, 25th October, 1597, that parchment books should be purchased at the expense of each parish, and that the names from the older books should be therein transcribed. Each year, within a month after Easter, copies of the entries for the previous year were to be transmitted to the bishop of the diocese, to be preserved in the episcopal archives. Minute regulations were made for the preservation of the registers, which were afterwards embodied in the 70th canon of 1603. This canon has never been repealed, and the registers were kept by the clergy under its authority, until the passing of Rose's Act in 1812. During the Commonwealth, the system of parochial registration by the clergy broke down, but the evil being recognised, an Act was passed, 24th August, 1653, whereby the clergy were required to give up their register books to laymen, who were to be styled the "Parish Registers." These officials were to enter in the books in their charge all publications of banns, marriages, births, and burials, with the dates thereof, and the names of the parties. The "Parish Register" was to be chosen in every parish by the inhabitant householders on or before 22nd September, 1653, and as soon as he had been sworn and approved by the local magistrate, his appointment was to be entered in the register book. In 1666 an Act was passed "for the encouragement of the woollen manufactures," whereby it was enacted that no person should be "buried in any shirt, shift, or sheete, other than should be made of wooll onely." This statute being generally disobeyed, a more stringent Act was passed in 1678 (30 Chas. II. c. 3), which obliged the clergy to make an entry in the register that an affidavit had been produced within eight days of the burial, certifying that the requirements of the law had been fulfilled. These statutes were not repealed until 1814 (54 Geo. III. c. 108), although they had fallen into disuse long before that time. In 1753 Lord Hardwicke's Marriage Act (26 Geo. II. c. 33) was passed with the view to prevent clandestine marriages. This Act declared all marriages contracted after 25th March, 1754, to be void, unless they were solemnized by

license or banns in some church or chapel in which banns had heretofore usually been published, and the marriages were to be registered in a prescribed form. The Stamp Act of 1783 (23 Geo. III. c. 71), imposed a duty of three-pence upon every entry in the parish register. This obnoxious statute caused the practice of registration in some parishes to be neglected or discontinued for some time. In 1812 parish registers became the subject of legislation, and the 70th canon was superseded by an Act of Parliament which still constitutes the law for registering baptisms and burials. This Act, commonly known as Rose's Act (52 Geo. III. c. 146) directed that the register books, of prescribed form, were to be kept in an iron chest in the parish church, or within the residence of the incumbent, and that copies were to be sent annually to the bishop's registrar. The Act did not repeal any provision of the Marriage Act, 1753. By a curious oversight, half the penalty of transportation for fourteen years for making a false entry, etc., is by section 18 to "go to the person who shall inform or sue for the same." By the Civil Registration Act of 1836 (6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 86, amended by 1 Vict. c. 22), the registers of baptisms and burials were left undisturbed to the care of the parochial clergy, whilst the State assumed the duty of registering the births, marriages, and deaths of the whole population, irrespectively of religious belief.

The registers at Bingham are of no particular interest. The earliest is of parchment, 15 inches high, 6 inches wide, and about an inch thick, bound in limp leather. It contains *baptisms* from 1598 to 1687, *marriages* from 1598 to 1688, and *burials* from 1598 to 1687. It has also a register of seats with boarded floors, and the names of those who paid twelve pence apiece for the boarding in 1685. The last leaf contains a list of seats erected in 1719 and 1724. "Christian Ireland" occurs as a bride in 1610. The surname Derry in 1605 becomes "Dirrhie" in 1616. Gunthorp in 1614 becomes "Gunthoroppe" in 1637, and in 1654 Thurgarton is spelled "Thurgutton." During the Commonwealth four marriages took place after the banns had been proclaimed in the market place. The first of these, in 1657, is thus recorded:—"Mr. Thomas Mather &

Mrs. Ellinor Shipman, their banes were published in y^e market place, viz., June y^e 4th, June y^e ii, June y^e 18th, married the 19." Nine marriages between 4 April, 1687, and 5 May, 1688, are repeated with slight variations of spelling, in the second register. In 1646, Bingham was visited by the plague, which, between 7 December of that year and 7 January following, carried off a son and daughter and two servants of the Rev. Samuel Porter, then Rector.

The church plate is modern, and consists of a chalice and paten of silver, and an alms dish of brass. The chalice measures—height $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, diameter of bowl $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, depth of bowl $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, diameter of foot $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The bowl has a scroll round it consisting of a branch with grapes and leaves. The knop has three bosses, on each of which is a quatrefoil. The foot is hexagonal, with bead work round it. Weight, 11 ounces avoirdupois. The marks are—(1) makers' initials $\frac{1}{2}$ E, (2) lion passant, (3) leopard's head, uncrowned, (4) small Old English p, the London date letter for 1870-1. The paten is $6\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter, and weighs 4 ounces avoirdupois. Marks, as on the chalice. Legend, "By Thy Cross and Passion Good Lord deliver us." The brass alms dish bears, "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

Writing of Bingham in 1888, a local antiquary says:—"There appear to have been at least three chapels, and a good idea of their whereabouts can be obtained. It is thought that St. Elen's stood on the site of the old windmills to the west of the town, where a large stone coffin was found some years ago, and where bones have been dug up on various occasions. The name Chapel-yard probably points to the situation of another, and a third is believed to have existed towards the east end of the town, in a field called 'Crow Close' in which some foundations are still visible. Speed mentions a college of St. Mary here valued at £40 11s., but in Dugdale's valuation it is called a Guild only, and is rated at £4 11s. It seems to have been merely a guild or chantry, and may have occupied the site of the present rectory-house, the kitchen of which is evidently of considerable antiquity. The old rectory stood nearer the church, and was used as a cottage till the end of the last

century, when it was pulled down. No ancient building remains in the town except the church."

Be this as it may, we are unable to find references to other religious institutions in Bingham than the Domestic Chapelry of St. Helen and the Guild of St. Mary.

Bingham's Domestic Chapelry.

From the following disjointed notes it will be seen that towards the close of the thirteenth century, Sir Richard de Bingham, Knight, erected on his own ground at Bingham a private chapel, which was not allowed in any way to interfere with the rights of the parish church.

In the twenty-ninth year of King Edward the First (1300-1) a jury found that it would not be to the loss of the king or any one else if Sir Richard de Bingham gave five marks yearly rent from property in Nottingham, and in the first year of King Edward the Second (1307-8), if he gave a messuage and one acre of land at Bingham, to a chaplain celebrating Divine Service in the chapel of St. Helen at Bingham.¹

"Forasmuch as Sir Richard de Bingham, Knight, had on his own ground erected and new built a chapel within the parish of Bingham to the honour of St. Helen, and sufficiently endowed the same to have perpetual masses celebrated there for his own soul, and the souls of his ancestors, heirs, parents, and benefactors, William de Greenfield, Archbishop of York, March 24th, 1307, ordained that there be henceforth a priest instituted into the said chapel on the presentation of the said Sir Richard de Bingham, and his heirs, who shall not celebrate in the same with singing and note any day, but with a low voice shall perform the office diurnal and nocturnal, and shall also say and celebrate mass with due devotion, but the said priest shall not at any time celebrate in the chapel in the same hour wherein the common preaching is made to the people or the parochial mass shall be celebrated in the church."²

The *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of 1536, previously described, contains the following valuation of this chantry :—

(1) Thoroton, p. 141.

(2) Torre MS., York.

"Cantaria apud Bingham predict'. Odewinus Ayer cantarista ib'm. Valet in claus' capelle per annum vjs. viijd. in una bovata terre ib'm vjs. viijd. in uno messuagio eccl'iam ib'm vjs. viijd. in alio mess' ibidem in tenuta Barthram Gerron vs. iiijd. in alio messuagio in tenuta Thome Bromeley iijs. in una bovata terre in Carcolston iijs. in uno gardino in villa Nottingham in tenuta Thome Harpam ijs. viijd. in alio gardino ibidem in tenuta Joh'is Palmer per annum xvjd. In toto xxxvijs. iiijd. x^s inde lijs. ixd." ¹

List of Cantarists.

Hugh de Bingham, instituted 17 June, 1308. Patron, Sir Richard de Bingham, Knight.

* * * * *

William Geffray, instituted 5 July, 1398. Patron, William Roos. Died.

William Pryde, instituted 30 May, 1414. Patrons, William Roos, Thomas, Bishop of Durham, and Sir Roger Leek, Knight.

John Sutton, canon of Shelford, instituted 1 February, 1423. Patron, Dame Margaret Rempston.

* * * * *

Odewin Ayer occurs in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, 1536.

The following further particulars of this Chapel are given in the official survey taken previous to the suppression of chantries :—

"Chapell of Saint heleynes in Bingham. Founded by whom y^s not presented to mayntayne a preiste to sing masses for euer y^s worthe in lands Tenements and Annyties Going out of the Mano^r of Bingham parcell of the possessions of S^r Bryan Stapleton in the said Countie of Nottingham As by the Survey therof made particlerly appereth xxxvijs. iiijd.

Due vnto thincumbent there whois name lerning or age y^s not presented But taken out of the roughe boke w^tou paying any rent Resolute.

Memor^d Preacher Scole master or the poore Relieved by this Chapell nowe _____ none

Goods or Ornaments Remyning to the Kinges maiesties vse _____ none." ²

(¹) *Valor Eccles.*, v. 165.

(²) *Certificates of Chantries*, roll 37, No. 24.

The Guild of St. Mary.

This guild was founded by the parishioners of Bingham "to maintain a priest to sing masses for ever," but the date of its foundation does not appear to be known. "Guilds or Fraternities were societies or associations of persons in the same town, profession, or class, confederated together for the common cause of trade, or charity, or religion. They were bodies corporate, licensed by the Crown; had power to purchase lands, to build chapels, to erect altars, to maintain chaplains and priests, to hold frequent and private meetings, to make annual public processions, and to administer oaths upon the admission of their members. Some of the richer fraternities had companies of minstrels, and occasionally amused the public with pageants, and with plays taken from the Old and New Testaments. Their charities were extensive and voluntary. In some respects they resembled the benefit societies of modern times; but they were more numerous. Almost every parish contained one guild, and sometimes several guilds, which had each a patron saint, and a chapel or altar, at times in the parochial church, and at other times in a distinct building annexed to the guildhall." This particular Guild possessed not only a guild-hall,¹ but also probably an altar in the south transept of the parish church. As will be seen, at the time of its suppression its "unlearned" stipendiary priest, William Cranswyke, aged 52 years, had a clear annual income of £5 2s. 9d.

The *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of 1536 states that the Guild of the Blessed Mary at Bingham derived from rents of houses and lands in Bingham, Radcliffe, Tithby, and Aslacton, in the tenure of certain persons mentioned, the sum of £5 17s. 4d. Out of this 23s. was paid to Sir Brian Stapleton, Knight, and 3s. 4d. to William Toms, auditor, leaving a clear yearly income of £4 11s.²

(¹) In St. Mary's Church, Nottingham, there was "a Gild or Fraternity of 6 priests dedicated to the Holy Trinity and their House in the High Pavement is still called Trinity House." (*Torre MS., York.*)

(²) *Valor Eccles.*, v. 165.

The following is a copy of the official survey of this guild taken prior to its suppression :—

“ The Gylde of our Lady in Bingham. Founded by the parishioners there to maynetayne a preiste to sing masses for ever ys worthe in lands Tenements and other possessions lying and being w^t in Diuers severall places w^t in the saide Countie of Nottingh'm As by the Survey thereof made Remayning w^t the Surveyour there particularly appereth vj li. vijs. ix*d*. wherof in Rentes Resolute xxiijs.

Rentes Vacant viijs. viijd. xxvs.

And so Remayneth unto William Cranswyke Stypendary there of thage of lij yeres vnlearned having none other p'mocey

Cijs. ix*d*.

Memo^d Preacher Scoler master or the poore Relieved or mayntayned hereby—none

Goodes or Ornaments Remayning to the Kings ma^{ties} vse
none.”

Thoroton states:—“ The Guild-Hall of St. Mary in Bingham, and the Lands belonging to it there, were granted 18 May, 7 E. 6. to Thomas Reeve, and George Cotton, Gent. of which there were several grants to others in the time of Queen Elizabeth : as there was 22 Jun. 17 Eliz. to John Sonkey, and Percyvall Grimston (amongst other things) of the Close in Bingham, wherein stood the Chappell of St. James, and of St. Hellens Close, &c.”² It seems probable that St. James is here given in error for the chapel of St. Helen previously referred to. Otherwise this is the only reference to a chapel of St. James we have found, and would correspond with the third chapel referred to on page 30 *ante*.

(¹) Certificates of Chantries, roll 37, No. 24.

(²) Thoroton, p. 145.



Broughton Sulney.¹

THE Domesday Survey (1086) does not record that Broton at that time possessed either a priest or a church.

The Taxation Roll of Pope Nicholas IV., 1291, gives the clear annual value of the church of Brocton at £12.²

According to the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (27 Henry VIII.), the rectory of Broughton was valued at the clear yearly sum of £11 9s. 4d., John Sykes being then rector.³

The inventory of Church Goods, drawn up in the reign of Edward VI., contains the following entry relative to this parish:—

“This Invitory made 5 september 6 Edw vj ffyrste one chales wyth a patent syluer and gylte Itm iij bellys in the styple Itm ij corporaxes ij copes y^e one of Red sylke the other of grene saye, one vestment of Rede sylke and one of blake Saye ij albes one Surples iij aulter clothes ij towelles iij bannar clothes one crosse of brasse one crosse cloth of sylke one boke of comen prayer vj candlestycks of laten Itm a hand bel j cruet Thom's lorde and george brett churchwardens.”

The Parliamentary Commissioners of 1650 reported:—
“Alsoe the Rectory or Parsonage of Broughton which is worth one hundred pounds per Annum S^r Gervase Clifton Knight and Baronett the now Patron thereof Richard Colebrand sen

(¹) Upper or Over Broughton “is (according to Thoroton, p. 72) commonly called Broughton Sulney from the Antient owners. . . . it is also thereby distinguished from Nether Broughton in Leicestershire which is by it.”

(²) Tax. Eccles., p. 311.

(³) Valor Eccles., v. 165.

Clerke the present Incumbent who hath the Cure of soules there and receives the proffittes thereof to his owne use and beinge disabled through old age to performe the Cure in his owne person doth hire Edward Haynes Clerke to officiate the said Cure who hath twentie pounds a yeare and his diet for his sallary and preaches twice every lords day.”¹

Thoroton states that the manor (and advowson) of Broughton Sulney came into the possession of Sir Gervase Clifton, Knight, of Clifton, near Nottingham, about the beginning of the reign of Edward the First, “with whose posterity it continued until the last Sir Gervase Clifton, Knight and Baronet, was perswaded to sell it, which he oft repented himself of, being so long in



his Family, and he not necessitated, as he hath several times told me himself, so that the Advowson of the Church is all that remains of it to his posterity.”² Thoroton was on very friendly terms with this Sir Gervase Clifton, who was created a baronet among the first of that order, 22 May, 1611, was married no less than seven times, and died 28

May, 1666, being attended in his last illness by Dr. Thoroton who favours his readers with particulars of his disorder.³ Early in the eighteenth century the advowson became vested in William Radcliffe, Esq., who settled himself at Milnsbridge, co. York., in right of his wife, Elizabeth, relict of John Dawson, Esq., of that place, and dying 20 May, 1748, was succeeded by his eldest son William Radcliffe, Esq., lieutenant-colonel of the West York Militia, who died, unmarried, 26 September, 1795, having devised his estates to his nephew, Joseph Pickford, Esq., who assumed the surname and arms of Radcliffe only, by royal permission, in compliance with the testamentary injunction of his uncle, and was created a Baronet 2 November, 1813 (with the singular favour of a gratuitous patent), in requital of his prompt and judicious exertions as a magistrate during a period of insubordination,

(¹) Parl. Survey, xiii., 236.

(²) Thoroton, p. 72.

(³) Thoroton, p. 57.

danger, and alarm, in the year 1812. On his death in 1819 he was succeeded by his grandson Sir Joseph Radcliffe, Bart., of Campsall, co. York., who dying in 1872, was succeeded by his eldest son Sir Joseph Percival Pickford Radcliffe, third Baronet. The advowson is now vested in the present rector.

Throsby states:—"The church has a nave and side-aisle, a low tower steeple, with 3 bells; the walls want a little cleaning of filth. Against one of which there are 2 stones to remember the Bretts, and others on the floor for the same family."¹

The church at this time would appear to be a rectangular building with a north aisle barely six feet wide, the walls plastered over and probably colour-washed. Disclosures made at subsequent restorations show that the chancel arch was then walled up but had three small doorway openings, the tower arch was also walled up, a doorway being inserted in the west wall for the use of the ringers, and, as Bishop Trollope states, the tracery in the panels of the font was "dished up with lime and colour wash." The windows appear to have been decayed, and according to the foregoing description of the walls, the roof could not have been water-tight. Throsby's meagre note proves that his attention was confined solely to the interior of the edifice, as he does not mention either the chancel or the porch.

For a long period prior to the institution of the Rev. Joseph Burrill, the rectors of Broughton Sulney, as elsewhere, appear to have been non-resident, the names of several of them not occurring in the parish register. For thirty-four years at the close of the eighteenth century the Rev. Charles Wildbore was curate-in-charge of the parish. This remarkable man was born at Nottingham in the year 1737, and was probably a son of Cornelius Wildbore, a master dyer, who befriended Thomas Peat,² the eminent mathematician. Wylie³ states that

(¹) Throsby, i., 141.

(²) Thomas Peat, astronomer, mathematician, schoolmaster, and land surveyor, was, at the time of his death at his residence in Greyfriar Gate, Nottingham, 21 February, 1780, aged 72, the oldest almanac compiler in England. Stretton states that he was one of the four original compilers (all schoolmasters of Nottingham and the neighbourhood) of the "Gentleman's Diary," first published in 1741, and that he continued to edit that work as well as "Poor Robin's Almanac" until his death.

(³) Wylie, *Old and New Nottingham*, 1853, p. 185.

"Left an orphan, he was at an early age confided to the officers of St. Nicholas's workhouse. At the Blue-coat school he was remarkable for his extreme dulness, his absence of mind, and his profound mathematical knowledge. Apprenticed at the age of fourteen to an apothecary who went by the name of 'Doctor Partridge,' he in his twenty-fourth year married a Miss Ann Lee, at Kirkby Woodhouse,¹ and shortly afterwards slid happily into the possession of a little landed estate at Kirton, near Boston, in Lincolnshire. Mr. Wildbore, at the age of thirty took orders, and obtained the curacy of Broughton Sulney, in Nottinghamshire, which he held with high reputation till his death in October, 1802." Curtis² thus refers to this "eminent mathematician:"—"His most intricate calculations were worked out and completed mentally while walking; and like Jedediah Buxton, he could, when interrupted, leave off and again resume the process at the point or stage previously acquired: he maintained an extensive correspondence with contemporary mathematicians, but never could be persuaded to visit London, or to accept the repeatedly-proffered honour of being enrolled a Fellow of the Royal Society. He lived a laudable example of successful scientific industry, and of unaffected Christian humility and usefulness, and had for more than twenty years either the whole or the principal management of the Gentleman's Diary." With regard to the latter statement Stretton says that on the death, in 1780, of Thomas Peat the survivor of the four founders of "The Gentleman's Diary," the publication "was afterwards given to and conducted by the Rev. Charles Wildbore of Broughton till his death in 1802."³ His burial is thus recorded in the register of Broughton Sulney:—"1802. Buried Rev^d Charles Wildbore Clerk who was Minister of this Parish Thirty four years & in the Sixty sixth year of his Age November the 2^d." A long notice of Mr. Wildbore is given in the "Gentleman's Magazine" of December, 1802.

(¹) This is an error. Charles Wildbore, clerk, of the parish of Keyworth (probably his first curacy) and Ann Lee, of Greasley, were married at Greasley, Notts., 21 August, 1766.

(²) Curtis, *A Topographical History of Nottinghamshire*, p. 41.

(³) Stretton MS., No. 18, p. 1.

Rectors.

Hugo de Fishlake, instituted 20 April, 1315. Patron, Sir Gervase de Clifton, Knight. He resigned.

John, son of Ralph de Clifton, vel John de Wilford, in first tonsure, instituted 19 October, 1341. Same patron. He resigned.

John Tredgold de Suwell, instituted 23 March, 1343. Same patron. He resigned.

Thomas de Stapilford, instituted 23 October, 1349. Same patron. Resigned.

John Henover, instituted 5 January, 1376. Same patron.

John de Clyfton.

Thomas Frankelyn, instituted 30 December, 1408, on the resignation of John de Clyfton. Patron, Gervase Clifton, Esquire. Died.

Robert Swan, instituted 9 May, 1445. Patron, Sir Gervase Clifton, Knight.

Thomas Saxlby, instituted 7 December, 1457, on the resignation of Robert Swan. Patron, Robert Clifton, Esquire.

Thomas Rawlynson, Same patron. Died.

Edmund Chaderton,¹ instituted 20 September, 1462. Patron, Sir Robert Clifton, Knight. He resigned for the Church of Kirkby Lonsdale.

Robert Garnet, instituted 21 June, 1470. Same patron. He resigned.

John Henfrey, instituted 24 July, 1471. Same patron. Died.

John Sikes, instituted 20 December, 1508. Patron, Robert Clifton, Esquire. Died.

Thomas Wright, instituted 11 August, 1567. Patron, Sir Gervase Clifton, Knight. Died.

Phillip Copley, M.A., instituted 11 April, 1571. Same patron. Died.

Richard Colebrand, M.A., instituted 23 August, 1596. Patrons, assigns of Thomas Athowe.² He died 26 September, 1653, and was buried in the chancel.

(¹) Chaterton or Chaderton was a typical secular canon. He was a great adherent of Edward IV., and afterwards of Henry VII., in whose reign he was a master in Chancery, and to whose Yorkist Queen he was Chancellor. He had held the sacrist prebend [at Southwell] since 29 October, 1472, when he became a residentiary; he held the prebend of South Muskham only for a year, when he exchanged it for Northwell III., and this again, 16 November, 1476, for Oxton and Crophill, and this again, for Dunham, 8 April, 1485. He was also a canon and prebendary of Beverley, Ripon, Lincoln, St. Paul's, St. Stephen's, Westminster, and Salisbury; Warden of Sibthorpe College [Notts., from 1478 to 1488, when he resigned]; Rector of Calverton, Bucks.; Dean of Barking; and Archdeacon, at the same time, of Chester, Salisbury, and Totness. This last piece of pluralism is rather astonishing, as an archdeacon, unlike a canon, had cure of souls; laxity though there was as to plurality in benefices without cure, the line was generally drawn at archdeaconries. Chaterton's will, 6 April, 1499, is at Somerset House. He died before 27 August, 1499. (*Visitations and Memorials of Southwell Minster*, ed. by A. F. Leach, late Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, for the Camden Society, 1891, p. 146.)

(²) Richard Colebrand (doubtless this rector) and Jane Shepperdsonne were married at Broughton Sulney, 19 December, 1609.

John Shepperdson, instituted 11 September, 1662. Patron, Sir Gervase Clifton, Bart. Buried at Broughton Sulney, 3 January, 1680.

Thomas Ousley, A.M., instituted 14 January, 1679-80.

John Morrice.

John Love, A.M., instituted 28 February, 1727. Buried at Broughton Sulney, 11 January, 1735-6.

John Dawson, LL.B., instituted 2 April, 1736, on the death of John Love. Patron, William Radcliffe, gent.

William Dawson, B.A., instituted 1 July, 1767, on the death of John Dawson. Patron, William Radcliffe, Esq.

Daniel Ferguson, A.B., instituted 7 July, 1807.

Joseph Burrill, instituted 20 May, 1808, on the resignation of Daniel Ferguson. Died 1 March, buried at Broughton Sulney, 8 March, 1853. M. I. in chancel.

Richard Eddie, M.A., instituted 11 May, 1853. Patron, Sir Joseph Radcliffe, Bart. Rebuilt the chancel in 1855. Rural Dean of South Bingham. Buried at Broughton Sulney, 31 December, 1884.

Walter Beck, instituted 28 March, 1885.

Headly Willson, M.A., instituted 13 June, 1891, on the resignation of Walter Beck. Rural Dean of South Bingham from November, 1904.

The church at Broughton Sulney, dedicated, according to pre-Reformation wills preserved at York, to St. Oswald, comprises nave, north aisle, south porch, chancel, and western tower. The fabric measures internally:—length of nave 43 feet 5 inches, width 20 feet; length of aisle 43 feet, width 11 feet 8 inches; length of chancel 20 feet, width 14 feet 6 inches. The tower inside is 8 feet 9 inches by 8 feet 4 inches.

The earliest feature of this interesting church is the south aisle arcade, discovered only in 1879 on stripping the plaster from the south wall. This is of the Transitional style between the Norman and the Early English periods. Portions of two pillars are exposed to view, one of these has the nail-head and the other the tooth ornament cut upon their caps. They support a large semi-circular-headed arch, 13 feet wide, possibly the centre one of three forming the arcade, now embedded in the wall, which is supported by four rectangular buttresses. The porch opens into the walled up arch, on either side of which a three-light window, and another of two lights of the Decorated style have been inserted. On this wall are two marble tablets inscribed:—(1) "Erected to

the Memory of Thomas Brett who departed this life May 15th 1822 Aged 53 Years. Also Hannah Brett, Mother of the above: who departed this life June 6th 1826; Aged 85 Years," and (2) "In memory of William Brett, Gent. who died Nov^r 21st, 1850, aged 77 years."

The oak pulpit stands on a stone base with stone steps in the south-east angle of the nave, and bears a small brass plate inscribed, "To the Honour and Glory of God and in grateful remembrance of Ann Brown late of this Parish Widow, this Pulpit is erected 1880."



The font stands near the centre of the lofty narrow archway opening into the tower. The octagonal bowl is late Decorated. Each panel is different in design and enriched with tracery in low relief, which, prior to 1879, was for many years filled up with lime and colour wash. In that year it was thoroughly cleaned and placed on a new base and stem of Bath stone.

Bishop Trollope states "As the original high-pitched roof of the nave is gone, the one surmounting the chancel exceeds the present nave roof in height, but on the eastern gable still stands the old finial cross, which is an interesting feature, having a lead terminal to each of its limbs."¹ A human head is carved on each side of the base of this cross.

(1) Associated Architectural Societies' Reports, vol. xv., p. lxxvii.

The north aisle arcade, of graceful appearance, is distinctly of the Early English period, and consists of four bays of irregular widths. Its pillars are octagonal and short, springing from square bases, and the caps of three of these are ornamented with the nail-head enrichment. This arcade, above which are two square-headed new windows replacing original ones, opens into an aisle rebuilt in 1879 six feet wider than before. The north wall, supported by four rectangular buttresses, is pierced by three two-light square-headed windows of Decorated character, while at the east end is a pointed two-light window of similar style. At this end is an organ, erected in 1889.

Behind this organ, on the north wall, are two slate tablets to the memory of (1) John Brett, Gent., husband of Elizabeth Brett, died January 29th, 1788, aged 43 years, and (2) Elizabeth, wife of the late John Brett, Gent., died February 23rd, 1823, aged 74 years.

At the other end of this wall is a marble tablet to the memory of William Brown, Gent., who died April 13th, 1850, in the 68th year of his age, and his infant daughter, Lydia Mary, who died December 27th, 1834.

At the west end of the aisle are three tablets to the memory of (1) John Brett, Gent., died January 15th, 1756, aged 56 years; Rebecca, his wife, died March 7th, 1734, aged 36 years; three children, William, died April 21st, 1752, aged 26 years, Mary, died December 31st, 1734, aged 3 years, Rebecca, died February 28th, 1734, aged 12 days; Ann, his second wife, died November 3rd, 1740, aged 27 years; and Ann, daughter of the last, died May 1st, 1741, in her first year, (2) John Brett, Gent., died April 19th, 1763, in his 39th year, and (3) William Brett, died January 16th, 1804, aged 90 years, and Mary, his wife, died October 26th, 1776, in her 59th year.

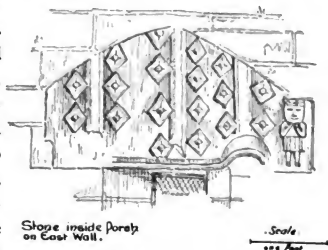
There are also several floorstones to members of the Brett family, the following of which are legible:—(1) Thomas Brett, died October 28th, 1760, aged 77 years, (2) Mary, wife of Thomas Brett, died November 9th, 1763, aged 43 years, (3) Elizabeth Brett, died in infancy, 1765, (4) John, son of John Brett, Gent., and Ann his wife, died September 25th, 1768, in

his first year, (5) M. B. 1770, and (6) Mary, daughter of William and Mary Brett, died October 8th, 1773, aged 21 years, with these lines,

"If Wit and Virtue could not save
A youthful Virgin from the Grave
Then Parents dear do not lament
Rather rejoice and be Content."

Bishop Trollope states "The porch was probably rebuilt in 1733. It is not a very happy feature. Incorporated with it are portions of the ornamental perpendicular panelling of an older porch and two of its crocketed pinnacles and a cross, causing us to lament its top¹ and the substitution of the present one. In the east wall has been inserted a curiously carved stone, to which, however, no great antiquity ought to be assigned, as from the character of a little figure connected with it as well as its own, it is probably only of the Tudor period."

The cross on the gable of the porch is merely a fragment of a large and beautiful cross. Over the modern semi-circular-headed doorway opening into the nave is the upper portion of an incised floorstone bearing a cross, the limbs of which have trefoil terminations. Inside the west wall a stone bears the date 1733, which has been taken as evidence that the porch was probably rebuilt in that year. The "curiously carved stone" in the east wall, a sketch of which is here given, has caused many conjectures as to its original position, meaning, and date. Although Bishop Trollope assigns it to the Tudor period, we are inclined, judging from its general characteristics, to place it much nearer to the Norman period. The small crowned figure to the right may possibly be intended to re-



(1) This is evidently a mis-print for *loss*.

present Oswald, King of Northumbria, a Saxon saint and martyr (to whom this church was formerly dedicated) who was, in 642, overthrown and slain at Maserfield by the ruthless pagan chieftain, Penda, King of the Mercians.

The lofty pointed chancel arch, of two orders of chamfers, rests on piers which have been renewed after the design of the original ones, of which a small portion was found. These piers consist of clustered shafts, having long awkward-looking caps. The chancel arch, probably about the year 1733, had been blocked up with rough stone and brickwork and plastered over, leaving an entrance into the chancel through three arched doorways. The arch now opens into a chancel of the Decorated style, supported by two lateral and two diagonal buttresses, built in 1855, and having, as previously stated, a high pitched roof rising above that of the nave. The seats in the chancel and the altar rails are all of oak, and the floor is of encaustic tiles. A lancet window at the east end of the north wall contains coloured glass inscribed "E.B.E. Ob^t April 20: 1855." The south wall contains two two-light pointed windows, the easternmost being filled with stained glass, beneath which is a brass plate bearing the following inscription in six lines:—

✠ To the Honor and Glory of GOD and
in memory of the Rev^d Ioseph Burrill Rector
of this Parish who died March 1. 1853 aged 89

✠ Also of Lucinda his Wife eldest daughter of
W^m Wrather of Masham in the County of
York Esq. she died June 4. 1839 aged 78"

The pointed east window, of three lights with heavy geometrical tracery, has stained glass in the central light, and the inscription, "To the Glory of God and in memory of Thomas and Anne Morris."

On the north wall is a large white marble tablet bearing the following inscription in capital letters:—

IN A VAULT
AT THE EAST END OF THIS CHURCH
ARE DEPOSITED
THE MORTAL REMAINS OF
SAMUEL WRIGHT. ESQUIRE.

ELDEST SON OF THE LATE
 JOHN WRIGHT. ESQUIRE. OF NOTTINGHAM.
 FORMERLY CAPTAIN IN THE 15TH HUSSARS.
 AND LIEUT. COLONEL COMMANDANT
 OF THE LOYAL BUNNY VOLUNTEERS.
 HE DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE 22ND DECEMBER 1839.
 AGED 85 YEARS.

"For I know that my redeemer liveth, and that
 he shall stand at the latter day upon the earth:
 and though after my skin worms destroy this body,
 yet in my flesh shall I see God."

JOB XIX Chap. 25. 26. Verses.

Lieut. - Colonel Samuel Wright, of Gunthorpe, Notts., second son of John Wright, of Nottingham, Gent. (died 17 December, 1789, buried at St. Mary's, Nottingham), and his wife, Anne, daughter of John Sherbrooke, of Nottingham, Gent., was born 8 October, 1754. He married Lady Ann Margaret Coventry, younger daughter of the sixth Earl of Coventry (by his first wife, Maria, the eldest of "the beautiful Misses Gunning"), the first wife of the Hon. Edward Foley, M.P., but by whom he had no issue. The register of Broughton Sulney states that Samuel Wright Esq^{re}, of the same place, aged '85, was there buried, December 27th, 1839, by Joseph Burrill, Rector, but the burial of Lady Ann Margaret, his wife, is not there recorded. To Samuel Wright, of Gunthorpe, Notts., Esq., and to the descendants of his grandfather, Ichabod Wright, of Nottingham, a grant was made in 1825 of these arms:—*Sable*, on a chevron *argent*, three spears' heads *gules*, in chief two unicorns' heads erased of the second, armed and maned *or*, in base, on a pile of the last, issuing from the chevron, a unicorn's head erased of the first.



Near to the foregoing tablet is a copper plate, $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches long and $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide, bearing the following inscription in curiously conjoined letters:—

VNDER THAT MIDDLE STONE LYES THE BODY
 OF RICHARD COLBRAND HE LIV'D RECTOR OF

THIS PAR^{sh} 58 YEARES HE HAD BY IANE HIS WIFE
4 SONNES & 4 DAUGHTERS, AL W^{ch} HE SVRVIVD
EXcpt RICHARD WILLIAM & IANE HE DYED Septm 26
Anno Döm 1653 BEING ABOVT Y^e AGE of 84 Yeares

Gaudent in cælis animæ Sctorum.

On the south wall is a white marble tablet inscribed:—
“Lucinda Burrill died June IV A.D. MDCCCXXXIX aged
LXXVI. This tablet is erected to the memory of an affection-
ate wife kind mother sincere friend and humble Christian by
her husband the rector of this parish.”

Beneath the above is another white marble tablet, inscribed :
“M^{rs}. Marsden, of Hanover Terrace, Regent’s Park, London,
gave the sum of £120—3 per cent consol^d annuities, and
caused the same to be transferred on the 12th of May 1842 to
the Rev^d Joseph Burrill Rector of Broughton Sulney, Mary
Burrill his daughter, and William Brown Esq^r in trust; viz^t
the interest to be applied annually for the benefit of such poor
people of the parish of Broughton Sulney as the said trustees
in their discretion shall think proper. N.B. The Rector of
Broughton Sulney for the time being is always to be considered
as one of the trustees.”

The chancel has neither vestry nor priest’s door, the only
entrance to the church being through the porch.

The tower is of two stages. The lower stage is apparently of
the Norman period, with flat buttresses. The upper stage is
Perpendicular, and has some good ornamental panelled work
inserted in each of its faces, above the two-light belfry windows
and immediately below its embattled parapet, which appears
once to have had small pinnacles at its angles. The tower
arch, of lofty and beautiful proportions, of three orders of
chamfers on semi-cylindrical attached columns, only 5 feet
4 inches apart, and the bases of which are lost, is open to the
church. The belfry doorway in the west face of the tower has
been built up, and a trefoil-headed lancet inserted instead.
There is neither staircase nor clock.

There are three bells of good tone inscribed:—

1st, GOD SAVE HIS CHVRCH 1682. Diameter, 2 feet
6 inches.

- 2nd, In Lombardic capitals **GEORGE NEDAM EDMOND RRETT** Churchwarden 1592. Diameter, 2 feet 7 inches. RRETT in error for BRETT. Cast by Henry Oldfield.
- 3rd, All men that heare my mournfull sound repent before you lye in ground 1620. Diameter, 2 feet 10 inches. Cast by George Oldfield.

"The Southwell Diocesan Church Calendar" for 1890, thus briefly summarises the drastic alterations which have been made to this edifice:—"This old Parish Church, which a few years ago was noted for its plainness, is now one of the prettiest in the neighbourhood."

The earlier registers of Broughton Sulney are contained in four volumes. The *first* volume consists of 64 leaves of parchment in a loose parchment cover. The leaves down to page 88 measure 14 inches by $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Then follow five leaves measuring $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, one leaf $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, nine leaves 16 inches by 5 inches, two loose leaves $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches by 5 inches, and two more, also loose, $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The entries are in the following order—*baptisms* from 1571 to 1687, *marriages* from 1571 to 1643, two *marriages* in 1675-6, three *baptisms* in 1688-9, *marriages* from 1654 to 1686, entries of *baptisms* and *burials* in 1687, four *burials* in 1687, *burials* from 1571 to 1687, many being described as "buried in woollen," *baptisms* and *burials* from 1688 to 1760, and *marriages* from 1688 to 1754. From 1604 to 1633, and from 1661 to 1667, the names of the three sponsors are entered against each entry of a baptism. The *second* volume contains *baptisms* and *burials* from 1777 to 1812. The *third* volume contains *marriages* from 1755 to 1805, and the *fourth* volume has *marriages* from 1805 to 1812.

The subsequent registers are in conformity with the Acts of 1812 and 1836.

The church plate consists of an Elizabethan silver cup, another silver cup, a silver paten, two pewter alms plates, and a brass alms dish. The first cup measures—height $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches, diameter of bowl $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, diameter of foot $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches. It has the Elizabethan floriated scroll thrice interlaced in hour-

glass curves. It weighs $5\frac{3}{4}$ ounces avoirdupois, and bears these marks—(1) small black-letter *o*, the London date-letter for 1571-2, (2) lion passant, (3) leopard's head crowned, (4) maker's mark, H. W. with a heart below. The second cup measures—height $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches, diameter of bowl $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches, diameter of foot $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches. The bowl and foot are fluted, and the stem has a fillet instead of a knop. It weighs $10\frac{1}{2}$ ounces avoirdupois, and has the following marks—(1) Old English capital *Æ*, the Birmingham date-letter for 1849-50, (2) Anchor, the Birmingham hall-mark, (3) Queen's head, (4) lion passant, (5) maker's mark, the initials J. T. Inscription :—"Presented to Broughton Church, Notts. by Thomas Dickinson Hall Esq^r 1848 (*sic*)."
The paten has the same marks and inscription as the second cup. It weighs 10 ounces avoirdupois, and has the monogram I.H.S. in the centre. It stands on a foot, and is 8 inches in diameter.





Car Colston.

NO mention is made in the Domesday Survey of 1086 of Coleston possessing at that time either a priest or a church.

The church of Car Colston was given by Robert Lovetot to the Priory of Worksop which he founded. The Priory were patrons of the Rectory out of which they had a pension, as also the rector had, viz.: forty shillings per annum paid to him by the vicar, who served the cure under him, having then the whole church in name of his vicarage. But afterwards, on March 28th, 1349, the church was appropriated to the Prior and Convent of Worksop, by William, Archbishop of York, who in recompense for the damage done thereby to his cathedral church reserved to himself and his successors out of the fruits of the church the annual pension of thirteen shillings and fourpence, and to his Dean and Chapter six shillings and eightpence, payable by the said Prior and Convent at Pentecost and Martinmas by equal portions. And on September 28th, 1349, the said Archbishop ordained that there be in the church of Kercolston one perpetual secular vicar, presentable by the Prior and Convent of Worksop, whose vicarage shall consist of these portions, viz.: in one competent mansion with a curtelage and other houses for the vicar's habitation, sufficiently built and repaired at the costs of the said Prior and Convent the first time. The vicar shall have the tithe of wool and lambs of the whole parish, the oblations also of the four principal days, and the oblations called Meynport, and of the wax candles made throughout the year, and the cerage which is called wax-scote, the tithes of

foals, heifers, calves, pigs, hens, swans, brood geese, eggs, pigeons, flax, hemp, wax, honey, and of gardens and mills whatsoever, also of the herbage of the church yard and all small tithes of this sort; also he shall have both quick and dead mortuaries. But to the Prior and Convent of Worksop shall remain all and singular the tithes of corn and of hay of the whole parish, also all the annual rents, perquisites of Courts, and of capons and hens, which were wont to be paid to the rector for the time being. The vicar shall bear and support these burdens following, viz.: he shall pay the Archdeacon his procurations and Cathedraticks (*sic*) and synodals, and shall find all necessary ministers in the church, with bread, wine, and lights for celebrations, also oblations on Easter Day, and books, vestments, and other ornaments, and shall be bound to no other burdens, ordinary or extraordinary, incumbent on the church, for the Prior and Convent shall bear them, as they shall also repair and new build the chancel of the church as oft as need requires.¹

In 1363, the Prior and Convent of Radford, commonly called Wirkesop, petitioned the Pope:—"Whereas the archbishop of York, seeing that there had been appropriated to them the church of Colston commonly called Kercolston, which was confirmed by several popes, and from which in course of time, and by the influence of magnates, they have been deprived, did, with the consent of his chapter, re-incorporate the said church, they pray for confirmation of the same." The reply, dated Avignon, 9 October, 1363, was "Exhibit in the chancery, and let it be done."²

The Taxation Roll of Pope Nicholas IV., 1291, gives the clear annual value of the church of Kercolston at £17 6s. 8d., the pension of the Prior of Worksop being valued at 6s. 8d.³

According to the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (27 Henry VIII.) the church (*ecclesia*) of Carcolston which was appropriated to Worksop Priory, was valued at the clear yearly sum of £6 1s. 10d., Roger Ynkersell being then vicar.⁴

(¹) Torre MS., York.

(²) Calendar of Entries in the Papal Registers relating to Great Britain and Ireland: Petitions to the Pope, i., 463.

(³) Tax. Eccles., p. 311.

(⁴) Valor Eccles., v., 164.

On September 17th, 1545, John Besbowe and Robert Bygot had licence to alienate this rectory and the advowson of the vicarage to Richard Whalley and his heirs. Now the tithes belong to the Duke of Newcastle.¹

The inventory of Church Goods, drawn up in the reign of Edward VI., contains the following entry relative to this parish:—

“The Invitory of the ornaments of the churche of carcolston
Inpmis A chalesse And a paten

Itm A crosse of Bras Itm a westment of Blew sylke

Itm a westemente of Reyde crewelles a westemente of whyte
fusschen

Itm ij coopes one of Blew slylke & a nother of yowlow saye

Itm iij belles And a lytyll bell

Itm iij alter crosse iij towelles

Itm ij smale candylstykes off bras.”

The Parliamentary Commissioners of 1650 reported:—
“Alsoe the Impropriacon and Viccariage of Carcoulston the Impropriacon beinge worth forty pounds per annum and sequestred from the Earle of Newcastle to the States use who receives the proffittes there of and out of which there is issuing a Fee Farme Rent of twenty pounds per annum and foure pounds per annum to the Church of Lincolne The viccariage and Glebe lands beinge worth thirty pounds per Annum in the Donacon of the State Edmund Winter Clerke the present Incumbent who hath the cure of soules there and receives onely the proffittes of the said Viccariage for his sallary and diligently supplies the cure beinge a preaching Minister.”²

Rectors.

William de Weston.³

William de Bingham, instituted 19 June, 1228. Patrons, Prior and Convent of Workop.

* * * * *

(¹) Torre MS., York.

(²) Parl. Survey, xiii., 255.

(³) William de Weston does not occur in Torre's list. Thoroton states in his account of Car Colston (page 123) that Sir John de Lovetot, who died 5 November, 1204 (page 28), by an undated deed “passed to William de Weston [son of Sir Richard de Weston] Rector of Kercolston, a Messuage lying between the Parsonage and the common Moor, or Green.”

Robert de Hemelhampstede occurs in 1328.¹

William de Hundon, instituted 25 September, 1333. Same patrons. Died.

William de Duffield, instituted 17 January, 1344. Same patrons.

Vicars.

Henry de Wychendon, instituted 122— . Vicar under the rector.

* * * * *

William de Lovetot, instituted 19 March, 1350. Patrons, Prior and Convent of Worksop.

Hugh de Hokenall, canon of Worksop, instituted 19 January, 1369. Same patrons. Died.

Richard del Hill, instituted 22 June, 1405. Same patrons. Died.

John de Birlay, canon of Worksop, instituted 30 October, 1410. Same patrons. Died.

Robert Ysbell, instituted 12 April, 1424. Same patrons.

John Mowbray. Same patrons. Resigned.

Thomas Shelton, instituted 28 April, 1458. Same patrons.

John Johnson. Same patrons. Died.

Roger Chuller, instituted 20 December, 1458. Same patrons. Deprived.

Christopher Pykhover, instituted 6 November, 1463. Same patrons. By his will, proved 3 April, 1467, he desired to be buried in the chapel of St. Mary, at Car Colston.

John Foster, collated 1 June, 1467. Patron, the Archbishop of York, by lapse. Resigned.

Henry Forster, instituted 3 December, 1467. Patrons, the Prior and Convent of Worksop. Resigned.

Thomas Vavasour, instituted 29 January, 1470. Same patrons. Died.

William Hugh, instituted 20 December, 1485. Same patrons.

William Holyngworth. Same patrons. Died.

William Hugh, instituted 7 December, 1506. Same patrons. Died.

John Hardy, instituted 14 June, 1518. Same patrons. By his will, proved 21 September, 1520. Sir John Hardy, vicar, desired to be buried in the church porch.

Roger Hynkersell, instituted 11 September, 1520. Same patrons.

Thomas Motley. Died.

John Wilson, instituted 11 January, 1546. Patron, Richard Whalley. Resigned.

John Trewman, instituted 16 November, 1550. Same patron. Died.

Robert Wynter, instituted 25 September, 1570. Same patron. He died intestate, and administration was granted, 19 January, 1614, to Anne, his relict.

(1) From Avignon, 15 May, 1328, a papal mandate issued to Robert de Hemelhampstede, of provision, at the King's request, of a canonry of St. Mary's, Winchester, with reservation of a prebend, notwithstanding that he is rector of Kercolston, in the diocese of York. (*Papal Letters*, ii., 276.) A concurrent mandate was issued to the abbots of Tichefield and Hyde, and the prior of Winchester.

James Johnson,¹ M.A., instituted 22 December, 1614. Patron, Richard Whalley.

Edmund Wynter,² B.A., instituted 28 January, 1631. Patron, Charles Dyngley.

[**Thomas Holcroft**, described as Minister of Car Colston, married, at Hawksworth, 27 April, 1658, Jane Palmer, of Southwell. He afterwards conformed, and was legally instituted to the benefice.]

Thomas Holcroft, instituted 11 September, 1662. Patron, William Morris. Buried at Car Colston, 27 May, 1669.

William Weeley, instituted 25 September, 1669. Patron, William, Duke of Newcastle. Resigned.

Thomas Hall,³ instituted 25 September, 1670. Same patron. In 1727. "Thomas Hall Vicarius de Carcolston sepult : Feb : xxiii o."

* * * * *

John Swaile,⁴ instituted 17 August, 1730. Patron, Richard Porter.

(¹) In describing the several freeholds at Car Colston Thoroton says :— " Besides these there was at the inclosure of the Lordship William Tenman, whose Lands since passed through several owners. . . . Wilford, and . . . Hamerton, till at length they were purchased by John Machin, and Mr. Edward Winter Vicar of this Church, and divided between them, chiefly by the Lane called Tenman Lane, which leads to the Fosse way from the Town. Mr. Winter's (whose father Robert Winter was Vicar here also, and a forward man at the inclosure, having married the widow of . . . Ward a Free-holder) remain to his son Edward." One portion of John Machin's land was sold by his grandson Edward, " to Thomas Wilford, who had to his first wife Ellen, the relict of James Johnson Vicar here, and by that match was better enabled to purchase that Wards Land, which he did of . . . Flint, who went into New-England. Mr. Johnson was between the two Mr. Winters, and the most famous Country Schoolmaster of his time : he wrote a book of Epigrams in Latine, Printed at London by John Beale, 1615." (Thoroton, p. 126.)

(²) See above note.

(³) Thomas Hall, instituted to the vicarage of Car Colston, 25 September, 1670, was instituted to the neighbouring rectory of Screveton, 7 December, 1671. He married, at Screveton, 15 August, 1674, Margaret, youngest daughter of Peniston Whalley, Esq., of Screveton, and his wife Margaret Ireland, by whom he had a son Ireland, who died in London in 1702, and two daughters, Margaret, baptised at Screveton, 24 June, 1676, and Whalley, baptised there, 13 June, 1680. Mrs. Hall died 10 December (buried at Screveton, 13 December), 1680, aged 24 years. The Rev. Thomas Hall married, secondly, at Screveton, 22 January, 1684, Mary Gelstrap, who died 21 September, 1720, aged 59, and was buried in Car Colston chancel. By her he had a daughter, Mary, buried at Screveton, 19 March, 1688, and a son Robert, baptised 10 June, 1689. The Rev. Thomas Hall was buried in the chancel at Car Colston, where there is a floorstone, hereafter mentioned, to his memory.

(⁴) John Swaile was instituted to the vicarage of Radford, Notts. August 6th, 1731, and appears to have held that of Lenton in commendam as did his predecessor, William Rudsby, no formal institution to the latter benefice being recorded. He was likewise Master of the Nottingham Free School, and Curate of Sneinton, at which place he was buried, December 17th, 1731. The registers of St. Mary's, Nottingham, record the baptism of his son, Cleasby, in 1730, and of a posthumous daughter, Mary, in 1732.

Robert Manley, instituted 7 March, 1731. Patron, Richard Porter, of Arnold, Notts. "Robt: Manley Vicker of this Parish and Curate of Hawkesworth Buried May 23," 1750.

Henry Martin, LL.B., instituted 1 September, 1750, on the death of Robert Manley. Same patron.

William Key, M.A., instituted 20 April, 1805, on his own petition, on the death of Henry Martin.

Robert Ffarmerie, M.A., instituted 14 April, 1821, on the resignation of William Key. Patron, William Ffarmerie, of Newark-upon-Trent, Esq. He was succeeded by

John Chancourt Girardot, M.A.,¹ instituted in 1838. Patron, himself.

Alexander Eccles Auchinleck, B.A., instituted 18 April, 1879, on the death of John Chancourt Girardot. He died 26 June, and was buried at Car Colston, 30 June, 1904, aged 80 years.

Edward Robinson, B.A., instituted 19 January, 1905. Patron, Mrs. Mary S. Girardot, Tongham, Surrey.

Mr. William Stretton wrote the following note on Car Colston church as it appeared in the year 1824:—

This church is of a very superior kind for so small a village. It is of neat cleansed ashlar, of excellent workmanship, with angular buttments to the church and steeple. There is a nave 30 feet by 51 feet, and two side aisles of 11 feet each, and separated by octangular columns, two feet in diameter, with plain moulded caps, and base mouldings, and Gothic arches with square and bevelled work. The original roof has been covered with shingle, but is now covered with lead, and has small clerestory windows of two lights each, but small.

There was a rich cancelli separating the chancel from the church [but which has been] lately taken down. There are two noble arches at the east and west end of the nave. The wood roof is open to the church roof; and if the church were neatly pewed and floored, it would be considered an unusually neat and handsome building. There is a neat south porch, and a north door. The floor of the church is of broken, or random, stones, and has a few gravestones in it, as:—"To the Memory of John Brettles² who died Jan^y 18, 1812, Aged 77. Also Ann, his wife, who died Nov^r 15th 1807 aged 58."

(¹) John Chancourt Girardot was instituted rector of Stanford-on-Soar, Notts., December 21st, 1826, on the presentation of Samuel Vere Dashwood, who was instituted to the same benefice, June 15th, 1829, on his own presentation and on the resignation of John Chancourt Girardot. He was fifty-four years rector of Screveton, to which benefice he was instituted 6 December, 1824, forty years vicar of Car Colston, and a Justice of the Peace for the County of Nottingham. He died 23 October, 1878, aged 80 years, and was buried at Car Colston.

(²) John Brettles, of Thurgarton, Notts., and Ann Blagg were married at Car Colston, 31 July, 1770.

On a copper plate:—

“O Henson remember thy End,
Fear Death, fear Judgment, fear Hell also,
Here in the Place where thou must,
And be consumed to Drust truly,
Hic Jacet Georgius Henson, 1613.”

(The above are all capitals, and the plate is nailed to the edge of the pew near the font.)

On a monument in the south transept:—

“Here lieth Interred the Body of Henry Blagg, who died 18 Dec^r 1788, Aged 77; and Rebecca, his wife, who died July 26. 1796, Aged 81.”

On a neat marble monument an the north side:—

“Beneath this place lieth the Body of Thomas Blagg, Surgeon, who departed this Life May 24th 1795: in the 49th Year of his Age.”

On another monument near:—

“Beneath are interred the Remains of Francis Blagg, Surgeon: who died Dec^r 25th 1815, In the 43^d year of his Age.”

There is a stone monument fixed on the outside, attached to a pillar at the south east corner of the church, with arms and a long Latin inscription, but so much perished as to be totally unintelligible.

There is a distressing detail [in the register] of persons who died of the plague in the village; how it commenced we have no account. “The plague begain with George Caunt & — Brierley, in the year 1604. God be merciful to us.” George Caunt & — Brierley, who died and were buried 15 day of August 1604, and 49 others, finished with Matilda Gitterne who was buried 17 January 1605, and opposite the register was the list that died of the plague, viz., in August 5, September 15, October 15, November 4, December 7, January 1, and February 2.

The font is of one block of stone for immersing, but not now used, the offices are *being now* performed in the houses.

The ancient stalls in the church are still used and ten family seats besides. The pulpit is of oak and ancient; some grotesque figures are remaining on the walls. There is a poor box never locked. The Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and Commandments are written, and the king's arms are modern.

The tower is rather elegant and lofty, and surmounted by a low extinguisher. There is a clock in it, and four bells.

The chancel is 40 feet by 24 feet, and has a small original door to the south. There are four windows on the south and north sides, and a large one to the east, all of the time of Edward 3rd, and in fine preservation.

In the chancel, on the south side, are three beautiful niches, of similar height, with foliage O.G. caps and tracery all in fine preservation, and adjoining is the piscina with similar

head within the altar rails, and an aumbrey on the north side near the altar. The communion table is of oak and very ancient, as also are the rails. etc.¹

An account of what Lands &c have been left for Charitable uses, to the Poor of the Parish of Car Colston, and by whom—

Mr. Gregory Henson gave by Will twelve pounds to the Parish Church of Car-Colston to buy a Bell, and he gave a little Bell of his own.

Mr. Gregory Henson also gave one Close, called Sharp-Close, let at one Pound Two Shillings and Six pence per Annum to the Church for Repairing the Leads, Windows, and Bells.

He also gave to the Poor people of this Town, one Close, in Brus-moor, by estimation seven acres, the Rent, which then was two shillings weekly, to be distributed every Friday, at Morning Prayer, upon Six Poor Widows of this Town, and for want of such poor widows he gave it to other of the poorest People of this Parish and this he gave for ever. And he appointed Mr. Johnson then present Vicar, to be Trustee, and his Successors, for ever.

The aforesaid Mr. Gregory Henson was buried in the North Aisle in this Church January 23, 1616.

1735. Mr. John Whalley gave Money to this Town's Stock, for the use of the Poor, with which Money they purchased (above 50 years ago) a Close, joining next to a little Close called by the name of Agnes Alvey's Close, now in the possession of Mary Tong.²

The church of St. Mary, Car Colston, comprises nave, north and south aisles, south porch, chancel, and western tower. The fabric measures internally:—length of nave and aisles 46 feet; width of nave 19 feet 3 inches, north aisle 11 feet 6 inches, south aisle 9 feet 3 inches, total width 40 feet; length of chancel 38 feet 6 inches, width 20 feet 10 inches. The tower is 11 feet 6 inches by 11 feet.

The nave arcade is Early English work, of four bays, the pointed arches, of two orders of chamfers, being supported by octagonal pillars with moulded caps and bases. Previous to the restoration of the church in the year 1882, the roof of the nave was flat and covered with lead. The south clerestory was pierced by four windows, three being square headed of one light each, the fourth and easternmost being of three lights

(¹) Stretton MS. No. 34. p. 28.

(²) Stretton MS., No. 34, p. 30.

with semicircular heads. The south aisle was lighted with plain pointed windows devoid of tracery, but the north aisle contained windows of late Decorated work. The aisles, as well as the south porch, were leaded. The "restoration" referred to consisted of rebuilding the clerestory and inserting three windows of two lights each in the south wall, the north wall being blank, and raising the nave roof to its original pitch and covering it with tiles. The aisles were almost entirely rebuilt. The north aisle has two rectangular buttresses at the north-east angle, and three other rectangular buttresses to the side wall. The three windows are all late Decorated with pointed heads, that at the east end and the westernmost one in the side wall being alike, of two lights each. The remaining



window in the side wall is a modern one of three lights, filled in 1884, with stained glass representing Our Lord, with St. Peter and St. Paul on either hand. An inscription states that "This window was erected in memory fondly cherished of the Rev. George Christopher Hodgkinson, M.A. Rector of Screveton. Born Sept^r 13th 1815, Died April 25th 1880, by a few attached friends." The small north doorway of Decorated character is now walled up. The westernmost bay of this aisle is curtained off, and used as a vestry.

The south aisle is supported by diagonal buttresses at the south-east and south-west angles, and by a rectangular buttress to the side wall, which contains two three-light late Decorated

windows, and a square headed two-light window with trefoiled heads. The aisles are covered with tiles.

The porch walls were lowered and partly rebuilt, a high pitched tiled roof replacing the flat leaded one. The lock upon the old door has cut upon it, "1674. W.B.T.W."

On scraping the walls internally before plastering them two curious frescoes (possibly the "grotesque figures" referred to by Mr. Stretton) were found on the west wall of the nave on either side of the tower arch. On the left hand was represented the figure of a beautiful woman, nearly nude, while on the other side of the tower arch was a painting of a skeleton holding in his right hand a javelin which he was aiming at the woman, and in his left hand a spade; a pick and skull lie on the ground. Some old inscriptions, painted on the wall below, were found at the same time, but were not copied. A piscina with ogee head and curiously perforated drain was brought to light at the east end of the south wall, and is now exposed, but a plain aumbrey found at the west end of the north aisle has been plastered over.

The floorstone to the memory of John Brettle and his wife, and the tablets to Thomas Blagg and Francis Blagg, described by Mr. Stretton, remain in the north aisle, where there are two other tablets inscribed :—

"Mary Ann Blagg died June XVII, MDCCCXXXII, aged XXVI years. 'We commit her body to the ground, in sure and certain hope of a joyful resurrection to Eternal life, through Jesus Christ.'"

"To the memory of Sarah Blagg, relict of Thomas, and mother of Francis Blagg, late surgeons of this place. She died July 22nd 1838, aged 86 years."

Fastened against the westernmost window of the north aisle is a small brass plate inscribed :—

O HENSON REMEMBER THY ENDE
FEARE DEATH FEARE IVDGMENT FEARE HELL ALSO
HEERE IS THE PLACE WHEREIN THOV MVST LYE
AND BE CONSVMED TO DVST TRVLYE
HIC IACET GREGORIVS HENSON 1613

The letters M and E in IVDGMENT, and H and E in WHEREIN are conjoined.

This plate, the inscription on which is incorrectly given both by Throsby and Stretton, is described by the former as "a piece of loose brass, which I saw lying in a recess, near the altar," and by Mr. Stretton as being "nailed to the edge of the pew near the font." At a later period it was let into a blue floorstone which lies near the north door, and on which the letters G. H. were at the same time rudely cut, and was afterwards removed therefrom and fixed in its present position. It appears probable that the plate, on which the first four lines and the date had been engraved, was fixed by Mr. Henson near to the place of his intended interment, and that the last line was added after his death.¹

At the north-east end of the nave, close to the chancel arch, is an oblong latten plate, tastefully inscribed in nine lines of script lettering :—

"In memory of THOMAS BLAGG, only son of
Henry Blagg, of this place, who was born at Car-
Colston 10th May 1802, and died at Langford
28th August 1876.

Also of GRACE, his wife, d. & h. of Page Goulson of
Knipton, c^o Leic : by his wife Dorothy, d. & h. of Robert
Sampney of Screveton ; who was born 6th Oct : 1812
& who died at Car-Colston Manor 15th Mar : 1898.

Both are buried at South Collingham, in this County."

There are several ancient benches in the nave and aisles.

The chancel is a fine specimen of late Decorated work, built of rubble, and supported by bold rectangular buttresses, which

(¹) Gregory Henson was the son and heir of William Henson, who, early in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, bought property at Car Colston from the Bingham family. His son died a bachelor at the age of 26 years, and was buried May 4th, 1604. His daughter, Alice, married firstly, Gervase Annesley, of Ruddington, who died leaving only female issue, whereupon she married secondly, Thomas Brome, of Caunton, and had two sons, Henson and Gregory, upon whom Gregory Henson entailed all his lands in Car Colston, except a close called Boresmore which he gave to the poor, and another called Sharp Close which he gave to the church of Car Colston. Gregory Henson died in the year 1616, and was interred in the north aisle of Car Colston Church on January 23rd in that year. The first bell was purchased with the money bequeathed by him for that purpose.

rise in three stages to the roof and terminate in gablets. It is lighted on each side by two three-light pointed windows, the heads of which are filled with tangent-circle, or reticulated tracery, but at the western end of the south wall there is a small window of two lights with trefoiled heads, and a small quatrefoil over. This window is described by Bishop Trollope as a "low-side" window, which he says "commanded a view of the rood, and not of the altar." The central window on the south side is filled with stained glass, representing the archangels St. Raphael, St. Michael, and St. Gabriel, the latter of whom is saying "Ave Maria gratia plena, dñs tecum." The quatrefoils in the head of the window contain three shields of arms, (1) argent, a lion rampant sable, *Girardot*, (2) gules, a chevron argent, *Girardot*, and (3) ermine, on a chief indented vert, three griffins' heads erased or, *Chaplin*. At the foot of the window is the following inscription :—

"In reverentiam Dei et in piam memoriam Henrici Girardot qui obiit xxviii^{vo} die mensis Julii A.D. mdccclxxi et Caroli Nassau Girardot qui obiit xxii^{do} die Decembris mdccclxxii hæc fenestra posita est mdccclxxv."

There is a small Early English south door.

The large east window is of five lights, and flamboyant in character.

The sedilia, a beautiful specimen of Decorated work, and containing some delicate carving, the piscina, and aumbrey remain as described by Mr. Stretton.

The reredos is modern, the carving and ornamentation on which was executed, in 1883, by one of the accomplished daughters of the late Canon Miles, rector of Bingham.

Near to the altar is a floorstone, almost entirely concealed by the wooden platform on which the altar stands, to the memory of the Rev. Thomas Hall, vicar of the parish, who died in 1727, and close to is another stone in memory of Mary, his wife, who died September 21st, 1720, aged 59 years.

The chancel arch is wide, of two orders of chamfers, and bears evidence of the former existence of a screen. The Rev. Edward Trollope, M.A., F.S.A., afterwards Bishop Suffragan of Nottingham, in describing the church as it appeared in

1864, says "The chancel arch is a remarkable one on account of the shoulder-like curvature of its eastern face. Such a form is not unfrequently given to roof timbers, but I know of no other instance where it has been adopted in connexion with stone arches; nor is this surprising, as it is neither graceful, nor structurally good." ¹

The chancel roof is high pitched and covered with tiles, and was renewed in the year 1844, as appears by the initials and date, "W. M. 1844," cut on one of the principals.

The floors of the nave and chancel are of the same level, and are partly of stone slabs and partly plastered. The floor of the sanctuary is, however, raised two steps. The altar rails have unusually slender balustrades, apparently of Queen Anne or early Georgian date, the gates in the centre projecting westward in semi-circular form.

The old pulpit remains, but the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, Commandments, and King's Arms, no longer exist. The plain, cylindrical Norman font is placed against the westernmost pillar on the north side of the nave. At the west end of the north aisle there is a printed card in a frame containing an account of the charities of Car Colston, of which Mr. Stretton has given a copy.

The lofty tower, partly rebuilt in the Perpendicular period, is in three stages, the lower part as high as the aisle roof being of old rubble work, of the Early English period, while the upper stages are built of faced Ancaster stone. It is supported at the north-west and south-west angles by diagonal buttresses which rise in three stages to the level of the belfry floor, and at the other angles by small flat buttresses which rise from the side walls to the same height. There is a small lancet window in the west side of the lower stage, and tiny lights with trefoiled heads in the eastern and southern sides of the central stage. The upper stage contains in each side a fine large two-light Perpendicular opening of two stages. The tower is battlemented and formerly had eight pinnacles, those at the angles, which are partly broken, being larger than the

(¹) Associated Architectural Societies' Reports, vol. vii., p. 215.

remaining ones. Beneath the parapet are two gurgoyles in each wall.

Rising from the tower is an octagonal stone roof, very short, and formerly ornamented at four of its angles by pinnacles. This peculiar roof or spire is somewhat like that at Barnborough in Yorkshire, and has a singular appearance when viewed from a distance. The putlog holes remain in the walls. The archway opening into the nave is low and pointed, of three orders of chamfers. The staircase is in the south-west angle.

A new clock, replacing an older one, was erected to commemorate the Jubilee of Queen Victoria. A brass plate, formerly on the tower arch, but now fixed on the door of the clock case, is inscribed :—

"This Church Clock was erected as a Jubilee Memorial 1887-8. It was proposed and the Subscriptions commenced by M^{rs} Hodgkinson, Her Son G. J. S. Hodgkinson C.S.I. heading the list. The remainder was raised through the exertions of her daughter, Esther Hodgkinson, the West Face being given by Henry Blagg."

There are four bells inscribed :—

1st :—DONVM GREGORII HENSON CONSCIENTIA RESONANTIOR ÆRE 1633. In one line round the haunch in small Roman capitals. Diameter $24\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

2nd :—GOD SAVE THE KING In one line round the haunch in tablets. The H and E in THE are conjoined, and the k in KING is a small letter. At the end is the mark of George Oldfield, of Nottingham, with G O, cross, crescent, and star. The G is Lombardic in character. Diameter 29 inches.

3rd :—J TAYLOR & CO FOUNDERS LOUGHBOROUGH 1872 in one line round the haunch in Sanseriff capitals. Diameter $33\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

4th :—✠ Clara : boce : pia : resona : usu : sca : maria in Old English letters on tablets round the haunch. Founder's mark beneath the initial cross. For a stop between the words is a small scroll, like the letter S, as at Thrumpton, Notts.

Dr. Thoroton notices the following arms as existing in his time :—

"In the Church were lately, in an upper Window
Barry of six Arg. and Gules, a File of three Labels Azure.
[*Barry*]

Or on a Fesse Gules, three Water-bougets Arg. *Binghays*.

And Arg. five Fusells in Fesse Gules, *Newmarch*.

And Party per pale Arg. Gules, and Sab. a Lion Ramp. Arg.
[*sic*]

And Arg. upon a Bend sable, between six Crosses Croslets.
Gules, three Besants, *Whatton*.

And Sab. a Chevron between two Martlets, and Crosse
Croslet botony fitchy Arg. *Gloucester*, I suppose.

Written on the Wall,

In piam memoriam Sanctissimi viri

Gregorii Henson,

Exemplar sanctæ qui vix imitabile vitæ,

Qui veræ speculum religionis erat :

Xηρπαις, Lethophagis, Triadi, Sex, Mille, Triuni,

Qui legavit agrum, corpus, & hinc animam :

Hic jacet & merito, reparator scilicet ædis,

Mortuus, & vivus, qui fuit, est, & erit.

And upon another Wall,

Here lyeth the body of Gregory Henson,

Qui nunc emeritæ permensus tempora vitæ

Adscriptus Divum cœlicolumque choro est.

ob. . . ."

In another portion of his account of Car Colston, Thoroton states, "There is a broken window in the East end of the North Ile of this Church, wherein was left, *Agnētis, & Will. Mering, Militis*; and the Arms which I guessed to be Gloucesters: Sable, a Chevron between two Martlets, and a Crosse croslet Botony Fitchy, Arg. which makes me conjecture that Sir William Meringe, Knight, married Agnes, the heir female of this house." ²

The Rev. Edward Trollope, F.S.A., previously quoted, states:—

"Of the Thorotons there are two sepulchral memorials here,

(¹) Thoroton, p. 126.

(²) Thoroton, p. 123.

the one being an inscribed tablet inserted in the south-eastern buttress of the nave, which commemorates Robert Thoroton, the historian's grandfather, who died 1646; the other being the stone coffin of the historian himself, who died 1678. This is adorned with shields cut in the stone, charged with the bearings of Thoroton, Lovetot, Morin, Boun, &c., and from its appearance we are led to suppose that it was prepared under Dr. Thoroton's own supervision before it was required. In this his body was buried, and it was an act of desecration to raise it from its resting place in the churchyard and despoil it of his remains, which he, no doubt, fondly hoped would have been left inviolate, at least for many centuries, but which have been already ruthlessly ejected from it, since its exposure as a mere curiosity."¹

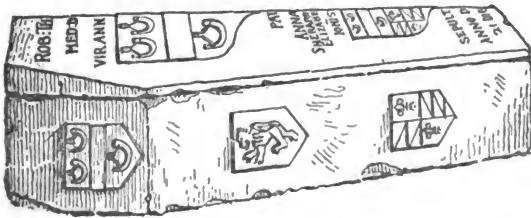
On the south-east buttress of the south aisle is a stone slab, placed there by Dr. Thoroton in the year 1664 to mark the burial place of some of his family. It bears a shield of four quarterings (1 and 4) [argent] a fesse between three hunting horns [sable] *Thoroton*, (2) [argent] a lion rampant [per fesse gules and sable] *Lovetot*, (3) quarterly, 1 and 4, per pale indented [argent and azure], 2 and 3 [argent] a fleur-de-lys [azure] *Morin*, above the following inscription in twenty lines, the greater part of which is still legible, notwithstanding Mr. Stretton's statement to the contrary :—

Dec. 12. 1646. Regi & Ecclesiæ fidus ROBERTUS
 Thoroton totius paterni cognominis
 pervetusti jam superstitis parens &
 decus, ab antiquis hujus villæ Dominis
 LOVETOTIS, scilicet, per MORINOS,
 hæreditarie genus & terram ducens,
 juxta ROBERTUM THOROTON patrem A° 1604,
 peste mortuum, MARIAM OWTRAM matrem &
 DOROTHEAM OLDNEY uxorem ejus hic
 infra sepultus fuit, Anno ætatis suæ 77.
 Cujus octo liberi, viz. 1. ROBERTUS
 qui ex ANNA CHAMBERS conjuge providissima hic

(¹) Associated Architectural Societies' Reports, 1864, vol. vii., p. 215.

etiam A° 1660, inhumata genuit ROBERTUM THOROTON, M.D. virum ANNÆ BOUN, MARIAM triennem filiulam, A° 1655 submersam & hic Conditam, huc usque lugentis, Elizām, Ricūm, Gervasium, Mariam & Thomam. 2. Alicia. 3. Richūs. 4. Johēs, pater, Johannis, Robert, Rogeri, Francisca, Henrici, Mariæ, Thomæ, Willmi, Dorotheæ, & Annæ. 5. MARIA. 6. THOMAS. 7. DOROTHEA. Et 8. FRANCA adhuc supersunt 1664.¹

The principal object of interest in the church is the stone coffin of Dr. Thoroton, before mentioned, which is placed at the west end of the north aisle. The coffin was accidentally discovered in the year 1842, during the making of a causeway, and removed into the church during the levelling of the churchyard in 1863. It was found about two feet below the surface, and lay across the priest's door on the south side of the chancel, close by the wall. It is of red Mansfield stone and measures externally 7 feet 3



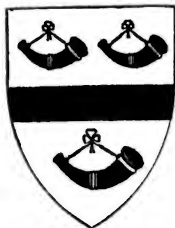
inches long, 20 inches wide at the head, 2 feet 7 inches wide at the shoulders, and 19 inches wide at the foot. It is 19½ inches high at the head, and 16 inches high at the foot. The sides and ends are three inches thick, and the cavity is about 12 inches deep. The lid, which has been fastened to the coffin by lead dowels, is coped and slopes towards the foot. At the head it is 9½ inches high to the

(1) This inscription in a somewhat extended form is given in Thoroton, p. 127, and copied into the Torre MS. at York.

ridge, and at the foot 6 inches high. The lid bears two shields, boldly carved in low relief, together with the following inscription deeply incised in the lettering of the period :—

ROB: THOROTON
 MED : DOCTOR
 VIR ANNÆ BOUN
 [shield]
 PATER
 ANNÆ VX : PHIL :
 SHERARD ARM : ET
 ELIZABETHÆ, VX :
 IOH̄IS TVRNER
 [shield]
 SEPULT' FUIT
 ANNO Dⁿⁱ 1678
 21 DIE NOŪ :

The upper shield bears [argent] a fesse between three hunting horns [sable], *Thoroton*, impaling [azure] on a bend [argent] cotised [or] between six lions rampant [of the last] three escallop shells [gules], *Boun*. The lower shield bears four quarterings, 1 and 4, *Thoroton*, 2, [argent] a lion rampant [per fesse gules and sable], *Lovetot*, 3, quarterly, 1 and 4, per pale indented [argent and azure], 2 and 3, [argent], a fleur-de-lys [azure], *Morin*. On the right side of the coffin are carved three shields bearing (1) *Thoroton*, (2) *Lovetot*, and (3) *Morin*, whilst on the left side are three other shields bearing (1) *Boun*, (2) [argent], on a saltire engrailed [gules] a mullet for difference, *Tibtot*, and (3) [argent] two bars [azure] on a canton [gules] a wolf's head, erased [or], collared [sable], *Hunt*.



The following inscription is rudely cut in the floor of the coffin :—

HOC
POSUIT
ROB : THOROTON
IN MED DOCT
A^o CHRISTI 1672
ÆTATIS SVÆ 49
Ut POST MORTE
CORPUS EIVS
INTEMERATVM
QUIESCERET

Thoroton, a hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Orston, and eight miles distant from Newark, gave a distinctive surname to a family long resident in it, Roger de Thurverton being a considerable land-owner there as early as the reign of Henry the Third. His descendant in the fifth generation, William de Thurverton, married Agnes, one the daughters and co-heirs of John Morin, of Car Colston, a descendant through his mother of the great William de Lovetot, who founded Worksope Priory in the reign of Henry the First. William de Thurverton and his wife inherited land at Car Colston and Screveton, and their son Richard took up his residence at the latter place, where the family continued to reside for four more generations. In the thirteenth year of Henry the Eighth, Robert Thoroton, the representative of the family, removed to Car Colston, where he died in the fourth year of Edward the Sixth. By his first wife, Margaret Bingham, who died in 1571, he had a son, Robert, who by his will, proved at York, 8 October, 1556, desired to be buried in Car Colston Church. He married Agnes,¹ relict

(¹) According to Dr. Thoroton's pedigree of his family, this Agnes married, as her third husband, Henry Ward, who was possibly connected with the freeholders of that name mentioned on page 53 *ante*. Henry Ward was buried at Burton-on-Trent in January, 1570, and Agnes Ward, widow, was there buried in 1614. They appear to have had a son, Thomas Ward, of Burton-on-Trent, ironmonger (who married at B-on-T., 12 Feb., 1572, Margaret Wheler, whose will, as Margaret Ward, of B-on-T., widow, late wife of Thomas Ward, is dated 30 Oct., 1594), who, by his will, dated 17 July, 1592, bequeathed to his "brother" Robert Thoroton (apparently he

of Robert Kellum, by whom he had a son, another Robert, who married Mary, daughter of Richard Owtram, of Car Colston, by whom he had a large family, the baptisms of no less than six sons and five daughters being recorded in the parish register. Robert Thoroton died of the plague, and was buried at Car Colston, 13 November, 1604. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Robert, who was baptised 17 February, 1570, and married at Car Colston, 7 July, 1600, Dorothy Oldney, by whom he had eight children, one of his daughters, Dorothy (baptised 23 May, 1619) having married William Jackson, rector of Screveton, who died 27 February, 1661. Mrs. Thoroton was buried at Car Colston, 4 August, 1639, her husband being buried there 13 December, 1646. Their eldest son, another Robert, who was baptised 31 July, 1601, married, at St. Mary's Church, Nottingham, 30 November, 1622, Anne, daughter of Peter Chambers (she was buried 8 March, 1660), by whom he had four sons and two daughters. This gentleman entered his pedigree in the Herald's Visitation of 1662. He was buried at Car Colston, 15 February, 1673, being succeeded in the family property by his eldest son, ROBERT THOROTON, M.D.¹

This gentleman was born about the year 1623, and practised at Car Colston as a physician "with competent success." Our interest in Thoroton lies, however, in the fact that he compiled and published the first history of the county of Nottingham. The work is a foolscap folio, the following

who died of the plague in 1604) his book debts and great Byble, and to his eight children, Robert, John, Anne, Richard, Thomas, Elizabeth, Mary, and Walter Thoroton, small sums of money.

(¹) Mary Thoroton, sister of Dr. Thoroton, was married at Scarrington, by Justice Wightman, 26 July, 1654, to Thomas Jalland, of Scarrington, Notts. (In his account of Scarrington, Thoroton (page 120) remarks "The present occupant of the Tythes is Thomas Jalland, who married my sister Mary, and hath a pretty Freehold here, and in Aslacton and Carcolston.") Their granddaughter Mary (only daughter of John, who died in 1696) Jalland was married at Sneinton Church, Notts., 26 September, 1717, to Samuel Fellows (d. 12 December, 1765), Alderman of Nottingham, Sheriff in 1729, Mayor in 1755, and Coroner from 1746 to 1756. It is interesting to note that *their* great-great-grandson, George Fellows, Esq., J.P., Treasurer of the City of Nottingham, is Honorary Secretary of "The Thoroton Society," referred to later on.

(omitting a quotation) being a copy of the title page:—
 “The Antiquities of Nottinghamshire, extracted out of Records, Original Evidences, Leiger Books, other Manuscripts and Authentick Authorities. Beautified with Maps, Prospects, and Portraictures. By Robert Thoroton, Doctor of Physick. London, Printed by Robert White, for Henry Mortlock, at the sign of the Phoenix in St. Paul’s Church-yard, and at the White-Hart in Westminster-Hall, 1677.” The work is dedicated to Gilbert Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury, who during the Commonwealth, resided for some time at East Bridgeford. Thoroton’s nearest neighbours were Peniston Whalley, of Screveton Hall; Dr. Brunsell, Rector of Bingham and Screveton; Thomas Shipman, the Royalist Poet, of Scarrington; Dr. Gilbert Sheldon, above mentioned, of East Bridgeford; the Barrets of Thoroton; the Howes of Langar, and the Chaworths of Wiverton. Thoroton, as a country gentleman and physician, had a large circle of friends, and he tells us himself that he attended Sir Gervase Clifton, the much-married baronet, in his last illness in 1666, and favours his readers with particulars of his disorder. Thoroton was a staunch Churchman and Royalist though he says very little about the Caroline War, then of recent date; but from a remark he makes in his account of Newark, he leads us to suppose he was present at the second siege of that town. In his account of the town of Nottingham he states:—“The Castle and the Park of Nottingham were granted to Francis Earl of Rutland, in the latter end of whose time many of the goodly buildings were pull’d down, and the Iron, and other materials, sold; yet there was left enough at the beginning of the late Rebellion, to make it chosen by King Charles the first, as the fittest place for the setting up his Royal Standard, which, as I remember, was there erected on Munday, August 22. Anno Dom. 1642.”⁽¹⁾

He was also a Commissioner of the Royal Aid and Subsidy, and during the latter part of his life a Justice of the Peace for the county. In the latter capacity we do not get a very

(¹) Thoroton, p. 490.

favourable impression of Thoroton, who, with his friend, Peniston Whalley, of Screveton, was notoriously active in persecuting the Quakers living in the county. Thoroton, of course, is silent in this matter, but much interesting information is to be found in contemporary pamphlets. One illustration from Joseph Besse's "Collection of the Sufferings of the People called Quakers" must suffice:—"1676. On the 16th of the Month of April this year, upon information of a Meeting at Hucknall, the Parish-Officers came and took from John Bullivant, a Mare and other Goods, worth 3*l*. He was a poor Nailor, no House-keeper, but dwelt in his Shop. The Justice, Thoroton, judged him to be extremely poor, and therefore ordered the Officers to take all he had, the Coat from his Back, the Hat from his Head, and the Hammer which he work'd with." Dr. Thoroton married Anne, second daughter of Gilbert Boun, Serjeant-at-Law, Recorder of Newark, and at one time Member of Parliament for the Town of Nottingham, who owned and occupied Bugge Hall (the ancient town residence of the Willoughby family), on the High Pavement, Nottingham.¹ The issue of this marriage was three daughters. Anne, the eldest, baptised at Car Colston, 1 May, 1650, married, at Farndon, Notts., 1 January, 1673, Philip Sherard, Esq., grandson of William Sherard, Baron Leitrim in the Peerage of Ireland, and had issue six sons and six daughters. According to a manuscript addition to the Thoroton pedigree in our copy of the Doctor's work, Philip Sherard died 29 July, 1703; the Car Colston register states that his widow was buried there 28 March, 1729. Thoroton's second daughter, Mary, baptised 5 May, 1652, was buried at Car Colston 23 July, 1655, having been

(1) Sergeant Boun presented a silver paten to St. Mary's Church, Nottingham, which is inscribed "Ex Dono Gilbti Boun servientis ad Legem Ecclesia S^{te} Mariæ de Nottingham, 1638," and bears a shield of arms, Quarterly, (1) Boun, (2) Tibtot, (3) Hunt, (4) ...a bend...

On February 28th, 1642, Henry Ireton presented a petition from Nottinghamshire to the House of Commons, complaining of the obstructions caused by Gilbert Boone, serjeant-at-law, to the last petition presented by the county, and the House ordered that Boone should be put out of the commission of the peace.—*Journals of the House of Commons.*

unfortunately drowned. The third daughter, Elizabeth, born 8 December, 1654, married at Shelford, Notts., 24 October, 1672, John Turner, Esq., of Swanwick, in the county of Derby. This lady, who appears to have had a son, George, residing in London in the year 1740, founded and endowed a school at Swanwick for the education of a certain number of poor children. Dr. Thoroton did not long survive the publication of his great work, his burial, on 23 November, 1678, being recorded in the Car Colston register. It will be observed that the date of burial on Thoroton's coffin is two days earlier than that entered in the register. The former may have been the date fixed, but by which the arrangements could not be completed. The last two lines were added to the inscription after the doctor's death, and are in slightly different lettering. By his will, dated October 30th, 1678, Dr. Thoroton desired "to be buried in the stone coffin at Car Colston, which I have prepared for that purpose," but notwithstanding the great care he took to prepare his resting place, his remains have been ruthlessly ejected, and his sarcophagus thrust into a corner of the church out of sight behind some curtains. As no monument to Dr. Thoroton exists, and as the desecration of his grave can now only be a matter of regret, we would suggest that the coffin be placed in a more conspicuous position in the church, where it can be readily inspected, and a small brass plate placed near it with an inscription recording the particulars of its discovery and removal. A portrait of Dr. Thoroton, formerly preserved at Screveton Hall, was engraved to form the frontispiece to a reprint in three volumes of the Doctor's work, published "with large additions" by John Throsby, of Leicester, during the years 1790-7. A portrait of Mrs. Turner and a small sketch of Dr. Thoroton's house appear in the same work. His wife survived until 1704, in which year she was buried at Car Colston, August 26th, aged 77 years.¹

Reverting to the stone coffin, we are of opinion that Dr. Thoroton, after all the care he had bestowed upon its design

(¹) Abridged from "Robert Thoroton, Physician and Antiquary. By John T. Godfrey, F.R.H.S. Mdeccxc."

and elaborate execution, never intended that it should be buried. Having been prepared under his own supervision, it was, no doubt, a familiar object to his relations and friends, and we incline strongly to the belief that the inscription inside the coffin was intended to be read and studied in his lifetime, for of what avail would be the hope expressed in such an inscription when revealed only after his remains had been disturbed before finding it? In short, it would appear that Thoroton intended this elaborate sarcophagus to be at once his resting place and monument. In support of this opinion, which we formed many years ago, it may be stated that in the south choir aisle of Wimborne Minster, may be seen a somewhat similar sarcophagus, of marble or painted slate, known as the Etricke tomb, in which Anthony Etricke, of Holt Lodge, Recorder of Poole, was buried in the year 1703. The Etricke sarcophagus has five shields of arms on one side of the coped lid, and two larger shields in front of the trough. Again, in the churchyard at Hartington, Derbyshire, against the south side of the chancel, is a large stone coffin with a lid. It is six feet eight inches in length, and two feet seven inches in breadth at the head, and is thus described in Bateman's *Antiquities of Derbyshire*, 1848:—"Near to the chancel door of the church is a very large stone coffin, with a thick and heavy cover, upon which has been sculptured a cross fleury, now almost obliterated by the effects of the weather. The size and form of the coffin indicate that it has not been intended to be placed beneath the ground, and the many furrows which it exhibits, arising from atmospheric causes, show that centuries must have elapsed since the occupancy of its present position. . . ."

The present writer has seen many stone coffins opened, besides superintending the opening of two found at Barkstone-le-Vale, Leicestershire, in 1889, but none of them bore any inscription or other means of identification.

Considerable discussion having taken place during recent years as to the propriety of retaining the coffin within the church, the following notes on the subject may be of interest:

"For upwards of 160 years Dr. Thoroton's body rested

unviolated in its oaken and stone chests, but in 1845, while the chancel was undergoing repair, the stone coffin was discovered not far from the surface of the ground, and opened. In 1863 it was again taken up and placed in the Church. Of its first disturbance we have a record given by Andrew Esdaile, in his book on Bingham and neighbourhood, published in 1851. He states on page 33 'he [Dr. Thoroton] lays [sic] at the bottom in a strong stone coffin; the step in the chancel door is over it, his skull and teeth, and a little earth remain; it was brought to light in repairing the chancel, in 1845.' We also have the following verbatim testimony of an eye-witness, Louisa Locking, of Screveton:—

"I was not a big girl, but perfectly remember we were in school but all came out when chains were put round the stone coffin to raise it. All present—children and all—took hold of the chains to pull, in order to raise it. It was pulled up like a dirty stone box. When we came out of school at dinner time we went to look. Old Mr. Marriott's father, Mr. Martin, and some others, including Schoolmaster Mr. Leaf, then raised the lid with an iron bar. I saw Martin take out the skull and saw the teeth. Marriott picked up a bone and some hair. I saw rotten wood and fragments of clothing which fell to dust, and stood further off when the skull appeared. The skull was put into a shop near. It got to Mr. Girardot's ears next day. He ordered the skull to be returned, and the rest of the remains buried. Young Thomas Dable also saw it. Mr. Leaf, Schoolmaster, is now dead. My father, William Locking, perfectly recollects this circumstance, and my coming home saying that I was frightened at the skull with its teeth."

Mr. W. P. W. Phillimore, M.A., B.C.L., visited Car Colston on June 27th, 1874, and made the following note of what was then told him on the spot:—"At the west end of the north aisle is Dr. Thoroton's coffin: it was found about 20 or 30 years ago, just outside the chancel. There were some large bones found in it, which were placed in a smaller stone

(1) The Rev. J. C. Girardot was then Vicar of Car Colston.

coffin, found at the same time by the side of Dr. Thoroton's, and supposed to be his wife's. It measures 7 feet 3 inches. At the time of its discovery it was 'washed out.'

The three foregoing paragraphs are derived from the "Transactions of the Thoroton Society, 1897," pages 7-8. "The Thoroton Society"—"an Antiquarian Society for Nottingham and Nottinghamshire," was founded June 1st, 1897, and so styled "in honour of the County Historian." In the first volume of the Society's Transactions the inscriptions on and in Dr. Thoroton's coffin are given, but with the unfortunate error of printing "Sherrard" for "Sherard," "DNI" for "Dⁿⁱ", and substituting the letter u for v in several instances where the latter letter should occur.

The Church Times of August 26th, 1904, treating of South Nottinghamshire Churches (by "A Peripatetic Parson") states in connection with the burial place of our first Nottinghamshire historian: "A short distance to the south of Screveton is the village of Car Colston, with a large open green. . . . The temporary vestry at the west end of the north aisle affords shelter to the elaborate stone coffin of that great county antiquary, Robert Thoroton, the historian of Nottinghamshire. In 1672 Dr. Thoroton had a massive stone coffin, with cover, prepared for his interment. At the bottom of the interior of the coffin an inscription was cut, recording in Latin that he had this prepared in that year, so that after his death his body might therein rest in peace (quiesceret). By his will, dated October, 1678, he desired interment at Car Colston in this coffin. He died in the following month, his wishes were respected, and another inscription and two shields of arms were engraved on the stone lid. For about a century and a half his remains, enclosed in this massive coffin, rested in peace in the churchyard on the south side of the chancel; but in 1845, during some chancel repairs, the coffin, which was near the surface, came to light. The coffin was dragged to the surface and the skeleton sacrilegiously ejected; the skull was actually put in the village shop as a curiosity. The scandal of this got abroad, and after a time the skull and some of the remains were collected, replaced, and the great coffin

again lowered. In 1863 this disreputable outrage was actually again repeated. The coffin was supposed to be in the way of a drain that was being constructed, so it was again dragged up, the reduced remains again flung out,¹ and the empty coffin placed as a curiosity within the church, to perpetuate the disgrace of all concerned in this noisome transaction. There the coffin still remains, and is frequently visited from ghoulish curiosity. In 1897 a county Antiquarian Association was started, termed 'The Thoroton Society,' under most distinguished patronage, which took its name to honour the memory of Robert Thoroton, M.D. The very first excursion of the Society was made to Car Colston, in July, 1897, when the coffin was inspected. Surely the very first duty of such an association was to see to the reinterment of this coffin; but no, the Thoroton Society has flourished for seven years, and the coffin with Thoroton's pathetic inscription within it, still serves as an idle peepshow. It is actions such as these that make wholesale converts to cremation."

With regard to the foregoing strictures on the Thoroton Society, it surely cannot be considered the "duty of such an association" to attempt to usurp the power and authority of the Vicar and Churchwardens of Car Colston, who are, if we mistake not, the legal custodians and guardians of Thoroton's coffin.

Another Thoroton memorial has been brought to light within the last few years under the following circumstances. On September 12th, 1901, a grave stone of considerable interest was found in Car Colston churchyard. A description of its discovery appeared in the *Nottingham Daily Guardian* of September 16th, and in the *Transactions of the Thoroton Society* for the same year. It appears that on the first mentioned date the churchyard paths, being overgrown with turf, were being re-cut, when a bystander² noticed a large slab, which had

(1) It will be observed that in 1897, Mr. Phillimore distinctly stated that when the coffin was first discovered it was "washed out." In 1863, therefore, no "reduced remains" could be "flung out."

(2) Mr. Thos. M. Blagg, F.S.A., of Newark-on-Trent, who has been engaged for a considerable period collecting materials for a history of this parish.

been uncovered, and which lay lengthways of the path, close to the spot where Thoroton had been buried. Thinking from its size and appearance that it was probably the *mensa* of one of the pre-Reformation altars of the church, he had the stone raised to see if its other side bore the usual five crosses indicative of an altar stone. He states:—"This I found to be the case, two of the crosses (that in the centre and one of the corner ones) still remaining. The others appear to have been lost by the shaping of the stone to its later purpose, or by the desecrators' hammers, or the natural decay which has destroyed a large part of its surface. Though both are rudely cut, the centre cross is more ornate than the other, having small bulbs at the termination of its arms. The present length of the slab is exactly seven feet, and its original measurement, judging by the positions of the remaining crosses, was probably not much more, so that it is in all likelihood, the *mensa* of the side altar formerly standing at the east end of the south aisle (in the south wall of which the piscina remains) and not the high altar, the usual length for which was twelve feet. The dressed surface of the stone is twenty-six inches across, the slab is six inches thick, and along the outer edge runs a cove mould. On the opposite edge are the remains of a flange, about two inches below the dressed surface and running the whole length of the slab, though at the upper end it has been for the most part hammered off. This flange has apparently been about six inches wide, and was probably built into the reredos or wall at the back of the altar, thus carrying all the weight of the slab on that side and necessitating only two pillars or 'legs' in the front, instead of one at each of the four corners. About four feet from the top end of the slab is a groove cut across the dressed surface, as if at one time someone had meditated cutting off the greater portion of the 'rotten' end. This groove has a somewhat recent look about it and was possibly done at the time Thoroton's coffin was dug out on the same spot, when this slab would be sure to have been seen, and the removal of the sounder portion of it perhaps contemplated. What makes this discovery of more interest, however, to Nottinghamshire men in general, and to the members of this

Society in particular, than the mere fact of its being the *mensa* of an altar, is the circumstance of its bearing the following inscription, cut in bold capitals:—

ROBERT : THOROTON

M.D.

DIED . NOV 21st

A.D.

1678.

The inscription is on the upper half of the stone, the centre cross of the ancient altar being six inches below the date 1678, while the remaining corner one is about the same distance above the name 'Thoroton.' The place where the stone was found, close to the burial place of the coffin, the inscription upon it, and the fact that the lettering is entirely on the upper half of the stone, while the lower half is much defaced and in a more 'rotten' condition as if from long burial in the ground, seem to show that this was the original headstone of Thoroton's grave. . . . It only remains to be added that this interesting slab has been removed to the interior of the church and fixed against the north wall of the chancel, the better to preserve it from harm and to give opportunity of seeing it to those interested."¹

It is somewhat curious that neither Throsby nor Stretton had any knowledge of this stone, which has more likely been a body-stone than a head-stone. The former remarks, "By the Register at Carcolston, it appears, that Dr. Thoroton, the historian, was buried there, altho' there is nothing placed to his memory, 'Robertus Thoroton, M.D. Sepultus Nov. 23. 1678.' His works will do much more to perpetuate his memory than brass or marble : perhaps his descendants (*sic*) think so."² A writer to the *Athenæum* thus expresses himself:—"In the chancel of Car-Colston, against the north wall, rests the uprooted headstone of Dr. Thoroton, who died in 1678; it was originally the mensa of the high altar, and

(¹) *Transactions of the Thoroton Society, 1901*, Supplement, p. 55, accompanied by a crude drawing in which the "bulbs" at the terminations of the arms of "the more ornate" cross are exaggerated, and the lettering and spacing of the inscription incorrectly shown.

(²) Throsby, i., 252.

measures 7 ft. 6 in. long by 2 ft. 6 in. wide, but the width was lessened when utilized. Two of the consecration crosses are visible. It seems a great pity to have removed this stone from its use as a memorial."¹

The earlier registers at Car Colston are three in number. The *first* volume consists of 52 leaves of parchment measuring 12½ inches by 8 inches, and contains entries, chiefly written in Latin, of *all* ceremonials from 1570 to 1729. The *second* volume consists of 21 leaves of parchment measuring 14½ inches by 6¾ inches, and contains entries of *baptisms* and *burials* from 1729 to 1812, and *marriages* from 1729 to 1753. On the front fly-leaf is recorded "An account of the population of Car-Colston taken the 27th June, 1811, by Robert Matthews, Churchwarden—inhabited houses 38, families 41, males 76, females 91, total 167. Entered by Wm. Key, vicar, 1811." A memorandum is made to the effect that Edward Creswell, B.A.,² late of Christ Church, Oxford, began to preach in the parish church of Car Colston on the first Sunday after Michaelmas, 1786, he having a licence to preach in the diocese of York from the Archbishop. Also "The Bells new framed May day 1767." The *third* volume contains *marriages* from 1754 to 1812.

The subsequent registers are in conformity with the Acts of 1812 and 1836.

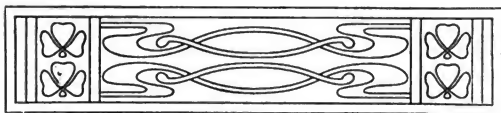
The church plate consists of a cup, paten, massive flagon, and alms dish, all of silver. The cup, of distinctly secular shape with short thick stem, measures—height 8 inches, diameter of bowl 4½ inches, diameter of foot 4¾ inches, and has neither ornamentation nor inscription. Weight, 11½ ounces. The marks are—(1) maker's initials I C above a mullet, (2) leopard's head, crowned, (3) lion passant, (4) small Old English f, the London date letter for 1683-4. The paten,

(¹) *The Athenæum*, 20 Aug., 1904, p. 250.

(²) Edward Creswell, M.A., was presented by the Crown to the vicarages of Lenton and Radford, Notts., and instituted into both benefices, May the 3rd, 1803. Many anecdotes of the eccentricity of character and kindliness of this worthy man might be recorded. He died April 11th, 1840, and was buried at Radford, where there is a mural monument to his memory.

6½ inches in diameter, stands on a foot 2 inches in diameter at the bottom of which is inscribed "Ex dono Eliz. Turner Anno 1687." Weight, 6¼ ounces. The only marks above and beneath are the maker's initials I.I. above a fleur-de-lys. The flagon with handle and thumb-rest, but without a spout, is 5 inches wide at the lip, and 7¾ inches in diameter at the foot. It is (excluding the lid) 10½ inches high, weighs 50 ounces, and bears the following marks—(1) maker's initials F L above a martlet, (2) leopard's head, crowned, (3) lion passant, (4) Old English capital Ʒ, the London date letter for 1666-7. In front, surrounded by ornamental work, is a lozenge bearing *Thoroton* impaling *Boun*, beneath which is engraved in bold letters ANN THOROTON and the year 1683. The most interesting piece of plate is the alms dish, presented by Dr. Thoroton in 1673. It is 9¾ inches in diameter, weighs 11½ ounces, and bears these marks—(1) maker's initials I C above a mullet, (2) leopard's head, crowned, (3) lion passant, (4) Old English capital Ʒ, the London date letter for 1672-3. It is inscribed round the upper margin in italic characters:— [Crest of *Thoroton*, A lion rampant per fesse gules and sable, holding between the paws a bugle-horn of the last] Dedit Robertus Thoroton Med Doct' : 1673 .'. [Arms, quarterly of four, (1 and 4) *Thoroton*, (2) *Lovetot*, (3) *Morin*] Deo Sacrum in ecclesiâ de Carcolston~ Thus three members of the Thoroton family are commemorated. Dr. Thoroton presented the alms dish. The cup and flagon, both apparently made for secular use, the latter forming part of the private plate of Dr. Thoroton's widow, were probably presented to the church after the death of the latter, and the paten was presented by Dr. Thoroton's younger daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Turner, in 1687.





Colston Basset.

THE Domesday Survey of 1086 does not contain any reference to this place, as is explained by Dr. Thoroton:—

“This Township being wholly omitted in Domesday Book, saving what is there recorded of Newbold, the Reader must look back to Kinalton for what he would be satisfied in concerning it. . . . King Henry the first confirmed the gift of Richard Basset,¹ and Matildis Ridel his wife, of several Lands, and very many Churches, amongst the rest, this of Coleston, to the Church of S. John Baptist of

(¹) Richard Basset, above mentioned, Justice of England, *temp.* Henry I. and Stephen, was the son of Ralph Basset, Justice of England, *temp.* Henry I. He married Matilda, daughter of Geoffrey Ridel (a most powerful feudal Baron, and Justice of England, *temp.* Henry I.) and his wife Geva, daughter of Hugh, Earl of Chester, by whom he had three sons, Ralph, Geoffrey and William, the two former inheriting the lands of their grandfather Ridel. Ralph's grandson, Ralph Basset of Drayton, co. Stafford, and of Colston Basset, Notts., was summoned to Parliament, 24 December, 1264, as a Baron (Lord Basset de Drayton). He died 4 August, 1265, being slain at the battle of Evesham, fighting against the King, who, however, continued the estates to his widow and son. This lady (Margaret, daughter of Roger Somer, and widow of Urian St. Pierre) soon afterwards took the veil. From Geoffrey, the second son, was descended Richard Basset of Great Weldon, co. Northampton, who was summoned to Parliament, 6 February, 1298-9, as a Baron (Lord Basset de Weldon). He died in 1314, being slain in the battle of Strevelyn against the Scots. From William, the youngest son, was descended Ralph Basset of Sapcote, co. Leicester, who was (on the same day as his cousin, Lord Basset de Drayton) summoned to Parliament as a Baron (Lord Basset de Sapcote), 24 December, 1264. He (like his said cousin) took part with the Barons against the King, and died about 1282. See the “Complete Peerage of England, etc., Edited by G. E. C.,” page 256, for a note on “the numerous variations (for the sake of difference) in the armorial ensigns borne by the various members of the Basset family.”

Laund in Leicestershire, which they had Founded for the Soul of King William his father. . . . Coleston, which from this Family received the addition Basset, to distinguish it from another Coleston in this Wapentak, called Car-Colston. . . . The Church stands in the fields, now all enclosed, and the Town thereby depopulated.”¹

Mr. W. P. W. Phillimore, M.A., B.C.L., states:—“Thoroton concludes that Colston is described in that record [the Domesday Survey] under the name of Newbold, which may be the case, for there were two manors mentioned in it as being in Newbold, one of which may be that Newbold still dimly remembered by the villagers of Kinolton, and the other may be the present village of Colston, which some accidental circumstance, perhaps, induced the king's commissioners to enter them under the name and title of Newbold. Both Newbolds were formerly held by the same Lord, Earl Morcar, and some confusion may have arisen therefrom. This might more easily happen if the commissioners held their enquiry in the Newbold nearest to Kinolton. Possibly Colston may have then been known by the *alias* of Newbold, and the influence and whim of the Lord may have induced the commissioners to register it under the name he preferred. The one Newbold which King William himself afterwards held possessed a priest and a church, with 29 socmen, villeins and borderers, so that it must have been a place of some considerable importance in those days; and it is, we think, the place now known as Colston Bassett, where in Edward the First's reign was held both a fair and a market. The other Newbold was a much smaller place in extent and population, and the value less, being but £3, while King William's Newbold was worth £10, such as we might expect to find a little hamlet to be—as, doubtless, the traditionary Newbold, now vaguely pointed out by the villagers, was when it was in existence. Kinolton, strangely enough, is set down in Domesday Book as of lesser value than either of the Newbolds, and the two estates in it belonged respectively to Walter d'Aincourt and Azor, the

(¹) Thoroton, pages 80, 82.

latter being one of the few English Thanes who were permitted to retain their property after the Conquest. It had only 16 sokemen and borderers, as against the 39 persons recorded as being resident in the two Newbolds. It may be taken then that Kinolton old church represents the Domesday Kinolton, which may have extended down to the present village, while that end of it which is nearest Colston Bassett is doubtless that Newbold which went to William Peverel, and afterwards to the Villiers family, and was in modern times called Newbold-green, where Newbolt chapel formerly stood. How this Newbold and Kinolton parted themselves it would, perhaps, be now impossible to say with any accuracy, although the late Mr. John Parkinson, who acted in the tithe commutation in 1845, stated he could distinctly trace the line of division between the two places; and the assistant-commissioner adjudged the vicar of Colston Bassett to be entitled to 1800 acres of great tithe, in what is now commonly called Kinalton, thus bearing out what Thoroton says that the vicar of Colston Bassett esteems himself parson of that Newbold, which is now known in Kinolton Lordship.¹ Though this award was not acted upon, as the vicar of Colston Bassett compromised his claims to the tithes of Newbold, yet the existence of an ancient chapel in the latter place, which is traditionally connected with Colston Bassett it is possible that the chapel was erected as an appendage to that place, notwithstanding that in Henry the Third's reign Walter de Gray, then Archbishop of York, annexed it to Kinolton. The close connection of Kinolton with the see of York will account for this annexation, which, indeed, would have been needless had Newbold chapel been already dependent on Kinolton."²

"On 18 Kal. June 1290, sentence was given upon the church appropriation to the Prior and Convent of Laund, which, while it was a rectory, received an annual pension out of it, as did also the rector the pension of 40s. paid by the Vicar,

(¹) Thoroton p. 76.

(²) *Deserted Villages of Nottinghamshire*, in "The Nottinghamshire Guardian," August 17th, 1881.

who then had the whole church; and on Id. April 1228, Walter, Archbishop of York, ordained that a vicar should be in it presentable by the said religious whose vicarage he thus taxed, viz., that the Vicar have assigned to him the whole alterage of the church, and one toft and croft, with a virgate of land adjoining, also the tithe of 4 oxgangs of land in the town of Newland, as well of garbs as hay and the tythe of two mills." ¹

The Taxation Roll of Pope Nicholas the Fourth, 1291, gives the annual value of the church of Colston Basseth, which was appropriated to Launde Priory, Leicestershire, at £30, the portion of the vicar of Colston Bassett being returned at £5. ²

On April 19th, 1523, the Prior and Convent of Laund granted a lease of the "Church and Parsonage of Colston Bassett" to Anthony Babington, Esq., of Dethick, co. Derby, for the term of twenty-one years on the conditions contained in the lease:—

"This Indenture made the xixth daye of Aprill the xiiij y^r of the Reigne of o^r sovreigne lord Kyng henry the eight bitwene John lancaster prior of the monastery of Seynt John baptist of launde in the County of leuc and the Convent of the same place on the oon pt^{ie} and Antony Babyngton of dethyk in the Countie of Darbie Esquire on the other pt^{ie} Witnesseth that the said prior and covent have by their comon assent and consent and by these p'sents unto ferme lette unto the said Antony their Church and Parsonage of Colston Bassett in the Countie of Nottyngham w^t all the glebe landys medowes and pastures late in the holdyng of John Aleyn And also all manner of tieth corne and herbage within the same parishe and all other profitts and commodities whereof the Vicarage ther is not endowed to have and to hold to the said Antony and his assignes from the date of these præsentes unto the end and terme of xxj yeres then next and immediately following yeldyng and paying unto the said Prior and Convent and their Successors at the house of launde xvjli of lawful monie of England at the feasts of the purification of o^r Lady

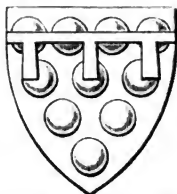
(1) Torre MS., York.

(2) Tax. Eccles., p. 311.

and advincla of Seint Peter by even porcions and also beryng all manner charge ordinary and ex'ordinary wherein the seid Churche and parsonage is and hereafter shall be charged duryng the said terme And further it is agreed between the said parties that the said prior and Covent shall leve the Chauncell parsonage and all other houses of the same sufficiently repaired And the same Antony sufficiently to repair and maynteyn the same duryng the terme aforesaid in all manner of thyngs except rough tymbr^r whiche the said Prior & Convent shall delyver to the said Antony and he to do the coste of the workmanshipp of the same And if it happen the seid Rent or any parcell thereof to be behynde unpaid after any of the days at the whiche it is paiaible that then it shalbe lawfull to the said Prior & Covent and their successors to the said parsonage to enter and destreyn and the distresse ther taken to reteyn until there be of the said Rent the arrearages of the same fully contented and payed And if it happen the said Rent or any parcell thereof to be behynd and unpayde aft^r any of the dayes above lymytted by the space of a moneth first be lawfully asked then it shalbe lawfull to the said Prior & Convent and ther successors to the seid parsonage and other the premisses to reentre and in ther first estate the same to possess this Indenture and anythyng conteyned in the same notwithstanding In witness whereof to the oon parte of this Indenture remayning wth the seid Prior & Covent the seid Antony have sette his seale and to the other parte of the same Indenture remayning wth the said Antony the seid prior & Covent have sette ther common seale the daye aforesaid."

Anthony (afterwards Sir Anthony) Babington, of Kingston-on-Soar, Notts., and of Dethick, co. Derby, was the eldest son of Thomas Babington, Esq., of Dethick (seventh in lineal descent from Sir John Babington, of Over and Nether Babington, Northumberland, temp. Edward I.) by his wife Editha, daughter of Ralph Fitzherbert, of Norbury, co. Derby, Esq. Sir Anthony married, firstly, Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of John Ormonde, of Alfreton, co. Derby, Esq., by Jane or Joan, daughter and heir of Sir William Chaworth, Knight; she died November 28th, 1505, and was buried at

Radcliffe-on-Soar, Notts. He married, secondly, before 1530, Catherine, daughter of Sir John Ferrers, of Walton, co. Derby, Knight. Sir Anthony, who died in 1544, was great-grandson of Sir John Babington (died 1409), buried at East Bridgeford, and brother of Ralph Babington, Rector of Hickling, both hereafter referred to. Arms of Babington, Argent, ten torteaux, four, three, two, one, a label azure.



According to the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (27 Henry VIII.), the church of Colston Basset, which was appropriated to Launde Priory, was valued at the clear yearly sum of £8 7s. 4d., Henry Williamson being then vicar.¹

The following is a copy of the inventory of the Church Goods drawn up in the reign of Edward VI. :—

"The Inventorie of gods belongynd to the Church of Colson basset. . . . Imprimis A Chales w^t patent A vestmet red velvet Albe An old vestmet red sylke w^t albe a vestmēt dornykes sylke a surplis iiij towelles iij Alter clothes iiij belles ij hand belles sold for iiijjs to mend the leeddes on the Churche A sacryng bell A latyn Crosse w^t baner cloth of sylke ij brasse candelstyckes sold for ijs for mending glasse wyndowes of the Churche A Cowpe of grene sylke & ij Cruettes

Thome pyke	} Churchwardens."
Robt suell	

The following is a copy of the agreement between the Commissioners and the Vicar and Churchwardens :—

"This indenture maide the xxvj maye 7 Edw vj. between Henrie Earl of Rutland John [Byron] garvays Clifton John hercie george pierpount & anthonye nevill of one partie & Wm Hochinson vicar of the p'ish church of colson bassett Notts Thomas pike & robert saywell one chalis w^t a patent of silver for thadministracon of y^e hollye communion in the same church as also iiij belles of one accorde hengginge in the steple of the same churche to be savelye kept unspoilled unembeseled and

(¹) *Valor Eccles.*, v., 168.

unsold vntill the kinges ma^{ties} pleasure be therin ffurder knowen
In witnes wherof the said pties to thiese presunt indentures
interchaungeablye have put to to theire sealles the daye and
yere aforesaid

WYLLYAM HOCYNSON vicar."

On May 27th, 1601, Queen Elizabeth granted the rectory of Colston Basset, together with divers lands in this lordship formerly belonging to the priory of Laund, to Anthony Nevill and his heirs.¹

The Parliamentary Commissioners of 1650 reported:—"Alsoe the Impropriacon of Coulston Basset which was at the inclosing of that Lordshipp by Edward Gouldinge Esquier deceased about thirty yeares since cast into the inclosure and the Tenants there had thereupon theire lands lett tyeth free And the Viccariage of Coulston Bassett which is worth forty pounds per Annum Roger Jackson Clerke the present Incumbent who hath the Cure of soules there and receives the proffitts of the said Viccariage to his own vse and being disabled to performe the cure in his owne person by reason of his old age doth hire one Roger Litherland Clerke to supply the Cure and payeth him his sallary forth of the said proffittes the said M^r Litherland preachinge once every lords day and sometimes twice." ²

Thoroton gives the following arms, formerly in the church, derived from the collection of St. Lo Kniveton:—

"Varry Arg. and Sab.

Basset, with a quarter Ermine of Drayton.

Azure a Crosse Argent impales, with Paly of six Or, and Gules, a Bordure Azure, Besantè, Aylesbury and Basset of Weldon.

Arg, a Crosse Sable between four little Crosses of the second.³

Throsby states:—"The church has a nave and tower steeple, with five deep-toned bells. It is neatly paved, and dedicated to St. Mary. Here is a stone to the memory of Sir Edward Golding, Bart. who died in December 1715."⁴

(¹) Thoroton, p. 82.

(²) Parl. Survey, xiii., 246.

(³) Thoroton, p. 82.

(⁴) Throsby, i., 165.

The origin of the connection of the Golding family with Colston Basset is thus related by Dr. Thoroton:—"This Mannor was sold by Edward Stafford, the last Duke of Buckingham, of that Family, who suffered a recovery of it, 4 H. 8. before his Attainder, to . . . Kitson, whose heir Sir Thomas Kitson sold the same to Mr. Golding his Steward, whose Grandchild and heir Edward Golding was, by King Charles the first, at the beginning of the War, created a Baronet, and was proprietor of the whole Town, and impropriate Rectory, saving that part which his Father (who enclosed most of the fields) sold to Mr. Francis Hacker, whereon he built an house."¹

Edward Golding, Esq., of Eye, co. Suffolk, who purchased from Sir Thomas Kitson the manor of Colston Basset, married Marabel Aldham, by whom he had a son Edward (the encloser, as stated by Thoroton, of the greater part of Colston Basset), who by his wife Mary, daughter of Richard Godfrey, Esq., of Hendringham, Norfolk, had a son, another Edward. This third Edward Golding, Sheriff of Notts. in 1624, was a zealous Romanist and Royalist who was created a Baronet by Charles the First, 27 September, 1642. He married Eleanor (died 21 September, buried at Colston Basset, 22 September, 1652), daughter of John Throckmorton, Esq., of Coughton, co. Warwick, by whom he had² three sons, Charles (who succeeded to the baronetcy on the death, at Rouen, of his father who is stated to have become a Capuchin Friar), George, died 17 June, buried at Colston Basset, 18 June, 1701, aged 70, and John, buried at Colston Basset, 15 April, 1689, and several daughters, one of whom, Anne, married Sir Richard Fleetwood, Bart., of Calwick, co. Stafford, and dying 9 September, was buried at Colston Basset, 10 September, 1720, aged 96. Sir Charles Golding, the second baronet, married Mary, (died 13 February, buried at Colston Basset, 15 February, 1686,

(¹) Thoroton, p. 81.

(²) According to the *Visitation of the County of Nottingham*, 1614 (Harleian Soc.), p. 107, the issue of this marriage was (1) "John Golding sonne and heire," (2) "Frances Golding 1 daughter," and (3) "Mary Golding 2 daughter."

Mrs. Elianor Golding was buried at Colston Basset, 25 June, 1660, but whether she was sister or daughter of Sir Charles Golding is uncertain.

aged 53), daughter of James Ravensgroft, Esq., of Aiconbury Weston, Hunts., by whom he had two sons, Edward (who succeeded him) and Charles, who died an infant, and was buried at Colston Basset, 8 June, 1661, and two daughters, the younger of whom, Elizabeth, was buried at Colston Basset, 2 August, 1685. Sir Charles Golding died 28 September, and was buried at Colston Basset, 30 September, 1667. Sir Edward Golding, the third and last baronet, married the daughter and heir of John Wyldman, Esq., of Barton, co. Leicester, who survived her husband, but by whom he had no issue. Sir Edward Golding, who sold the estate at Colston Basset in reversion to the ancestor of the Earl of Strafford (the owner in 1795), died 6 December, and was buried at Colston Basset, 8 December, 1715, when the baronetcy expired.¹

Over one of the entrance doorways of the old Hall at Colston Basset were the arms of *Golding*, Gules, on a chevron argent between three bezants, a trefoil sable, impaling *Throckmorton*, Gules, on a chevron argent three bars gemel sable, carved in stone but without the badge of Ulster, indicating that the Hall was erected by Sir Edward Golding before he was created a baronet. Under a pediment at the top of the house, directly above the principal entrance, were the arms of *Golding* with the badge of Ulster, and on an escutcheon of pretence the arms of *Wyldman*, Or, on a pale azure, three bezants, these being the arms of Sir Edward Golding, the last baronet.

"The Hon. Mrs. Kay, sister to Lord Strafford, was in possession of the estate at the end of last [eighteenth] century, and dying abroad left it by will to the late Mr. Henry Martin, M.P. for Kinsale, and afterwards Master in Chancery. He died in 1839, and was succeeded by his second son, Mr. H.

(¹) *The Gentlemen's Magazine*, 1795, p. 284, and other authorities. We are aware that a writer on this family in the *Transactions of the Thoroton Society*, 1902, supplement, p. 11, puts an entirely different construction on this pedigree, and that Burke's *Extinct and Dormant Baronetcies*, 1838, p. 220, states that John Golding, eldest son of Sir Edward, the first Baronet, became a Capuchin friar at Rouen like his father (the writer in the *Thoroton Transactions* calls them monks), on the death of whom the title devolved upon his second son, Charles.

B. Martin, who sold the estate in 1864 to Mr. G. B. Davy, of the firm of Anthony Gibbs and Co., the eminent London merchants. This gentleman died in 1874, and his son, Mr. G. B. Davy, disposed of the greater part of the estate to Mr. Robert Millington Knowles, a gentleman belonging to a Lancashire family, who now resides at the Hall."¹

Vicars.

Martyn de Leycester, instituted 13 April, 1228. Patrons, the Prior and Convent of Laund.

William de Kyrkeby. Resigned.

Walter de la Launde, 1270.²

Ralph de Screveton, instituted 13 July, 1299. Same patrons.

John Sewale, instituted 16 October, 1310. Same patrons. Resigned.

William son of Hugo Sewalle de Suwell, instituted 2 July, 1333. Same patrons. Resigned.

William Gybelett de Frisby, instituted 22 February, 1349. Same patrons. Resigned.

Roger Addy de Colston, instituted 15 May, 1350. Same patrons.

Ralph Fyn. Same patrons. Died.

Richard de Brentyngby, instituted 7 September, 1381. Same patrons. Resigned.

William Alwode, instituted 8 February, 1383. Same patrons.

John Wragby, instituted 17 January, 1430. Same patrons. Will proved 2 October, 1437. To be buried as his executors pleased.

John Colston, instituted 10 October, 1437. Same patrons.

John Fleschour. Same patrons. Resigned.

Richard Skipton, instituted 14 December, 1471. Same patrons. Died.

John Pike, instituted 2 February, 1501. Same patrons. By his will, proved 8 October, 1506, he desired to be buried in the chancel of St. Mary, Colston Bassett.

Henry Wilkinson, instituted 8 October, 1506. Same patrons. Died.

John Venables, instituted 27 February, 1535. Same patrons. Died.

William Hutchinson, instituted 22 June, 1547. Patrons, the Assigns of the Prior and Convent of Laund. He was deprived.

William Mower, instituted 16 May, 1554. Same patrons.

(¹) Jacks, *The Great Houses of Nottinghamshire*, 1881, p. 47.

(²) On 23 June, 1270. Archbishop Walter Giffard sent an order to Master G. de Sancto Leofardo, his official, to induct Walter de la Launde, chaplain, into the vicarage of Colston, which had been resigned by William de Kyrkeby, he bringing with him the inquisition made in the chapter of the place. He was accordingly admitted 7 July.—*Register of Walter Giffard*, Surtees Society, 1904, p. 64.

Francis Chapman, instituted 12 April, 1592. Patron, Queen Elizabeth.

Roger Jackson, M.A., instituted 4 January 1596. Same patron. He occurs in the Parliamentary Commissioners' report of 1650.

Michael Richards, M.A., instituted 8 April, 1661. Patron, King Charles the Second. Died 5 July, 1680. Buried at Cropwell Bishop. M.I. there.

William Bleay. Buried at Colston Basset, 4 May, 1721.

Thomas Rose, M.A., instituted 8 June, 1721. Patron, King George. He was also instituted Rector of West Bridgeford, Notts., 8 September, 1749, on the presentation of Mundy Musters, of Colwick, Esq., and held both benefices until his death. He was buried at West Bridgeford, 16 March, 1764.

John Wright,¹ inducted 3 August, 1764. Died at Mansfield, 13 July, 1800, and was buried at Skegby, Notts.

Joshua Brooke, B.D., instituted 10 December, 1800, on the death of John Wright. Patron, King George the Third. Resigned for the Rectory of Gamston, Notts.

Joshua Brooke, Jun., M.A., instituted 8 July, 1834, on the resignation of his father. Patron, King William the Fourth. Died 30 April, buried at Colston Basset, 4 May, 1883, having been vicar upwards of fifty-three years.² M. I. in the new church.

Joseph Adamson, M.A., instituted 4 February, 1889. Patron, the Crown. Resigned.

Archibald James Bennoch, M.A., instituted 11 June, 1897. Patron, the Crown. Resigned in 1900.

Michael Hallet Pymm, instituted 3 February, 1901. Patron, the Crown.

Mr. Stretton made the following notes on visiting this church, October 25th, 1811 :—

"This is an ancient church of ashlar stone, with a nave and one side aisle separated by circular pillars 2 feet in diameter, and pointed arcades. It has also a commodious south transept, and is of very respectable appearance. A north transept and

(¹) The Rev. John Wright, who was also Vicar of Kinolton, was hopelessly paralysed for eighteen months prior to his death. The Rev. Thomas Hoe, Vicar of Dalby-on-the-Wolds and Curate of Scalford, in Leicestershire, was also (so great was the scarcity of clergy at the time) Curate-in-charge of Colston Basset, Kinolton, and Cropwell Bishop. He endeavoured to obtain the livings of Colston Basset and Kinolton, but succeeding only in the latter (to which he was instituted 20 September, 1800), he wrote ten days later to the Rev. Mr. Brooke, of Newark, congratulating him on his appointment to Colston Basset and (so straitened were his circumstances) offering to continue his curacy. Hoe, a man of indomitable energy, who thought little of fracturing his breast bone and breaking two of his ribs by a fall from his horse in 1803, will be again referred to.

(²) It would appear that seven successive vicars held this benefice for upward of 292 years, an average of 41½ years each, the Brookes, father and son, being vicars in succession for over 87 years.

side aisle has at some distant period been taken down ; the south transept has a fine Gothic screen still standing.

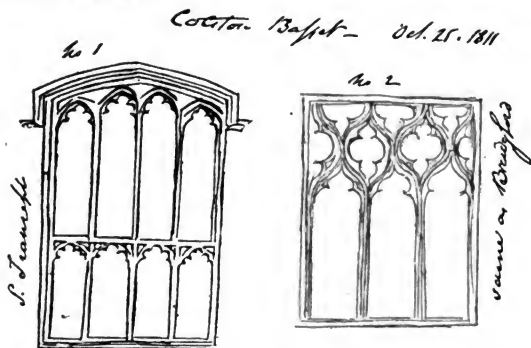
The church is covered with lead. It has a large tower steeple, also leaded, and these together form a noble and handsome Gothic structure ; the architecture is chaste, and beautifully ornamented. There is an elegant carved frieze round the tower, and there are corbels to the arches. Heads of lions and other animals form the Spitters.

The font is similar to that at Owthorp.

The cancelli, or Gothic screen, is still standing and is chaste and handsome. The church is recently pewed, and is in good condition.

The chancel is ill paved, and has a piscina on the south side of the altar. Oak communion table. No particular floor stones.

No. 1 represents the south transept window, No. 2 the church windows."¹



The church of St. Mary, Colston Bassett, occupies an eminence in a picturesquely wooded isolated position, about half a mile north-west of the centre of the village. It was at one time a large cruciform structure, comprising a nave with north and south aisles, north and south transepts, chancel, and western tower. In plan it is as described by Mr. Stretton, but since the year 1892 the fabric has been a roofless ruin.

It now comprises a nave with south aisle, south transept, chancel, and tower. Its internal dimensions are :—Length of

(¹) Stretton MS. No. 27, p. 55.

nave, 48 feet 3 inches, width 16 feet 6 inches ; length of south aisle 51 feet, width 13 feet 10 inches ; length of south transept from north to south 23 feet 8 inches, width 14 feet 2 inches ; length of chancel 32 feet, width 17 feet 2 inches. The tower internally is 14 feet 8 inches square.

The difficulty of describing this ruinous fabric will be understood when we state that portions of the walls are considerably overgrown with ivy, that the interior is (June, 1906) an immense bed of nettles, amongst which grow numerous saplings, concealing the fact (soon discovered) that the whole of the floor is strewn with rubble, portions of columns and arches, broken floorstones and portions of glazed windows, remains of bell wheels, a dilapidated register safe, and other ironwork. Although the surrounding churchyard is still used as the parish burial ground and is kept in decent order, it seems somewhat strange that no effort has been made to clear the interior of the church of the debris and vegetable growth with which it is encumbered.

"Here, in this secluded spot, it may be said

'The wings of silence overspread

Alike the living and the dead.'

Cameronian Ballad."¹

With the exception of the upper stage of the tower the whole fabric is built of rag-work, composed of local blue lias limestone.

The north arcade of the nave, apparently of four bays, was walled up over a century ago, but in it may be seen remains of Norman work, consisting of circular piers with scalloped capitals. In this wall, at the western end, is a small pointed doorway, and three semi-circular headed windows with iron frames of the factory type have been inserted, but are now in the last stages of dilapidation. The north aisle at one time overlapped the tower, its western wall being in a line with the western wall of the tower like the western wall of the existing south aisle. An archway opening out of the north side of the tower into the north aisle is, of course, walled up, and in it is

(¹) Stretton MS., No. 33, p. 32, in reference to Barton-in-Fabis Church, but now more applicable to this old church.

now a semi-circular headed window opening. The archway opening into the former north transept is also walled up. The clerestory on the north side has contained two square headed windows.

The south aisle arcade, which appears to have corresponded with that on the north, is entirely demolished. Mr. Stretton states that it had circular pillars, two feet in diameter, supporting pointed arches. The south wall, which is supported by a diagonal and two lateral buttresses, has at its western end a walled up window in which a circular headed doorway has been inserted. Further to the east is a pointed doorway, the arch and jambs of which are of two orders of chamfers. This appears to have formed the inner door of a porch, indications of the former existence of which still remain. At the eastern end of this wall is a three-light Decorated window. At the west end of the aisle is a two-light pointed window of the Early English period, but bricked up internally. The east end formerly opened into the transept by an arch, now destroyed. The roof is of low pitch, and has been covered with lead.

The south transept, an interesting feature of the church, but greatly dilapidated and obscured by thick masses of ivy, is supported by a rectangular and a diagonal buttress. It opened into the nave on the north by an arch now destroyed, and into the aisle by another arch as already described. Each of these openings was filled with screens of the character described by Mr. Stretton. A piscina remains in the usual position. In the east wall is a square headed three-light Decorated window; whilst in the south wall there has been, according to a sketch made by Mr. Stretton, a large Perpendicular window of four lights under a very flat two centered arch, divided into two stages by a transom. On either side of this window are trefoil headed niches with moulded jambs, the mouldings consisting of a small shaft with caps and bases, between which are small oblong bases upon which figures formerly stood. The roof was of low pitch, and covered with lead.

The chancel, the south side of which is almost concealed by ivy, appears to have passed through troublous times. The arch opening into the nave is pointed, of two orders of chamfers

supported on semi-circular piers with moulded caps, the bases being concealed by nettles. Mr. Stretton describes the chancel screen as "chaste and handsome." The eastern ends of the north and south walls have been cased with brick, in which, on either side, a pointed two-light modern window has been inserted. The east end is entirely cased with brick, and it is evident that for a great number of years there has been no east window. At the western ends of each wall are two-light obtuse-headed Decorated windows. In the centre of the south wall is an Early English priest's door with moulded arch and jambs. It is six feet high to the apex of the arch, and two feet six inches wide. In this wall a pointed piscina remains. The roof is of the same pitch as that of the transept, and has also been covered with lead. The north and south walls are held together with two tie rods, and similar iron stays in other portions of the building indicate the state of dilapidation into which the fabric had fallen prior to its disuse as a place of public worship.

The massive western tower, of two stages, has at one time, as previously stated, been overlapped by each aisle, that to the south alone remaining. The lower stage, built of the same material as the remainder of the church, is supported at its north-west angle by square-set buttresses, that on the western face like that at the south-west angle, which is however set diagonally, rising to the string-course which divides the two stages. It opens into the nave and south aisles by pointed arches of two orders of chamfers on semi-octagonal shafts. The western face contains a three-light pointed Perpendicular window; the light on the north side has been already mentioned. The upper stage, built of ashlar, presents several features of interest common to other churches in the neighbourhood. In each face are two-light Perpendicular openings with pointed heads and hoodmoulds, that on the east side being of smaller size. Above a string-course is a broad band of good ornamental panelled work. Immediately above this, and beneath the embattled parapet which has crocketed finials at each angle, is an enriched string-course, the enrichment consisting of well carved animals' heads. At three of the angles

are boldly carved gurgoyles (that at the north-east angle is missing) or "spitters," as quaintly styled by Mr. Stretton. There are indications on the eastern face that the nave roof has been raised on the construction of the clerestory, which accounts for the smaller opening in this side. There has been neither staircase nor clock. The tower, which is cracked in all directions, contained five good toned bells bearing the following inscriptions :—

- 1st, In Tympano et choro Laudate Domine 1606 Edwardus Golding Willielmus Hairwell. Diameter 2 feet 10 inches. Cast by Henry Oldfield.
- 2nd, William Parker John Crabtree C.W. 1755. Diameter 3 feet. Cast by Thomas Hedderley.
- 3rd, Missus de Cælis habeo nomen Gabrielis. Diameter 3 feet 3 inches. Mark, a saltire.
- 4th, My roaringe sounde doth warning give that men cannot heare always live 1608. Diameter 3 feet 8 inches. Cast by Henry Oldfield.
- 5th Hec Campana Sacra Fiat Trinitate Beate William Harewell Gent. Diameter 4 feet. Weight 22½ cwt. Cast by Richard Mellers.

We are informed that on the dismantling of the church, the chancel screen as well as the two screens enclosing the south transept were removed to the church at Long Whatton in Leicestershire, and that some of the old seats, to which neither carving nor anything of value attached, were given to Cropwell Bishop Church. The old font, which Mr. Stretton described as being like that at Owthorpe, was, we are told, greatly damaged by the fall of masonry after the church roof was removed and was still in the church in 1897, but we found no trace of it. The old communion table was cut down with as little alteration as possible to be placed in the vestry of the new church, and a small table was made out of the remainder for similar use. On the inside the date 16— is roughly cut. The old bells (excepting the tenor) are now hung in the new church. The tenor bell, cast in the fifteenth or sixteenth century by Richard Mellers, the noted Nottingham bellfounder, and twice mayor of that town, who died in 1507-8,

was an interesting relic of pre-Reformation days. Unfortunately it was cracked, and was therefore recast by Messrs. Taylor & Sons, of Loughborough.

Mr. James Granger, of Nottingham, in one of a series of articles on "Little-known and forsaken Graveyards near Nottingham," published in the Nottingham Daily Express of July 26th, 1901, in referring to this church, states:—

"I was interested with the position in which the old church stands, though I could easily imagine that it had some inconvenience to the people. The graveyard is of a good size, and would be no worse for additional attention. If there are any of the Crabtree family still left whose relatives have four tombs erected to their memory, I would suggest that they be asked to put them in order, and one especially. The mementos to the dead are very numerous and varied, and at present few, if any, burials have taken place at the new church. Throsby mentions that Sir Edward Golding (an old lord of the manor) was buried in 1715, and, as I suppose, in the church, but I could not see any kind of monument respecting him there. Has it, or any other monument or monuments belonging to the old church, been removed to the new one? And, if not, why not? I had previously wondered why some of the material of the old church was not used in the new one, but that has now ceased, for there is but little which is really good and suitable, and notwithstanding the thick walls, the poor quality, and smallness in size of much of the material, and, consequently, the poor bonding together, left the walls very weak in reality, and far more liable to give way. I walked about the ruins with care that nothing might fall on me, and when looking at the tower thought that if the bells (now I expect removed) were rung in it for an hour or two under present conditions that they might probably shake it down. Cracks and other signs of weakness have developed considerably since the roof was removed which helped to tie all together."

References to this old church are also to be found in *The Athenæum* of July 16th, 1904, and in *The Church Times* of August 12th, 1904.

Church of St. John the Divine.

THE parish church being in a ruinous condition "it was a subject of long and serious consideration whether to thoroughly restore the old or build a new Church, but the distance from the village and other lesser factors outweighed other conflicting sentiments, and the erection of an entirely new and more convenient structure was ultimately resolved upon." It is a handsome structure built of white stone in the early Perpendicular style, from the design of Mr. Arthur W. Brewill, of Nottingham, on a site near the village Cross. It is dedicated to St. John the Divine, and was consecrated by the first Bishop of Southwell, on Tuesday, August 2nd, 1892.

The plan is somewhat unusual. The fabric comprises nave with lofty clerestory, north and south aisles, north porch, north and south transepts, a central tower with spire of handsome proportions rising to the height of 150 feet, and an abbreviated chancel or sanctuary. The whole of the windows, as well as the eight sound openings in the tower, have pointed heads, except the windows in the aisles, the lower windows of the south transept, and the narrow lights to the north and south of the sanctuary, which have square heads. In addition to the porch door there are smaller doors in the west walls of the transepts, but no western door to the nave, an unusual circumstance probably accounted for by the fact that a large family pew stretches across the western extremity. The roofs are high pitched and covered with slates.

The tower, which has two large openings in each face, has large pinnacles at the angles of the embattled parapet with smaller ones between. The spire is pierced in each face near the summit. As previously stated, four of the musical bells from the old church and the recast tenor are now hung, with all modern improvements, in this tower. In 1902, Mr. R. M. Knowles, J.P., D.L., presented two new bells, and Lady Margaret Knowles one bell, completing the peal of eight, the whole being fitted with a chiming apparatus.

The bells are now arranged and inscribed :

1st :—" EDWARD VII " in commemoration of his accession in 1901. Diameter, 2 feet $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

2nd :—" VICTORIA " in memory of her reign from 1837 to 1901. Diameter, 2 feet $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches. These two bells, cast by John Taylor & Co., of Loughborough, were given in 1902 by R. M. Knowles, Esq., of Colston Basset Hall.

3rd :—" Presented in 1902 by Lady Margaret Knowles in memory of her husband, Alfred Millington Knowles, killed in action in South Africa, Aug. 9, 1900." Diameter, 2 feet $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Cast by John Taylor & Co., of Loughborough.

The 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th bells were formerly the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th bells respectively. The old 5th, or tenor bell, was recast in 1892 by Messrs. John Taylor & Co., of Loughborough, when the old inscription was reproduced. It is now the eighth bell, and is 4 feet $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter.

The floor of the tower, which opens into the nave and each transept by lofty pointed arches, forms the choir, and with the sanctuary, into which it opens by a similar arch, has the appearance of a large chancel.

Internally "the chancel, nave, and aisles form one harmonious whole, only broken by massive columns, the capitals of which are adorned with exquisitely worked tracery of a character conspicuous by its presence in the older and by its absence in the newer specimens of ecclesiastical architecture. Colston Bassett now possesses unquestionably one of the prettiest modern churches in Mid-England." The east window, of effectively stained glass, "is considered as being in many respects one of the best in the country both as regards design and execution." The design was selected by the late Hon. Mrs. Knowles, and the window was subscribed for by the friends of the family. The pulpit, presented by Major George Baynton Davy, formerly of Colston Basset Hall, is of oak, standing on a base of Cosham Down Bath stone. The choir stalls are of light oak, and the open pews are stained dark. In the chancel are two old carved oak chairs, one bearing the initials M.H. and I.D., and the date 1620.

On the wall of the north aisle, near the porch, is a large

marble tablet bearing the arms, crest, and motto of *Knowles* :
Arms: Gules, on a chevron cotised argent, between two crescents in chief and a cross crosslet in base of the last, three roses of the first, barbed and seeded proper, a martlet for difference. *Crest*: A ram's head coupé argent, armed or, charged on the neck with three roses fessewise gules, barbed and seeded proper. *Motto*: "Nec diu nec frustra." The inscription beneath states:—

THIS CHURCH WAS ERECTED
 IN THE YEAR 1892,
 BY ROBERT MILLINGTON KNOWLES,
 OF COLSTON BASSETT HALL IN THIS PARISH,
 IN MEMORY OF HIS ELDEST SON
 JOHN HASLAM KNOWLES,
 WHO DIED AUGST 15TH 1890, AGED 21 YEARS.
 AND HIS BELOVED WIFE
 ALICE CATHERINE KNOWLES,
 WHO DIED MARCH 13TH 1892, AGED 39 YEARS.

Eastward of the last mentioned tablet is an oblong brass plate, inscribed:—

"In affectionate remembrance of the Rev: Joshua Brooke, M.A., for fifty-three years the beloved and respected Vicar of this Parish: son of the Rev. Joshua Brooke, also Vicar of this Parish, and of Gamston, Notts. Born 4th Oct^r 1810, Died 30th April, 1888. 'Where I am, there shall also my servant be.'"

In the south aisle is a large white marble tablet removed from the old church. It bears a long inscription, and these arms and crest:—*Arms*: Argent, two bars gules, a crescent for difference, *Martin*, impaling, Quarterly, 1 and 4, . . . three fleurs-de-lis . . . 2 and 3, . . . on a bend . . . three mascles. . . . *Crest*: An ape, seated upon the stump of a tree, admiring himself in a mirror, all proper.¹ The inscription is as follows:—

(¹) The motto of the Martins of Gloucestershire is "If you look at Martin's ape, Martin's ape will look at you." Cussans, *Handbook of Heraldry*, 1882, p. 197.

"Sacred to the memory of HENRY MARTIN, of Colston Basset, Esq. who departed this life June 18, 1839, aged 75 years. He was the second son of Captⁿ William Martin, R.N. by Arabella, his wife, daughter of Admiral W^m Rowley, of Tending Hall in the County of Suffolk, K.B. In early life he served as an Ensign in the 69th Regiment, in North America, the corps to which he was attached having been embarked on board the fleet, he was present in the actions of Jan. 25, and April 12, 1782, and other naval engagements. He afterwards embraced the profession of the Law, in which he speedily attained eminence, and in 1805 was appointed one of His Majesty's Counsel; soon after the Union he entered the House of Commons as member for Kinsale, which borough he represented for a period of sixteen years. His career was marked by the undaunted assertion of the principles of civil and religious liberty, in times of no ordinary difficulty; he enjoyed the friendship of Fox, Erskine, Romilly, and other great statesmen of the age; and on the accession of Earl Grey's administration, was appointed by Henry Lord Brougham to be one of the Masters in Chancery, which office he discharged with distinguished ability till within a few days of his decease. He was kind, generous, and affectionate, and died beloved by his children, and respected by his friends. Likewise to the memory of Maria Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Francis Edmunds, of Worsbro' in the County of York, Esq. To an understanding above the common class, she united a most warm and generous disposition, which secured to her the affection and esteem of all who had the happiness to know her. She died on the 31st of Augt 1827, and after a separation of twelve years is united in death to him she loved best when living."

The font at the west end of this aisle was the gift of Mr. W. K. Marriott, of the Manor House, Barking, Essex, in memory of his parents. Fixed to the west wall is a brass plate inscribed:—"This Font is erected to the beloved memory of John Marriott, Surgeon of this place, Born May 16th, 1795, Died Jan. 2nd, 1874, and of Frances Smith, his wife, Born March 23rd 1807, Died Dec. 16th, 1881."

The north transept forms a memorial chapel. In the centre of the east wall is a fine marble monument, with an upright full sized angelic figure, erected by Lord and Lady Crawshaw, to the memory of their daughter, the Hon. Alice Catherine Knowles, who died March 13th, 1892. Against the north wall is a well executed alabaster tablet bearing the arms, crest, and motto of Knowles, and an inscription to the memory of John Haslam Knowles, born 27 July, 1869, drowned in the river Liddel, Cumberland, 15 August, 1890, aged 21 years, and of Alfred Millington Knowles, Lieutenant South Notts. Imperial Yeomanry, born 23 May, 1871, killed in action near Buffleshoek, South Africa, 9 August, 1900, aged 29 years—sons of Robert Millington Knowles, of Colston Bassett Hall, Notts.

The south transept, as it appears externally, is divided from the tower by an embattled stone screen, in the north face of which is what appears to be an elaborate "founder's tomb." The ground floor is fitted as a vestry, above which, approached by stone steps, is an unoccupied organ chamber.

The earliest parish registers of Colston Basset are contained in four volumes, the *first* of which, a parchment book, much torn and defaced, contains entries of *baptisms* and *marriages* from 1591 to 1761, and *burials* from 1591 to 1762, stitched into an old deed relating to the Hutchinson family of Owthorpe, and dated April 13th, 7th William III. (1695). This indenture is made between Charles Hutchinson, of Owthorpe, Esquire, of the first part, Thomas, his son and heir apparent, of the second part, and William Gilbert, of Derby, gentleman, of the third part, and relates to the settling and conveying of the manor, messuages, lands, and hereditaments, including rights of fishing, fowling, goods of felons, jurisdictions, etc., in the parish of Willoughby-on-the-Wolds, Notts. In the year 1604 there were eighty-three deaths from plague at Colston Basset. The *second* volume is a paper book, measuring 16½ inches by 6¾ inches, in a paper cover, and contains entries of banns and *marriages* from 1754 down to December 4th, 1811.

The *third* volume is a paper book in a parchment cover, the same size as the last, and contains entries of *baptisms* from 1762 to 1821, and of *marriages* and *burials* from 1762 to 1820. A *fourth* book contains *baptisms* and *burials* from 1762 to 1812. The subsequent registers are in conformity with the Acts of 1812 and 1836.

There is an interesting book in manuscript on parish matters by a previous vicar, as well as an account of penance done by a man in a white sheet and barefooted standing on a form in Colston Basset Church in the year 1708.



The old church plate consists of—(1) a plain silver cup, marked E B and JC , surmounted by a crown. It consists of a bowl, stem with knop, and foot, and weighs seven ounces avoirdupois. It measures—height $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches, diameter of bowl $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, diameter of foot $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches. (2) a silver paten, weighing two ounces avoirdupois, and marked with the initials E B. Diameter 4 inches, diameter of bottom $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. (3) a pewter flagon with handle, cover, and thumb rest. (4) a pewter plate.

The Rev. Joseph Adamson, Vicar of Colston Basset, at the consecration of the new church in 1892, presented a new silver paten, a silver-mounted cruets, and altar ornaments, the altar cross being presented, at the same time, by the Rev. H. Oswald, of Christ Church, Oxford.



Cotgrave.

THE Domesday Survey (1086) records that at that time Godegrave possessed half a church.¹

Robert de Gresle (who appears to have derived his descent from a common progenitor with the noble house of Basset) gave one bovate of his demesne in Cotgrave to the Priory of Lenton (soon after its foundation) ; Ralph, then rector of that mediety of the church of Cotgrave, which was in the patronage of this Robert de Gresle, being a witness to his gift.²

In 1144, Hugo de Burun, and Hugo called Meschines, his son and heir, gave to God and the monastery of Lenton, the church of Ossington, in this county, and that of Horsley, in Derbyshire, and half the church of Cotgrave, which one Nicholas then held. This was done with great solemnity in the chapter-house of the Convent, many witnesses being present, and among the rest his younger son, Roger, who much approved of the gift his father was making to God.³ On 7 January, 1205, Pope Innocent III. confirmed to the prior and monks of Lenton (*int. al.*) their right in the church of Cotgrave.⁴ The above gifts were also confirmed by a charter of King Edward the Second, dated at York, August 19th, 1316.⁵

A note on the Burun family, whose arms were *Argent*, three bendlets enhanced *gules*, may be of interest, They were Lords of Horistan Castle, in Horsley Park, Derbyshire, and great

(¹) Domesday Book, i., 290.

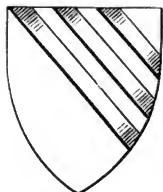
(²) Thoroton, p. 83.

(³) Thoroton, p. 355.

(⁴) Papal Letters, i., 19.

(⁵) Mon. Ang., v., 112.

benefactors to Lenton Priory, giving thereto divers lands in Cotgrave in addition to a mediety of the church. In fact, as



Torre states, "The town of Cotgrave contained several Manors, one whereof was held of the fee of Buruns, Lords of Horstan Castle, in County Derby, who gave a great deal of it to the Monastery of Lenton, which on 31 May, 3rd and 4th Philip and Mary, was granted by the name of the Manor of Cotgrave to Thomas White, and

Agnes, his wife, in special tail, which family still resides there." Hugo de Burun, above mentioned, was the son of Ralph de Buron, to whom William the Conqueror made extensive grants as recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086. Hugo de Buron by his wife, the Lady Albreda, had two sons, Hugo and Roger, also above mentioned. Hugo de Buron, or Meschines, the son and heir, "gave his body to God and the church of the Holy Trinity, at Lenton, and there took the habit and religion of the Clugniac Monks, that God might avert the scourge of his wrath from him, due for the very great multitude of his sins." The younger son, Roger, married Nichola, daughter of Roeland de Verdun, who after his death was married by the Earl of Chester to Anketina de Brikesard, without the consent of the king, and was, therefore, diseised of divers, if not all her lands, for some of which she compounded about the second year of King John. From this Roger de Burun the present (ninth) Lord Byron is the twenty-second lineal descendant.

"The Church of All Hallows, of Cotgrave, is a Rectory of Medieties. The one mediety of the Church was given in 1141 (9th Stephen) by Hugh de Buron or Meschins to the Monastery of Lenton, which had a pension of 14s. per annum out of it. And the other mediety by Robert de Arches to the Monks of Swineshead Abbey, and on 28 July, 36 Henry VIII., the advowson of both Rectories were granted to George Pierrepont and his heirs. The medieties of this Church were each £16." ¹ Torre further states, "Another part of the town was of the fee

(1) Torre MS., York.

of Roger de Pictavensis, and held by the Gresleys and de Arches, who gave it to the Abbey of Swinshed, in the County of Lincoln, which, by the name of the Grange and Manor of Cotgrave, was granted by King Henry VIII. in 31st regni, for the sum of £684 16s. 8d. to Harold Rosell¹ of this place, who had license to pass the same to George Pierrepont, Esq., and Elizabeth, his wife, which still continues with their posterity the Marquis of Dorchester, who also keeps a Court here, which was Shelfords, and belonging to the Knights Hospitallers. The Binghamms had land here also, which came to the family of Rempstons, and which, by the name of Rempston Hall, Harold Scrimshire² purchased of Bryan Stapleton, of Carleton, arm."

The Taxation Roll of Pope Nicholas IV., 1291, states that the church of Cotegrave was divided between Peter [Peter de Candelesby, rector of the Second Mediety], the annual value of whose "part" was £6 13s. 4d., and Robert [Robert de Candeby, rector of the First Mediety], the annual value of whose "part" was £12, the pension of the Prior of Lenton out of this part being valued at 12s. 6d. Further "the pension of the Prior of Lenton in the same church" was valued at two pounds.³

According to the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (27 Henry VIII.), Cotgrave Church was divided between two rectors. The value

(¹) Harold Rosell, son of John Rosell and his wife Isabella, daughter of John Babington, Esq., of Dethick, co. Derby, married Dorothy (sister to Archbishop Thomas Cranmer), daughter of Thomas Cranmer, Esq., of Aslacton, Notts., and his wife Agnes, daughter of Laurence Hatfield. In 1536, he was Clerk of the Kitchen to Archbishop Cranmer, who rewarded his services by the gift of the manor of Woodhall, in Radcliffe-on-Trent. When he and his wife (who were living in 1554) died is unknown, for there is no Inquest on record, and no Will can be found at York or in London. His son, John Rosell, married, as his second wife, Annora, daughter of Sir George Pierrepont, Knight, and his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Anthony Babington, Knight.

(²) Harold Scrimshire, who married Margaret Henson otherwise Hall, by his will, in which he is described as "yeoman," proved at York, 7 May, 1612, desired to be buried in Cotgrave Church, near to his wife and brother Thomas, and bequeathed £20 to the town for the use of the schoolmaster for ever. A copious extract from his will, dated 25 November, 1610, is given in the Cotgrave Register. Harold Scrymshyre was buried at Cotgrave 14 February, 1610-11, "Marget wife of Hearrod Schrymshawe," having predeceased him, was buried there 7 April, 1607.

(³) *Tax. Eccles.*, p. 311.

of the first mediety, of which Nicholas Bagshawe was rector, was the clear yearly sum of £10 7s. 2d., an annual pension of £1 2s. 6d. being paid to the Prior of Lenton, the value of the second mediety, of which John Adyngton was rector, being the clear yearly sum of £9 14s. 8d.¹

According to the official survey taken previous to the suppression of chantries, "The parishe church of Cotgrave y^e worthe by yere in certaine land there Graunted for the maynteyning a lampe burning there for ever viijd."²

The returns of the Church Goods Commissioners, drawn up in the reign of Edward VI., contain the following entry relative to Cotgrave Church:—

"Imprimis foure bells w^tin y^e Stepull
Itm one chalys of syluer w^t a patent
„ one vestement of grene veluett
„ one vestemēt of Blacke chamlett
„ twoo olde vestemestes
„ one coope twoo corporasses
„ one crysmatore of pewter
„ one pyxe of brase"

The Parliamentary Commissioners of 1650 reported:—"Alsoe the Rectory or Parsonage of Cotgrave consistinge of two Medieties which are worth one hundred and seaventie pounds per Annum the Earle of Kingston the nowe Patron thereof William Hewit Clerke the present Incumbent who hath the Cure of soules there and receives the proffittes thereof to his owne vse and diligently supplies the Cure in his owne person beinge an able preaching Minister."³

Rectors of the First Mediety.

Nicholas son of Joyce de London, instituted 20 May, 1239. Patrons, the Prior and Convent of Lenton.

Leuther de Paganell, instituted 17 July, 1280. Same patrons.

Robert de Candebay, instituted 13 July, 1286. Same patrons.

(¹) Valor Eccles., v., 168.

(²) Certificates of Chantries, roll 37, No. 31.

(³) Parl. Survey, xiii., 248.

William Palmer de Nottingham, instituted 30 May, 1309. Same patrons.
Henry de Sandall. Same patrons. Resigned for the Church of Gomundley in the Diocese of Lincoln.

William Beston *alias* **Bekeford**,¹ instituted 19 November, 1352. Same patrons. Died.

John de Beston,² instituted 6 December, 1361. Same patrons. Died.

John Boyvill, instituted 19 July, 1376. Same patrons.

Robert Marchall, instituted 2 November, 1408. Same patrons. Resigned for the Church of Britby.

Thomas Wyott, instituted 13 December, 1409. Same patrons. Resigned.

John Grenelow, Bishop of Saltomen, instituted 10 June, 1411. Same patrons. Resigned for the Church of Whatton in the Diocese of Lincoln.

Walter Foulter, instituted 20 November, 1421. Same patrons. Died.

William Brand, instituted 21 January, 1458. Same patrons. Resigned.

Thomas Shlpton, instituted 22 April, 1461. Same patrons. Resigned.

John Togoode, instituted 22 November, 1479. Patrons, the Assigns of the Prior and Convent of Lenton. Resigned.

Nicholas Bagshawe, instituted 18 April, 1507. Patrons, the Prior and Convent of Lenton.

Christopher Martyn. Died.

William Pierpoynte, instituted 15 June, 1557. Patron, Sir George Pierpoynt, Knight.

(¹) William de Beckford was instituted to the Vicarage of Beeston, Notts., 12 July, 1339, which he resigned before 13 November, 1349, when Thomas Fitzroger de Oxtun was instituted as his successor. In 1355, William de Beckford, or de Beston, then Rector of Cotgrave, having obtained licence from the King, founded a chantry, dedicated, according to Torre, to St. Mary, but according to other authorities to St. Catherine, in the south aisle of Beeston Church, for his own soul, and the souls of John, his father, and Felice, his mother, and of his brothers and sisters, and of Alice de Langton. He appointed John de Beeston (probably his brother) the first priest, to whom, and to his successors, he gave a messuage and two pieces of land in Beeston, lately held by Matilda Rotour, also a messuage in Beeston, which was Hugh Maisterson's, together with the reversion of two bovates of land adjoining, held by Margaret Hereward for the term of her life. Likewise, a messuage and piece of land, which were John de Strelleye's, of Nottingham, and the reversion of a piece of meadow, called Doddesholme, near Lenton, and twelve-pence yearly rent. He also gave to the said John de Beeston, two messuages and thirty-four acres of arable land in Lenton, which he had of John de Tumby, of Nottingham. He also appointed that the presentation thereunto should belong to himself during life, and after his decease to the Prior and Convent of Lenton within fifteen days from the first vacation of the chantry. The foundation of this chantry was completed at Beeston on Sunday in the Feast of St. Peter ad Vincula 1355, and confirmed by John Thoresby, Archbishop of York, by an instrument dated at his manor, near Westminster, 19 May, 1356, and in the fourth year of his translation.

(²) John de Beston appears to be identical with the above named first chantry priest at Beeston, which chantry he resigned before 7 January, 1361-2, when he was succeeded by William, son of John de Beeston.

Roger Smyth, instituted 7 February, 1577. Patron, Henry Pierpoynt. Rector also of the Second Medietty.

Thomas Hunt, instituted 25 June, 1595. Patron, Henry Worrall, Assignee of Henry Pierrepont. Buried at Cotgrave, 4 October, 1617. By his will, proved 21 January, 1617, he desired to be buried on the south side of the chancel amongst his predecessors the parsons thereof, namely under the stone of the upper end of his seat.

Robert Kynder, M.A., instituted 1 December, 1617. Patron, Assignee of Dame Frances Pierpoynt.¹

Rectors of the Second Medietty.

Walter de Maldon, instituted 21 July, 1280. Patron, the Archbishop of York, by lapse.

Robert de Candebay, instituted 19 August, 1283. Patrons, the Abbot and Convent of Swineshead.

Peter de Candelesby, instituted 22 October, 1286. Same patrons.

Henry de Hale, instituted 6 December, 1310. Same patrons. Resigned.

Thomas de Cufferton, in first tonsure, instituted 25 February, 1316. Same patrons. Resigned for the Chapel of Woodheved in the Diocese of Lincoln.

John de Castreton, instituted 31 October, 1318. Same patrons. Resigned for the Church of Whitwell in the Diocese of Lincoln.

William de Thoresby,² instituted 6 June, 1340. Same patrons.

John de Alkebarne, instituted 4 July, 1347. Same patrons. He resigned.

William de Orston, instituted 7 September, 1349. Same patrons.

William de Meres de Kirkton, instituted 24 October, 1355. Same patrons.

(1) Robert Kinder was the eldest son of William Kinder, of Sneinton, Notts., who married, at St. Peter's Church, Nottingham, 1 February, 1589, Katherine, daughter of William Dunn, of Nottingham. He was also Rector of Lambley, Notts., to which benefice he was instituted January 2nd, 1616, on the presentation of Philip Wharton. In the register of Shelford, the marriage, on February 24th, 1619, is recorded of "Mr. Robert Kinsler" and Katherine Schrimshay, but in the quaint pedigree of the Kinder family (Ashmole MS., 788, fo. 165) by his younger brother Philip, a somewhat noted poet and dramatist, printed in the *Reliquary*, xv., 167, he is stated to have married Ursula, eldest daughter of William Scrimshire, of Cotgrave, by whom he had four sons. He was buried at Cotgrave, 17 May, 1645. His widow, Mrs. "Ursuley" Kinder, was buried at Cotgrave, 29 November, 1646. For a further note on this family see *post*.

(2) William de Thoresby, rector of a mediety of the church of Cotgrave, made his will on Friday, the feast of SS. Vitus and Modestus, 1347. To be buried in the cemetery of the church of All Saints at Cotgrave. To Juliana, his sister, 5 marks. To Isold, his sister 10 marks. To John, son of Beatrix de Thoresby, 40 shillings and 10 ewes. To his brother John, 20 shillings. To his brother Adam, a horse. At Thoresby. Proved 21 June, 1347. Raine, *Fasts Ebor.*, i., 450. In 1350, five marks were equal to £80 of present money. *Ibid*, i., 477.

Richard de Feribrigg, M.A., instituted 1 February, 1356. Patron, the Archbishop of York, by lapse.

Robert de Cave. Patrons, the Abbot and Convent of Swineshead. He resigned for the Vicarage of Farndon, to which benefice he was instituted as Robert Cran, *vel* Cane, 5 June, 1358.

Thomas Farnesfeld, instituted 5 June, 1358.¹ Same patrons. Resigned for the Church of Stroneston.

Leonard de Hedon, instituted 16 June, 1372. Same patrons. Resigned for the Church of Hilderwell.

John de Brathewell, instituted 14 August, 1379. Same patrons. Resigned for the Vicarage of St. Michael, Derby.

Geoffrey France de Wyne, instituted 20 August, 1380. Same patrons. Exchanged in 1390 with John Slygh for the benefice of Hartshorn, co. Derby.

John Slygh, instituted in 1390. Same patrons.

William Coker. Same patrons. Resigned (by exchange with David Foxe) for the Rectory of Rempstone, to which benefice he was instituted 28 January, 1418.

David Foxe, instituted 28 January, 1418. Same patrons. Resigned.

John Smyth, instituted 19 April, 1419. Same patrons. Resigned for Sibthorpe Chapel, to which he was admitted 18 August, 1421, by exchange with

William Asshebery, instituted 18 August, 1421. Same patrons. Resigned for the Church of Elston, to which Rectory (as Robert Ashebery) he was instituted 4 April, 1430.

John Heth, instituted 4 April, 1434.² Same patrons. By his will, proved 30 April, 1439, he desired to be buried on the north side of the choir.

William Watnowe. Same patrons. Resigned for the Rectory of Bingham, Notts.

William Lestryk, instituted 17 November, 1453. Same patrons. By his will, proved 10 May, 1476, he desired to be buried on the north side of the church, before the image of All Saints.

Brother John Hellowe, Monk of Swineshead, instituted 20 March, 1475. Same patrons. Died.

Robert Scrymshire, instituted 3 November, 1498. Patrons, the Assigns of the Abbot and Convent of Swineshead. By his will, proved 8 October, 1517, he desired to be buried in the chancel.

John Addyngham, Abbot of Swineshead, instituted 27 October, 1517. Patrons, Assigns of the Convent of Swineshead.

(¹) Thomas de Farnesfeld was instituted Vicar of Farndon, Notts., 30 July, 1350. He exchanged for the Second Mediety of Cotgrave with Robert de Cave, Cran, or Cane.

(²) This date appears to be in error for 1430. Torre states that Joh. fil. Hen. del Hethe was instituted to the Rectory of Elston, Notts., 20 December, 1404, and that he resigned that benefice for the Church of Cotgrave. This would be by exchange with Robert or William Ashebery, who resigned the Rectory of Elston, being succeeded by William Couper, instituted thereto 27 October, 1431.

George Cootes, instituted 5 March, 1543. Patron, King Henry VIII. Died.

Thomas Milner, instituted 18 December, 1555. Patron, Sir George Perpoynt.

John Stockley. By his will, proved 27 April, 1564, Sir John Stockley, one of the parsons of Cotgrave, desired to be buried in the chancel.

Thomas Dylke. "Sr Thomas Dylke one of the p'sons of Codgrave was buried the xxvith Januarie 1577-8."—*Cotgrave Register*.

Roger Smyth, instituted 7 February, 1577. Patron, Henry Pierpoynt. By his will, proved 11 August, 1595, he desired to be buried in the chancel amongst his predecessors.

Henry Ducket, instituted 30 May, 1595. Patrons, Assigns of Henry Pierpoynt. Buried at Cotgrave, 18 December, 1603.

Latymer Crosse, instituted 2 February, 1603. Patron, Sir Henry Pierpoynt.

* * * * *

William Hewitt occurs in the Parliamentary Commissioners' report of 1650. The parish register records that "Mr. William Hewitt minister of ye word of god was buried the 22th of Januarie 1653-4."

John Clarke, M.A.¹ The register contains the following entry:—"Johannes Clark admissus est ad utriusq' medietatis Rectoratus Cotgravie possessionem 4^o Novembris A^o Dmi 1659," and in another hand "a popish parish or a sismaticall fanaticall state preacher."

The Consolidated Rectory.

Thomas Berkley, instituted 30 August, 1662. Patron, Henry, Marquis of Dorchester. He was buried at Cotgrave, 11 February, 1667-8.

John Scrimshire,² M.A., instituted 12 or 21 March, 1667. Same patron. On 4 September, 1667, he was instituted to the Vicarage of Sneinton, Notts., also in the patronage of Henry, Marquis of Dorchester. He died 24 June, 1669, aged 28 years, and was buried at Cotgrave on the following day. See his monumental inscription *post*.

William Deane, M.A., instituted 2 September, 1669. Same patron.

John Fielding, S.T.P., instituted January, 1690. Patron, Evelyn, Earl of Kingston.

(¹) The Rev. John Clarke, M.A., (son of the Rev. Samuel Clarke, of Bennet-Fink,) sometime Fellow of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, was presented to the living of Cotgrave by the Marquess of Dorchester, but enjoyed it less than four years, being ejected under the Act of Uniformity. He was a good scholar, a sound, plain, profitable, preacher, had also some skill in physic which he only practised gratis, and his ejection was therefore greatly lamented. He preached his farewell sermon from Ephesians, v., 15-16. He retired with his family to Basford, Notts., and although of feeble constitution, continued to preach in private when his health permitted and opportunities occurred. He died at Basford [19 or] 25 September, 1669, aged 39, and was interred in the chancel of Basford Church. See also Carpenter's "Early Presbyterianism in Nottingham," p. 50.

(²) "John son of John Scrimshire gent : bapt : 20 May 1641."—*Cotgrave Register*.

Samuel Berdmore,¹ M.A., instituted to one mediety 18 May, 1722, and to the other mediety 30 July, 1722. Patron in each instance, Evelyn, Duke of Kingston-on-Hull. He was succeeded by

Richard Sterne.

Robert Heron, instituted 26 January, 1750, on the death of Richard Sterne. Patron, Abraham Tilghman, of Trinstead, co. Kent, Esq.

Pierrepont Crompt, B.A., instituted 20 December, 1756, on the resignation of Robert Heron. Same patron.

Nathan Haines,² D.D., instituted 3 March, 1797, on the death of Pierrepont Crompt. Patron, Charles, Viscount Newark.

John Bristow,³ B.D., instituted 20 May, 1806, on the death of Nathan Haines. Patron, Charles, Earl Manvers. He died in 1810, and was succeeded by

William Saltren,⁴ who does not appear to have taken up residence at Cotgrave. He was accidentally drowned in Thoresby lake, 10 January,

(¹) Samuel Berdmore, M.A., was inducted Vicar of St. Mary's, Nottingham, 19 June, 1708, which benefice he resigned on being instituted to the Rectory of Cotgrave. He was admitted to the prebend of Oxtou Secunda Pars, at Southwell, 27 August, 1713, and held the same until his death in 1742 (*Le Neve, Fasti*, iii., 452), and was also Vicar General of the Peculiar of Southwell. The register of Lambley, Notts., states that "Samuel Berdmore, A.M., Vicar of St. Mary's in Nottingham, was inducted into this Rectory Sept. 20th 1714," which benefice he resigned before 8 June, 1719, when the Rev. Henry Woods, curate of Clifton, was inducted into the same. He was the father of Scrope Berdmore, D.D., who was instituted Rector of Holme Pierrepont, 5 August, 1740, and who was also Vicar of St. Mary's, Nottingham, from 1743 until his death, 16 February, 1770.

(²) Nathan Haines, D.D., was instituted Vicar of St. Mary's, Nottingham, in 1770, on the death of Scrope Beardmore, D.D. He was a Proctor of Oxford University in 1766, and was admitted to the prebend of Oxtou Prima Pars, at Southwell, 25 January, 1778. He was twice married, his first wife, Susanna, being buried in St. Mary's Church, July 17th, 1773. He married, secondly, Ann, second daughter of John Tempest, Esq., of Nottingham (third son of Sir George Tempest, Bart., of Tong Hall, co. York), Captain in Churchill's Dragoons, and his wife, Elizabeth, fourth daughter of William Scrimshire, Esq., of Cotgrave. A tablet, now affixed to the north wall of St. Mary's Church, Nottingham, bears the following inscription:—"Sacred to the Memory of Nathan Haines, D.D. who was 36 years Vicar of this Parish, Prebendary of Southwell, Rector of Cotgrave, and Perpetual Curate of Snenton, in this County, Perpetual Curate of Tong, in the County of York, and first Domestic Chaplain to the Right Hon^{ble} the Earl Manvers. He departed this life highly respected, and sincerely lamented, April 27th 1806 in the 71st Year of his Age." His widow died July 1st, 1811, aged 67 years. Dr. Haines kept the register of St. Mary's in business-like order.

(³) John Bristow (described as D.D.) was instituted to the Vicarage of St. Mary's, Nottingham, on the death of Nathan Haines, D.D. in 1806, and held that benefice until his death in 1810, when he was succeeded by George Hutchinson, M.A.

(⁴) William Saltren was the only child of Lieut.-Colonel Saltren, of the Coldstream Guards, and his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of John Mills, Esq., of Richmond, and sister to the first Countess Manvers.

1811, aged 29 years. There is a monument, by Flaxman, R.A., to his memory in Holme Pierrepont Church. He was succeeded by

John Henry Browne, M.A., who was Rector for forty-seven years, and was also Archdeacon of Ely. He died 2 November, 1858, being succeeded by

Evelyn Hardolph Harcourt Vernon, B.C.L., who was collated Prebendary of Centum Solidorum in Lincoln Cathedral in 1866. Exchanged with the Rev. Alfred Hensley for the Rectory of Grove, Notts., 1873. Died 26 January, 1890.

Alfred Hensley, M.A., instituted 12 September, 1873. He resigned and was succeeded by

John Percy Hales, B.A., instituted 8 November, 1897. Patron, Earl Manvers.

Mr. William Stretton wrote the following note on visiting Cotgrave Church in the year 1808 :—

"Cotgrave Church has a spire steeple, a nave, and two side aisles. A ring of five bells, but not in tune :—

1st—In Roman Capitals round the crown—GOD SAVE THE CHVRCH 1651 and [sketch of George Oldfield's mark and a fleur de lis] all in the same line.

2nd—In Roman Capitals as last GOD SAVE OVR CHVRCH 1614 and [Henry Oldfield's mark] in same line.

3rd—In two lines of Roman Capitals round the crown—MY SOVND IT IS EACH MAN TO CALL TO SERVE THE LORD BOTH GREAT AND SMALL. Second line—WILLIAM THORNTON, ROBERT SCRIMSHAW 1777—THOMAS HEDDERLEY FOVNDER.

4th—In one line round the crown—ES PETRYS SIC QVOQVE PETRYS ERIS VE SEMEL [Sketch of the arms of Pierrepont quarterly, 1 and 4, *Pierrepont*, 2 and 3, *Manvers*, impaling *Heriz*, but the whole reversed, and two large ornamental Lombardic letters **H** and **D** which Stretton states 'must be a **C** wrong end upwards.']

5th—[a rose] on the edge of the crown. In one line old English [with Lombardic capitals]—Hic Campana Biat Trinitate Beata. See this rose upon Basford 2^d bell, also on Bridgeford and on Owthorpe bells."¹

The church of All Saints, Cotgrave, comprises nave with clerestory, north and south aisles, south porch, chancel with modern vestry and organ chamber on the north side, and western tower and spire. The church measures internally :—length of nave and aisles 43 feet 5 inches, width of nave 21 feet 6 inches, width of each aisle 12 feet 2 inches, total width

(¹) Stretton MS, No. 25, p. 75.

of nave and aisles 45 feet 10 inches ; length of chancel 30 feet 7 inches, width of chancel 17 feet. The tower measures 12 feet by 11 feet. Total internal length 89 feet.

The church was restored, and the western gallery removed, in the year 1878, at a cost of £1,500, towards which the Earl Manvers contributed £1,000.

The nave arcade, of four bays, is of the Early English period, the octagonal pillars being 7 feet 4 inches high to the spring of the arches, each of which is 12 feet 7 inches to its apex. The clerestory has three plain two-light windows of late date on each side.

The aisles, now externally covered with stucco, and supported by rectangular buttresses, appear to have been altered in the Decorated period, but the west window of the south aisle is undoubtedly Early English. The north aisle contains a small doorway and three three-light Decorated windows, one being at the east end, from which the glazing was removed in 1899 to communicate with a new organ chamber. The south aisle contains four three-light Decorated windows, one being at the east end, and a small lancet at the west end. The porch, with diagonal buttresses, has been rebuilt, and has a small two-light window in each of its side walls. It is covered with slates, the gable being finished with a barge-board and terra cotta cross.

The chancel is built somewhat to the north of the nave, so that its arch is not in the centre of the nave. It appears to be of the Perpendicular period and has been restored, with the addition of diagonal buttresses. The staircase to the rood-loft on the south side of the chancel arch is walled up. There is a modern three-light pointed Perpendicular window at the east end, and on the south side is a priest's door with a two-light pointed Perpendicular window on either side. There is a small vestry on the north side, between which and the east end of the north aisle, an organ chamber was erected in 1899, the new organ being opened on Easter Day, 1900. This organ chamber, which communicates with the vestry, opens into the chancel by a lofty pointed arch, the three-light window which

occupied this position being moved northward and fixed in the outer wall.

The alterations made in the church in pursuance of a faculty granted 6 October, 1899, consisted of the erection of the organ chamber and organ above described, the insertion of a new window on the south side of the chancel, the adjustment of



the levels at the east end, the erection of an oak reredos, new oak communion table, and a handsome jewelled altar cross to the memory of Archdeacon Browne, the latter being inscribed
✠ TO THE GLORY OF GOD AND IN LOVING MEMORY OF JOHN
HENRY BROWNE AND ELIZABETH WARD HIS WIFE.

All the roofs are slated, but the addition of red perforated ridge tiles gives them a commonplace appearance. Stone crosses crown the gables of both nave and chancel.

The tower is of the late Decorated period, in three stages, and is supported by square-set buttresses, rising to the embattled parapet, from which the plain octagonal spire rises to a height equal to that of the tower. In the western side is a good pointed three-light moulded Decorated window, while two-light square-headed windows occupy each face of the upper stage. There is a clock in the central stage, with a dial in the west face. An oak screen divides the tower from the nave. The staircase is in the south-west angle, and a small doorway has been made in the south wall.

The carved octagonal stone font, dated 1878, stands near the tower arch.

The five bells are thus inscribed:—

1st:—[fleur de lis] GOD SAVE THE CHVRCH [bell mark] 1651. In one line round the haunch in small Roman capitals in tablets, with an ornament between each word and after the date. The mark of George Oldfield shows the remains of the $\frac{1}{2}$ in his father's stamp. Diameter, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

2nd:—✠ GOD SAVE OVR CHVRCH : 1614. In one line round the haunch in Roman capitals in tablets, with cable pattern at top and bottom. The mark of Henry Oldfield is at the end of the legend, with $\frac{1}{2}$ o, cross, crescent, and star. Diameter 34 inches.

3rd:—T MEARS OF LONDON FECIT-1827.

JOHN MORLEY }
ROBT BARLOW, } CHURCHWARDENS.

In Roman capitals. Diameter, 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

4th:—✠ VT SEMEL ES PETRVS
SIC QVOQVE PETRVS ERIS. In one line round the haunch in Lombardic capitals. Below the cross is the coat of arms sketched by Stretton. These are:—Three hedgehogs in pale for *Heriz*, impaling, quarterly, 1 and 4, *Pierrepont*, 2 and 3, *Manvers*. The lions and hedgehogs look towards the sinister instead of the dexter, and the arms of *Heriz* should be on the sinister side of the shield, which is

doubtless intended to represent the arms of Sir Robert Pierrepont (who died 6 March, 1333) impaling those of Sara, daughter of Sir John de Heriz.¹ Beneath the first "Petrus" are the two large ornamental Lombardic capitals sketched by Mr. Stretton, the *E* reversed having to do duty as a *D*. Diameter, 42 inches.

5th:—*Hec Campana Sacra Fiat Trinitate Beate*. In one line round the haunch in Old English letters with Lombardic capitals, in tablets. Above the legend is a rose, and below is the founder's mark, that of Richard Mellers, of Nottingham. Diameter, 45 inches.

On the north wall of the chancel is a marble tablet inscribed:—

To the Memory of
WILLIAM I'ANSON Esq^r
of Cotgrave-Place in this Parish,
who departed this Life
on the 26th day of October 1800;
in the 60th Year of his Age.
And also to the Memory of
MARTHA his Wife,
who departed this Life
on the 29th day of August 1794;
in the 56th Year of her Age.

Arms, Argent, a cross patonce sable, a chief or. Motto "Nil desperandum."

A small marble tablet near is inscribed:—"In memory of CATHERINE BROWNE, who died May 22nd 1813, aged 30. Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord."

A marble tablet on the south wall is inscribed:—

In Memory of
M^{rs} MILDRED SCRIMSHIRE
Daughter of

(¹) If this bell commemorates the marriage of Sir Robert Pierrepont with Sara de Heriz, the date of it would be about 1300. "But at the same time, it is just possible that this stamp may have descended to later bellfounders, and have been used by them as an ornament merely, which would be very appropriate to a Cotgrave bell, seeing that large estates in this parish belonged to the Pierreponts."—*The Reliquary*, xix., 169.

WILLIAM SCRIMSHIRE Esq^r
 of this Place
 who died October 12th 1783
 Aged 73 Years.
 From a due Sense of Gratitude
 & Affection this Monument
 was erected by her two
 Neices.

On a lozenge beneath are these Arms, Gules, a lion rampant or within a bordure vaire. Crest, A demi-man, coupé at the waist, in full armour, holding in his dexter hand a sword, and having a round shield on his sinister arm, all proper.

Near to is a brass plate bearing the following inscription in old English characters:—

In memory of the Venerable John Henry Browne, M.A. Rector of this Parish 47 years, Archdeacon of Ely, and formerly Fellow of St. John's Coll. Cambridge, who died November 2nd 1858, aged 78 years. "He being dead yet speaketh." Hebrews xi. ch. v. 4. Also in memory of Elizabeth Ward Browne, his widow, who died July 10th 1865, aged 78 years. "Them also which sleep in Jesus will God bring with Him." 1. Thess. iv. 14.

A floor stone is inscribed:—"HERE lies interr'd the Body of MARGARET SCRIMSHIRE, Spinster, who died y^e 15th May 1748, aged 67."

The late Lieut.-Col. A. E. Lawson Lowe, F.S.A., supplied us with the following inscriptions in September, 1885:—

"Within a recent period there were certainly three legible floor-stones in the chancel at Cotgrave. Besides the one given herein, I copied the two following:—

Here Lies the Remains of Ann Scrimshire the Second Daughter of John Scrimshire, Gent. of this Place, who departed this Life — day of August, 1755 Aged LV years.

Here Lieth the Body of Mary Scrimshire (Eldest Daughter of John Scrimshire, Gentleman) who Died the [10th] of July 1758, Aged Sixty"

During the alterations to the chancel in 1899-1900 four partly obliterated floorstones were noticed, the inscriptions on which have been re-cut:—

(1)

IOHANNIS SCRIMSHIRE

Gen: senior 1669

(2)

IOHANNIS SCRIMSHIRE GEN

Senior 1669

HERE ALSOE LYETH THE

BODYES OF MARGARETT

AND BRYAN. SCRIMSHIRE

(3)

2 CHILDREN OF JOHN

SCRIMSHIRE GEN AND

MARY HIS WIFE WHO DIED

THE THIRDDANDFOURTH DAYES

OF JULY ANNO

(4)

HERE LYETH THE BODY

OF MISTRESS SCRIMSHIRE

THE WIFE OF WILLIAM

SCRIMSHIRE GENT WHO

DIED THE 17^o OF MARCH

ANO GNI

1682

The following arms and inscriptions are given in Dr. Thoroton's work (p. 84), all of which have now disappeared:—

In the church, in the low south-east window, there is Or, on a fesse gules, three water-bougets argent (or ermine) *Bingham*.

Azure, a lion rampant or, charged on the shoulder with a martlet.

On a stone in a Seat in the Chancell, Quarterly; 1st and 4th, Argent (or?), a column gules, between three Cornish choughs sable, beaked and legged of the second, *Kinder*; 2nd and 3rd Or, on a fesse gules, between three church-bells sable, as many crosses crosslet of the first, *Oxspringe*.¹

(¹) These arms (*Kinder* and *Oxspringe*) appear on a tablet in the south transept of Sneinton Church, Notts., beneath which is a label bearing this inscription:—HIC JACET W.K. DEBITÆ OBSERVANTIÆ PIETATIS ERGO POSUIT PH.K. This tablet to the memory of William Kinder, of Sneinton (whose grandfather, John Kinder, of Doncaster, married Catherine,

Sub atrato hoc marmore tuto recumbunt repositæ Johannis Scrimshire nuper de Cotgrave Com. Nott. Gen. exuvix, quem juris simul et æqui dudum Cultorem princeps et patria habuerunt fidelem, uxor et liberi nec non alii ejus indigentes auxilio patronum ac patrem ubiq: sollicitum.

Obiit 2	}	Decembris, Anno	{	Ætat. 61
Sepultus 4				Dom. 1669.

Hic jacet et alter Johannes Charissimus superioris filius, Artium magister et utriusque hujus medietatis curialis Rector: Qui divinæ voluntatis studiosus heu brevis! instituto pius ac severus, cum tam exemplis quam preceptis per turbidos hujus mundi fluctus rectam æternæ salutis portum viam exhibuisset, e vivis discessit.

Festo die S. Johannis Baptistæ Anno	{	Ætat. 28.
		Dom. 1669.

The earliest register at Cotgrave is of parchment, 14 inches high and 6 inches wide, bound in thick white vellum. It contains 128 leaves, of which the 52nd and 90th have been mostly cut out. The entries comprise *baptisms* and *burials* from 1559 to 1803, and *marriages* from 1559 to 1752. In 1637 Cotgrave was visited by the plague. In 1636 there were eight burials and nine in 1638, but in 1637 there is the following entry at the end of the burial entries in that year:—"of these Died of the Plague 92, of other sickness there died 8." Six out of one family, that of Zackariah Parre died in a few days—he, his wife, three children, and an apprentice. The *second* volume, of paper, measures 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches by 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches, is bound in vellum, and contains *marriages* from 1754 to 1773. The *third* volume, of paper bound in brown leather, measures 15 inches by 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches, and contains *marriages* between 1773 and 1812. The *fourth* volume contains *baptisms* and *burials* from 1804 to 1812.

daughter and co-heir of Thomas Oxspring, of Oxspring, Yorks.), was placed in the old church at Sneinton by his son, Philip Kinder, M.A., author of a curious MS. "Historic of Darby-shire," and younger brother of Robert Kinder, Rector of Cotgrave, referred to on page 108 *ante*. In the quaint pedigree there mentioned the arms of Kinder are thus described:—"Kynder portat in campo aureo in columnam palatam rubram inter tres pyrrho-coraces."

The church plate consists of a silver cup, metal paten, metal flagon like that of West Bridgeford, and three collecting plates. The silver cup is inscribed on one side, in Italic script, "All Saints, Cotgrave Church," and on the other side, "W & J. Morris, 1803." It measures—height $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches, diameter of bowl $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, diameter of foot $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches. It has a thick stem but no knop, and weighs 9 ounces avoirdupois. The marks are—(1) maker's mark, (2) sovereign's head, (3) the crown, (4) lion passant, (5) capital Roman F, the Sheffield date-letter for 1803-4.





Cropwell Bishop.

CROPWELL BISHOP¹ for some hundreds of years, indeed until the early part of the nineteenth century, enjoyed the distinction of being the only place in the county of Nottingham, south of the Trent, which was exempt from episcopal and archidiaconal jurisdiction. For the whole of that period it was a prebend in the Collegiate Church of Southwell in this county, and was included in the Deanery and Exempt, or Peculiar of Southwell.

Thoroton states that at the time of the Domesday Survey, the Church of "St. Mary of Sudwelle had a Mannor in Croppehille, which had a Berue in Hegelinge," and notes from the fact that there is no mention in the *Liber Albus* of Southwell "of the Foundation of the Prebends of Woodborough, Normanton, the three of Norwell, the two of Oxton, that of North Muskham, that of South Muskham, nor of the Sacrista . . . now Sexton, it may be reasonably be guessed, these, or the most of them, were in being then or near that time, viz. the latter end of the Reign of King William the first," the remaining six prebends being founded not long after.²

It is not our purpose to enter into the history or constitution of the Collegiate Church of Southwell, a subject most ably

(¹) Properly *Crophill* Bishop. Dr. Thoroton (p. 95) commences his account of *Crophill* Bishop and *Crophill* Butler with this remark:—"These two Towns, I suppose, had their name *Crophill* from a Round Hill, which is between them now called Hou Hill; they lie near together, and have Lands intermix'd in one Field, and have been esteemed as one." It would be interesting to know when the hill was first styled a well, seeing that the *hill* still *crofts* out of the surrounding ground. The inhabitants continue to call these places *Crophill*.

(²) Thoroton, p. 310.

dealt with by Mr. Arthur Francis Leach, M.A., in the introduction to "Visitations and Memorials of Southwell Minister," published by the Camden Society in 1891, although it may be desirable to make some reference to the relationship existing between the Prebendaries of Cropwell and the Chapter of Southwell. Mr. Leach says "What was the original number of the canons at Southwell must be to a large extent a matter of conjecture. Probably it was seven, one of Normanton, three of Norwell, two of Cropwell, one of Woodborough," and goes on to say "Crophyll, in conjunction with Oxtun, afterwards gave its name to two prebendaries, commonly called Oxtun and Crophyll, and Oxtun second part." "The addition of Oxtun to Cropwell, which is a considerable way from it, seems of later date than Domesday." It is difficult to understand why on this addition Oxtun should take precedence of Cropwell in the titles of the two prebends.

Le Neve states of each of the prebends of "Oxtun, or Oxtun and Cropwell"—"This prebend was founded, at the latest, soon after the Conquest: endowed with half the great tithes of Oxtun and Cropwell-Bishop, certain tithes in Blidworth, Calverton, and Woodborough, and with certain temporals in Oxtun, Cropwell-Bishop, Blidworth, Calverton, and Hickling."¹

"In the earliest documents at Southwell we find proof that the canons each had his separate prebendal mansion at Southwell and also his separate prebendal mansion at his prebendal manor, or parsonage." "The secular canon was bound to fill at least two important positions, that of a landlord and that of a priest. As a canon he had 'stall in choir and place in chapter,' to sing in the common church, and deliberate on the common affairs. But as a prebendary he had also to manage his own estates, perform service in his own prebendal church, and do priest's duty in his own prebendal parish." The dilemma as to whether he was to reside at Southwell as a canon and have a deputy, say, at Cropwell, twelve miles off; or to reside in Cropwell as a prebendary, and have a deputy as

(¹) Le Neve, *Fasti Ecclesiae Anglicanae*, ed. Hardy, iii. 446, 449.

a canon at Southwell, was very quickly solved. "The canon had two deputies or vice-gerents, or vicars, as they were then called, one in his stall in the choir, who was called his vicar choral, the other in his prebendal church, who was his vicar parochial or parish vicar."

Dr. Thoroton writes:—"The whole Lordship of Crophill Bishop (except three or four not very considerable Freeholders), together with the Tythe of Corn and Hay, and two good Farms in Hickling, makes part of the two Prebends of Oxton, belonging to the Collegiate Church of Southwell, in very near equal proportion; but the provision for the Vicar is so small, as it too often happens, both in the Church of Southwell, and many others of like sort, that it is not to be mentioned without a good wish, that the Law did not, or might not suffer any alienation of profits from Churches great or small, without a more effectual reservation of a competent share to that to which they did and do originally belong. For the Layety to have good Leases, may be good policy in some sort to preserve the Church; but for so many places to be so extraordinarily ill supplied, cannot consist with Religion or good Government, whatever some modern Statesmen fancy. The Lessees of the two Prebends of Oxton, are at present Patricius Viscount Chaworth of Armagh, and Sir William Child, for Mr. John Andrews his Son-in-laws Children."¹

White's *Directory of Nottinghamshire*, 1832, states that this "parish contains 473 inhabitants, and about 1500 acres of strong clay land, nearly all of which belongs to the two prebendaries of Oxton, in Southwell collegiate church, who let it on renewable leases for the term of three lives, but the Duke of Newcastle is lord of the manor,² though he does not own

(¹) Thoroton, p. 96. Mr. Leach remarks:—"It was clearly the practice to let the prebend as a whole, even including the prebendal mansion-house, with a reservation of a right of user of a room or two on occasion. It was let at the ancient and accustomed rent, as seen in Pope Nicholas' taxation. But there was no limit apparently on the length of leases, and long terms of years were granted, doubtless for valuable consideration in the way of money down to the grantor, which left the grantor's successors in the prebend nothing more than its bare annual rent for 99 or even 150 years and longer. Hence residence became impossible for the whole body of canons."

(²) In 1316 the Prior of Lenton was certified joint lord of the manor of Crophill Bishop. *Parliamentary Writs*, iv., 1092.

an inch of the soil. The living is a vicarage, valued in the King's books at £5 3s. 4d., but it has now about 80 acres of glebe. The Rev. Robert Wood, D.D. of Nottingham, is the incumbent, and the two prebendaries of Oxton are the patrons and appropriators."

The Collegiate establishment at Southwell "continued intact down to the year 1841, when the Ecclesiastical Commissioners Act disestablished and disendowed it ; and a republic, which had survived the shocks of the attacks of Henry VIII. and of Edward VI., of Thomas Cromwell and Thomas Cranmer, fell before Sir Robert Peel's Ecclesiastical Commission." The incomes of all the prebends reverted to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners on the death of the prebendaries, the last prebendary of Cropwell being the Rev. James Jarvis Cleaver, rector of Holme Pierrepont. The last stall held in the Collegiate Chapter was that of Beckingham, held since 1830 by the Rev. T. H. Shepherd (rector of Clayworth since 1810) who survived until 1873, when the Chapter was accounted to be dissolved. Its patronage was divided between the Bishops of Ripon and Manchester.

The Prebendaries of Oxton, or Oxton and Southwell.

Prima Pars.

Stephen de Lexington, presented by King John, 23 May, 1215, (sede vacante,) to the prebend of Scrophull and Oxton, which was Matthew Baron's. But whether to this or to Oxton Secunda Pars is uncertain.

Anglus Jacobi Barthol. de Urbe died possessed of it in 1289.

Johannes Nob. Viri Landulfi de Columna, collated 19 April, 1289. John Landulf de Columna was prebendary of Oxton in 1297.

William de Melton, 2 January, 1304-5.

John de Ebrolcis, collated 1 August, 1309. He was canon of Southwell before 1300, and previously canon of Ripon.

Nicholas de Oxon, collated 22 October, 1310, on the death of John de Ebrolcis. Prebendary of Oxton in 1324.

Robert de Nottingham, appointed by patent 1 June, 1323 ; held this prebend in 1327 and 1331.

Philip de Daventre held it in 1355.

Richard de Norwell resigned it in 1365.

Richard de Chesterfield, collated 7 July, 1365.

Thomas de Oxgrave resigned it in 1370.

Thomas de Ikham, collated 18 May, 1370.

Robert Wolveden resigned 1404.

John Ixworth, LL.D., collated 19 January, 1404-5.

Alexander Holles, collated 28 November, 1431, on the resignation of John Ixworth.

Richard Andrew, LL.D., collated 25 or 28 July, 1461, on the resignation of Alexander Holles. Prebendary and Dean of York.

Edmund Chaterton,¹ collated 16 November, 1476, on the resignation of Richard Andrew.

William Talbot, Decr. Dr., collated 8 April, 1485, on the resignation of Edmund Chaderton. Prebendary also of York. Buried at Southwell.

William Fitzherbert, collated 13 January, 1498-9, on the death of William Talbot.

William Dragley, LL.B., admitted 10 May, 1514, on the death of William Fitzherbert.

Edward Basset, Dec. Dr., collated 31 October, 1538, on the death of William Dragley. Still prebendary in 1547.

Henry Harvy, LL.D., admitted 7 September, 1558.

Matthew Hutton, S.T.P., Dean of York, collated 9 October, 1567, on the resignation of Henry Harvy.

Clement Holder, M.A., collated 16 December, 1589, on the promotion of Matthew Hutton to the Bishopric of Durham. Buried at Southwell, 1 February, 1637-8.

John Neyle, M.A., collated 13 April, 1638.

Richard Hook, S.T.P., collated 29 April, 1675, on the death of John Neyle.

George Mompesson, M.A., admitted 14 February, 1688-9, on the death of Richard Hook. Vicar General of the Peculiar of Southwell.

Richard Levett, M.A., admitted 2 March, 1732, on the death of George Mompesson.

Hugh Thomas, M.A., admitted 29 June, 1749, on the death of Richard Levett. Also Archdeacon of Nottingham.

John Josias Laborde, admitted 5 August, 1780, on the death of Hugh Thomas.

Nathan Haines, D.D., admitted 25 January, 1788, on the death of J. J. Laborde. For a note on this pluralist see page 111 *ante*.

Richard Sutton, M.A., admitted 3 July, 1806, on the death of Nathan Haines.

James Jarvis Cleaver, M.A., admitted 15 November, 1820, on the death of Richard Sutton. Rector of Holme Pierrepont, Notts. See *post*. The last prebendary of Cropwell.

Secunda Pars.

William de Clifford held this prebend in 1280.

John de Euroys held it about 1291, and occurs as a Canon of Southwell in 1297.

Robert de Nova-Villa resigned it in 1327.

(¹) See footnote page 39 *ante*.

Henry de Edenestowe, collated 13 May, 1327, on the resignation of Robert de Nova-villa. Died prebend,

Henry de Ingleley, collated 20 March, 1351-2. He was prebendary also of Lincoln, York, and Darlington, and Rector of Halghton, in the diocese of Durham. Died between June and October, 1375, possessed of all these benefices, and was buried at York.

John de Dandebey held it in 1392 and 1396, and resigned it in 1397.

Thomas de Weston, collated 29 May, 1397. Afterwards Prebendary of York, and Archdeacon of Durham. Died about the end of 1408.

Thomas de la Warre, collated 8 August, 1397, on the resignation of Thomas de Weston. Prebendary also of York.

Henry de Codyngton¹ died possessed of this Prebend 8 September, 1404. Rector of Bottesford, Leicestershire. Founder of a chantry at Coddington, Notts.

Thomas Moston, collated 29 September, 1407. Prebendary also of York; died in 1415.

Henry Bowet, collated 20 January, 1415-6, on the death of Thomas Moston.

William Bothe, collated 9 April, 1416, on the resignation of Henry Bowet. Resigned the prebend.

John Rider, collated 12 February, 1421-2:

John Pakenham resigned it in 1442.

Brandus de Castilliona, Canon of Milan, collated 23 July, 1442.

William Brand, collated 3 November, 1454, on the deprivation of Brandus de Castilliona. Also Archdeacon of Cleveland.

Robert Stillington, LL.D., collated 9 July, 1457, on the resignation of William Brand. Resigned.

Nicholas Gosse, S.T.B., collated 28 May, 1459. Prebendary also of York.

John Sendale, collated 14 February, 1460-1, on the resignation of Nicholas Gosse. Resigned.

Ralph Bird or Brl^d,² collated 14 April, 1462. Resigned.

John Bower, S.T.P., admitted 15 November, 1470. Resigned.

John Fitzherbert, collated 31 August, 1499. Still prebendary in 1547.

Robert, 'Sedis Hullensis episcopus,' admitted 7 September, 1558.

Goddard Kiddall, admitted 21 February, 1559-60, on the deprivation of the said Robert.

(¹) On the north side of the chancel at Bottesford is a beautiful and interesting brass representing Henry de Codyngton who was instituted Rector of Bottesford in 1361. The inscription, unfortunately imperfect, reads:—
 " [] de Codyngtoun Quondam Rector instius ecclesie et prebendarius
 alt'ius prebendar' de Oxtoun et Crophill in ecclesia collegiata beate marie de
 Suthwell qui obiit octavo die Septembris anno [] CCCC quarto cuius
 anime p'picietur deus amen."

(²) Randolph Bird, of Ripon, was also a canon and prebendary of York, Ripon, and St. Pancras, London. He had been appointed canon of Northwell in Southwell, 25 October, 1457, and canon of Oton and Crophyll, 2nd part, 14 April, 1462. He appears to have become a residentiary at York on resigning this prebend. His will, proved at York, is dated 25 March, 1483.

- John Pratt**, M.A., admitted 26 March, 1563, on the deprivation of Goddard Kiddall.
- Nathaniel Sampson**, M.A., collated 9 June, 1607, on the death of John Pratt. Died prebendary.
- John Favour**, LL.D., collated 30 September, 1611.
- John Favour**, M.A., collated 10 November, 1623, on the resignation of John Favour, LL.D.
- William Holder**, admitted 6 August, 1660, by mandamus of Charles II., on the death of John Favour.
- Thomas Wren**, LL.D., collated 24 March, 1664, on the resignation of William Holder.
- William Stainforth**, M.A., admitted 13 November, 1679, on the death of Thomas Wren. Died Prebendary.
- Samuel Berdmore**, M.A., admitted 27 August, 1713. Also Vicar General of the Peculiar of Southwell, Rector of Cotgrave, Notts., and Vicar of St. Mary's, Nottingham.
- Joseph Attwell**, D.D., admitted 23 March, 1742, on the death of Samuel Berdmore.
- John Marsden**, M.A., admitted 20 October, 1768, on the death of Joseph Atwell.
- Henry Forster Mills**, M.A., admitted 19 March, 1796, on the death of John Marsden. Also Rector of Barton-in-Fabis, Notts., and Chancellor of York.
- Frederick Anson**, M.A., admitted 19 July, 1827, on the death of H. F. Mills. Afterwards appointed Dean of Chester, when he probably resigned this prebend. Died 8 May, 1867, aged 88 years.

The values of the prebends of Oxtou and Cropwell being small, the prebendaries, as previously pointed out, were non-resident pluralists. They exercised their right to appoint vicars-parochial whose incomes were necessarily smaller still. These parochial clergy were compelled to hold two or three small benefices and curacies in order to obtain a competent income, and thus were for a long period non-resident at Cropwell Bishop. The vicars, in their turn, appointed curates whose straitened circumstances were such that they were obliged to fill several curacies, and, so far as Cropwell was concerned, were also non-resident. The Rev. John Hall Clay was appointed Vicar of Cropwell Bishop in 1795, but resided at Hockerton, his curate at Cropwell down to 1806 being the Rev Thomas Hoe, who, as stated on page 90, was also Vicar of Dalby in Leicestershire (where he resided), as well as curate at Scalford, Colston Basset, and Kinolton! Mr. Clay's

successor in this benefice, the Rev. Robert Wood, D.D., held other preferments and appointments, and resided at Nottingham. Cropwell Bishop being formerly in the Deanery of Southwell is not included in Torre's MS. relating to the Archdeaconry of Nottingham. The following incomplete list of Vicars is derived therefore from Throsby, the parish register, "The Gentleman's Magazine," and other sources.

Vicars.

William Eare. The register contains this entry :—"M^r William Eare, a minister, was buried y^e xxiith day of Auguste, 1638" (Transcript at Southwell).

Richard Howett. He signed the transcript of the register (now preserved at Southwell) of Cropwell Bishop for the year 1638, as "Rich: Howet, Vic. ibid." His burial is recorded in the transcript for 1641 :—"M^r Richarde Howett, Minister, was buried y^e xiiijth day of May 1641."

Thomas Bowes succeeded. He certified the last named transcript as "Thomas Bowes, vicarius ibid."

Michael Richards, M.A. Occurs in the Parliamentary Commissioners' report of 1650. He was also Vicar of Colston Basset. Died 5 July, and was buried in the north aisle of Cropwell Bishop church, 6 July, 1680.

Nicholas Charlesworth. Buried at Cropwell Bishop, 27 April, 1681.

John Astle, M.A. Died 16 May, buried in the north aisle of Cropwell Bishop church 18 May, 1708. He was succeeded by

John Hagger, who was buried at Cropwell Bishop, 3 November, 1735. His successor was

George Fairfax, M.A., who signed the register in 1744. He was instituted Rector of Elton, Notts., 10 December, 1745, and resigned that benefice in 1750. He was succeeded at Cropwell Bishop by

William Becher, whose name, as vicar, occurs in the register down to 1768.

Scrope Berdmore, D.D., succeeded as vicar, but being a busy pluralist, appears soon to have relinquished his charge. He was succeeded by

Stephen Greenaway, who occurs as vicar in the register in 1771. He was vicar of Great Dalby, Leicestershire, and on his death in 1795 was succeeded at Cropwell Bishop by

John Clay Hall, M.A., who was succeeded in 1815 by

Robert Wood, D.D., curate of St. Mary's, Nottingham, at the close of the eighteenth century. In April, 1816, he occurs as vicar of Sneinton, Notts. (*Stretton MS.*, No. 30, p. 23). In January, 1819, "the Rev. Robert Wood, D.D., vicar of Cropwell Bishop, and chaplain of the County Gaol, [was] elected Head Master of Nottingham Free Grammar School" (*Nottingham Date-Book*, 1880, p. 327). As Chaplain of the County Gaol he was present at the public execution, in February, 1832, of Hearson, Beck, and Armstrong, for firing the silk mill at Beeston during the Reform Riots of October, 1831. He was succeeded at Cropwell Bishop by

George Gould, M.A. A headstone in Cropwell Bishop churchyard is inscribed:—"In memory of the Rev^d George Gould, M.A. formerly of University College, Oxford, Vicar of this parish from the year 1840 to 1877, died April 2nd 1877, aged 78."

Abraham Joseph Lockett Dobbin, B.A., succeeded. He died 5 August, and was buried in Cropwell Bishop churchyard, 8 August, 1900, aged 64 years.

James Hathorn Roworth Wood, B.A., instituted 23 January, 1901. Patron, the Crown.

The returns of Church Goods, drawn up in the reign of Edward VI., contain the following entry relative to this parish:—

"CROPWELL BYSHOP. The Inventorye of all the gods belongyng the Churche of Cropwell Busshopp Imprimis A chailes of syluer w^t a patent Item ij vestments y^e on of Red worsett & the other of blewe worsett.

Item a cope of vyelett Itm a cope of grene sylke Itm ij alter cloths of lynyen cloth Itm ij candylstycks of laten Itm a crosse of laten Itm a crosse cloth of lynyen cloth Itm a pentent cloth of wyte. . . . Itm ij Cruetts of puter Itm a towell of lynyen cloth Itm iiij bells & a lytell bell

p'sented by us John Rychards & Robert braunton church wardens Ryc uvbenk & Ryc maybett neyburs of the towne."

The Parliamentary Commissioners of 1650 reported:—"Alsoe the Impropriacon of Cropwell Bishopp whereof one Moyetie of the Tythes and glebelands are in the possession of Edmund Andrewes of Oxton Esquier the other Moyetie of the Glebe lands in the possession of the Maior Sannderson and the other Moyetie of the Tythes are in the hands of the State which are worth in all sixe score pounds p Annū And also the Viccariage of Cropwell Bishop which is worth tenne pounds p annū Michael Richards Clerke at present officiateinge the Cure there who receives the proffitts of the said Viccariage as the same doe arise for his sallary preaching but once every lords day."¹

Mr. William Stretton wrote the following description of Cropwell Bishop Church in 1824:—

(¹) Parl. Survey, xiii., 226.

This church is built of random, or undressed, stone, except the Steeple which is of cleansed ashlar, and is very respectable, has a frieze ornament of quatrefoils round the top finished with a battlement and has a leaded roof. The whole church is otherwise of the very worst description and has nothing to recommend it but cleanliness. It consists of a nave and two side aisles, the former 18 feet wide and 48 feet long, the latter 10 feet wide; they are separated by four Gothic, or rather Norman, pillars, 2 feet diameter, and arches corresponding, and with obtuse Gothic arches. The windows have been mostly renewed, though some style remains.

The inside is mostly unpaved, or of the worst description, with rough random stones, but [there are] no ancient grave stones whatever. Great part of the original stalls are remaining, and the rest [of the church is] filled up with family seats, but of the worst description. Ten Atlases support the roof beams, which are ornamented with shields on the intersection of them.

The King's Arms are of George 3rd. The Belief, Lord's Prayer, and Ten Commandments are of similar date. There is a loft or gallery at the west end for an organ, never used, and seats for the singers not made use of. The font is plain and for immersing, and the hasp is still affixed to the locker to fasten it down.

There are eight clerestory windows, very plain.

The chancel is large and spacious, and is separated from the church by a cancelli. There is a small south door, very plain, and four ancient windows; the floor, like [that of] the church, is of broken stones, and very ill paved.

The communion table is of oak, with ballusters of the same, and there is a piscina on the south side of the chancel, ascended by three steps. There is a vault inside of the altar rails for the family of Jos^a Mann and family.

On the east side of the altar :—

To the memory of William Jarman,
Gentleman, who died July 22^d 1791

Aged 71 Years.

Divided Love, and Friendship dear,
Hang weeping o'er his mournful bier;
But Friendship dear, and parted love,
Shall meet him in the realms above.
The helpless, ag'd, infirm and poor
Their benefactor's loss deplore:
To them, alas! sad Cause to mourn,
Like time, he never shall return.

On the west side of the altar :—

"To the Memory of Mary, the Daughter of William and Mary Marshall, who died July 15th 1785, in the third year of her age.

Beneath an Infant sleeping lies,
To Earth its ashes lent;

But shall again more Glorious rise,
 Tho' not more innocent :
 When the Archangels trump shall sound,
 And Souls to Bodies join,
 What Crowds will wish their lives below
 Had been as short as thine."

In Memory of Ann Relict of
 William German, who departed this Life
 June 7th 1805 : Aged 84 years.

On a board affixed to the north wall in the church of Cropwell Bishop:—

"William Fillingham, of Cropwell Butler, who died 16th day of February 1779, hath paid to Mr. John Parr, Mr. Joseph Marriott, and John Marriott, of Cropwell Butler, and Mr. Martin Newbray, of Sutton, in the Parish of Grandby, Fifty Pounds, in trust, to place at Interest, or to invest the same in the purchase of Lands, and to pay the Interest and produce, on the first day of January yearly, for Ever, in money, or the value in Bread, to such of the Poor Inhabitants of Cropwell Bishop only, as they and their Executors, or the Churchwardens and Overseers shall think fit."

The ancient prebendal church of St. Giles, Cropwell Bishop, comprises nave with north and south aisles, south porch, chancel, and western tower.



The fabric measures internally:—length of nave 44 feet, width 17 feet 4 inches ; length of each aisle 42 feet 9 inches ;

(¹) Stretton MS., No. 34, p. 26.

width of north aisle 12 feet 6 inches, width of south aisle 10 feet 10 inches ; length of porch 9 feet 9 inches, width 8 feet ; the tower is 11 feet 6 inches square.

In external form the church probably differs little from its appearance as described by Mr. Stretton in 1824, but internally it has been materially improved. Although Mr. Stretton made the sweeping statement that "the whole church is of the very worst description and has nothing to recommend it but cleanliness," it would appear that his complaints were directed chiefly against the flooring and seats. Be this as it may, there is evidence that repairs were effected in the years 1600, 1608, 1722, 1764, and 1785, these repairs consisting in the renewal of those portions of the fabric damaged by time. Indeed, it would appear that the church has never undergone any of those drastic and mischievous "restorations" in which some incumbents and churchwardens delight. It was thoroughly repaired in 1842, the chancel underwent a similar conservative process in 1854, the church was "re-seated, refurnished, and practically restored" in 1893, the bells were re-hung in the most approved manner in 1905, and the old clock replaced by one constructed on recognised scientific principles in 1906.

The arcade on the north side of the nave is Early English work, of four bays, the pointed arches, of two orders of chamfers, being supported on short circular pillars with moulded caps bearing the nail-head enrichment, and moulded bases, the respond at the west end resting on a plain corbel, that at the east end being of two plain chamfers without cap or base. The south arcade corresponds with that on the north, except that the capitals of the piers are of plainer character and the bases are concealed from view. Each respond terminates in a corbel. The clerestory appears to be of the Decorated period, with moulded timbers enriched with well-carved bosses and supported on corbels carved with grotesque heads. This roof, which is of low pitch and covered with lead, appears to have been repaired from time to time, for carved on the timbers are the following initials and dates :—

M R 1600 R W
E C M M 149†
I B R K I W 1785

There are four two-light windows on either side of the clerestory, which have been renewed within modern times. The chancel arch is of two orders of chamfers without caps or bases. The lofty tower arch is also of two orders of chamfers, but the inner order terminates in plain corbels. The lower part of the arch is filled with a wooden screen which separates the nave from the belfry. The open seats and pulpit were brought from the old church at Colston Basset in the year 1893. At the west end of the nave there are a number of old benches with fine carved poppy-heads of the fourteenth century. The octagonal font appears to be of the same period, but the "hasp affixed to the locker to fasten it down," mentioned by Stretton, no longer exists. The organ loft and singers' gallery, the Creed, Lord's Prayer, and Ten Commandments, described by Mr. Stretton, have also disappeared, but the Royal Arms of George the Third are now fixed above the chancel arch.

The north aisle, supported by rectangular buttresses, has a plain pointed doorway, two small lancets, and a small circular-headed window in the north wall, a three-light pointed window of Early English character at the west end, and a three-light square-headed Decorated window at the east end. A piece of thirteenth century wall-plate, with nail-head ornament, may be noticed in the north wall. Woodwork of this date is rarely met with. The roof is of low pitch and covered with lead. A long, narrow, plain oak parish chest with three locks stands in this aisle. There are two floorstones to former vicars, inscribed :—

HERE LIETH BVRIED
THE BODY OF MICH
AELL RICHARDS
MASTER OF ARTS OF
TRINITY COLLODG IN
CAMBRIDGE A HVMBLE
& FAITHFVL MINISTER
OF THE TRVE & LIVING
GOD WHO DEPARTED
THIS LIFE ON IVLY Y^E
FIFTH ANO DOM
1680

Here Lyeth beuried
 y^e Body of Iohn Astie
 M^r of Artes of Saint
 Iohns Colledge in
 Cambridge. Who
 was Vicker of this
 Parish. who Died May
 y^e 16.th Aged : 51 : Years
 Anno. Dom.

1708

The south aisle is supported by buttresses of the Early English period, and a large slanting buttress of much later date. The windows at the east and west ends correspond with those in the north aisle. In the tracery of the former, a portion of ancient stained glass remains. In the south wall, near the east end, is a three-light square-headed Decorated window like that at the east end, near which is a trefoil headed piscina, and towards the west end is a square-headed single light with trefoil tracery. On one of the rafters is cut I W T P 1722 I H indicating when the timbers were renewed. The walls are embattled, and the roof covered with lead.

The porch, supported by rectangular buttresses, is of the Early English period. Like the remainder of the church (except the tower), it is built of rubble, has an obtuse moulded archway, and a low pitched roof, covered with lead. Along the soffit of the ridge-piece is carved in one line of bold lettering—**OH ANNO DOMINI 1608 THE XXVII OF AVGVST T B.** Within the porch is preserved the old seventeenth century clock hereafter referred to, and a piece of decayed timber, to which a brass plate is affixed, stating that it is a portion of a beam taken from the tower when the bells were rehung in December, 1905.

The chancel appears also to be of the Early English period, with later insertions. At the east end of each wall is a square-headed window of three pointed lights. The north wall also contains a single light with cinquefoil head, while the south wall also contains a two-light square-headed window, and a small pointed chamfered priest's door. A three-light pointed

Decorated window occupies the east end. In the usual position in the south wall is a trefoil-headed piscina, the projecting basin of which has been cut off. The chancel screen mentioned by Mr. Stretton no longer exists. The roof is high pitched and covered with tiles. Stone gable crosses are fixed at the east end of both the nave and chancel.

On the south wall are five marble tablets to the memory of (1) William Marshall, Gent., died 8 November, 1795, aged 38 years. "Bonus erat Samaritanus," (2) Mary, "wife of Joshua Mann (and formerly widow of William Marshall,¹ Gent.)" died 18 October, 1798, aged 38 years, (3) William Marshall, late of Shelford, Gentleman, who died at Stoke Bardolph, 12 January, 1839, in his 49th year, (4) John Marshall, eldest son of John and Mary Marshall, died 22 July, 1865, aged 40 years, and (5) John Marshall, of Cotgrave, died 9 August, 1864, aged 72 years, and Mary, his wife, died 17 January, 1859, aged 62 years. There are also three slate tablets, mentioned by Stretton, to (1) Mary, daughter of William and Mary Marshall, died 15 July, 1785, in her third year, (2) William German (Stretton gives *Jarman*), Gentleman, died 22 July, 1791, aged 71 years, and (3) Ann, relict of William German, died 7 June, 1803, aged 84 years.

The tower, an effective feature of the church, erected about the year 1450 of ashlar, is in three stages, with flat buttresses at each angle, rising to the top of the upper stage. The lower stage has a large pointed Perpendicular window of three lights, filled with coloured glass, in its western face, and a small doorway cut in the south side. The central stage contains a clock with a dial in the western face. The upper stage has an effective band of panelled work inserted in each of its faces above the two-light belfry openings, and immediately below the embattled parapet which has the lower parts of pinnacles remaining at each of its angles. Beneath the sound opening in the south face is a small trefoil headed lancet opening, the purpose of which is not apparent. The staircase is in the south-west angle.

(¹) William Marshall and Mary Mabbott were married at Cropwell Bishop, 22 October, 1782.

Before the year 1905 there were four bells in this church. In that year the treble bell being cracked was recast, the other three retuned, and the whole re-hung, in iron frames, at a cost of £200, by Taylor and Sons, of Loughborough. At the same time a new treble bell was added, the inscriptions on the five bells now being:—

- 1st, HUNG + BY + J. H. MARSHALL + TO + THE +
GLORY + OF + GOD + AND + IN + MEMORY +
OF + HIS + UNCLE + W. M. MARSHALL + 1905.
- 2nd, **ORA * PRO * NOBIS * SANCTE**
*** EGEDI.** In Lombardic capitals. Diameter, 2
feet 9 inches. Cast by Richard Mellers. Recast as above
stated, and the words RECAST 1905 added.
- 3rd, + IHS MARIA M [queen's head] P [king's head]. M P
are the initials of Mary and Philip. Diameter, 2 feet 11
inches. Maker's mark, a cross over a saltire, as on the
first bell at West Bridgeford.
- 4th, The Churchis Praise I sound always. 1757. George
White. C.W. Diameter, 3 feet. Cast by Thomas
Hedderley.
- 5th, All men that hear my mournful sound repent before you
lye in ground 1669. Diameter, 3 feet 2 inches. Cast by
George Oldfield.

We have been supplied with the following "bell customs" as they were observed during the early part of the nineteenth century:—

"They never ring a peal of bells when any one is lying sick or *dead*.

"A bell is rung at 7 a.m. and again at 9 a.m. when there is Morning Prayer. Is not this a remnant of the first Mass Bell and second Mass Bell?

"When there is afternoon or evening service only, a bell will ring at 9 a.m. and again at 11 a.m.

"When there is a sermon, the tenor bell is rung five minutes.

"The second bell is called the 'Litany Bell.' The Litany used to be read by itself or with the Athanasian Creed, and without Sermon, and took about twenty minutes, the clergyman's cab, if he came from Nottingham, waiting at the

churchyard gate till the service was over. There was no second service, only morning and afternoon alternately. There was no resident vicar.

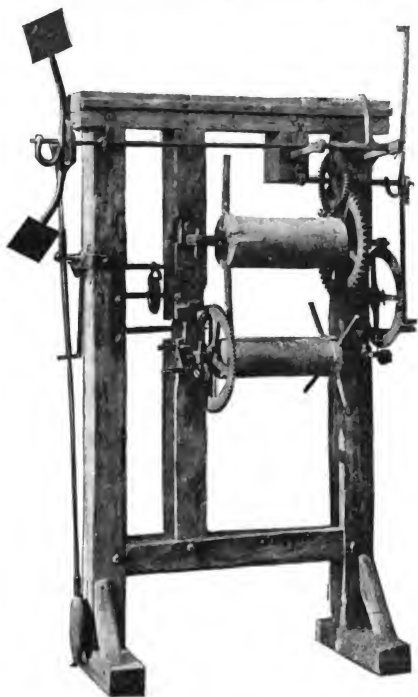
"It was the custom to ring the third bell every Saturday night from seven to eight, to guide folk home from Nottingham market. The parish was then unenclosed and without roads—common land.

"An apprentice bell was rung on Shrove Tuesday, the relic of the shriving bell.

"They also rang on November 5th, and also on June 18th."

The clock erected in the seventeenth century worked continuously until it was replaced by a modern turret clock in March, 1906. The general construction of the new clock is taken from the design of the late Lord Grimthorpe, the double three-legged gravity escapement, the most perfect timekeeper in use, being adopted. The force exerted to keep the pendulum, which weighs nearly 2 cwt., in motion does not exceed half an ounce. The rod is compensated with a zinc and steel tube, to obviate any disturbance which would arise through atmospheric changes. The mechanism of the clock is built into a strong iron frame which alone weighs 3 cwt., and is so arranged that any single part may be removed separately. The whole of the bells in the peal are brought into use at each quarter, the hour being struck upon the tenor bell. The hammer work upon the bells weighs about 150 lbs., and the clock complete weighs over 30 cwt., and rests upon two rigid steel girders built into the tower for that purpose. The clock, which cost £100, was made by Messrs. G. & F. Cope and Co., of Nottingham. The works of the old clock, which are of considerable horological interest, are preserved in the church porch. Mr. William Cope has kindly furnished us with the following description of this clock:—The probable date of the clock is about 1680. The frame, as seen in the illustration, is made of oak, five inches square, and is morticed together. There are two barrels, each made of oak, one five inches in diameter for the going part, the other, about eight inches in diameter, being for the striking part. At the end of each of these barrels is a wrought iron cross arm, there being no winding squares upon which to fix a

key, these arms answer that purpose. The main wheels are made of wrought iron. The teeth are cut by hand; the arms or crosses are welded to the outer ring; the hammer marks being plainly seen. The other wheels of the clock are of similar material and workmanship, excepting the escape-wheel,



which is an ordinary recoil, and being of brass is evidently a later addition. The pallets are made to draw out of gear with the escape-wheel, so that the clock could be run on if behind time; if too fast it had to be stopped, as there was no special

provision for the setting of the outer dial beyond this. The counter or locking wheel of the striking part has the notches, which regulate the number of blows to be struck, cut on the inner side of the wheel, the teeth being cut on the outer edge. The same idea so far as the action of the counter wheel is concerned, is much the same as is used at the present time, only in the crudest form. The clock stands six feet high, and is about four feet wide. There are no screws in the old portion of the clock, all the details are secured in their respective positions by means of wedges and cotters. Unfortunately there is no authentic record of the maker or the date it was fixed. Some years ago we took a clock, similar in every detail, out of Shelford Church tower, and in this case the initials, R. R., of the maker, and the date, 1680, was carved upon the top rail. Therefore we presume the Cropwell clock was in all probability the same man's production. Its timekeeping was very erratic, and up to 15 years ago I was informed that it had the original one handed dial. So far as I could ascertain there was every detail of the old clock in its proper position. The original weights were made of stone with eyelets run in with lead. Respecting the maker of the Cropwell and Shelford clocks, Mr. Cope adds "It is very likely that he may have been an amateur who just catered for this neighbourhood, as this particular style is not found in other districts."

The *earliest* volume of the parish register of Cropwell Bishop is in excellent condition, the entries for the first sixty years having evidently been transcribed from an earlier volume, probably of paper. The present volume consists of 85 leaves of parchment, measuring $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, in a parchment cover. Following the fly-leaf, the book contains entries of *marriages*, from 1539 to 1714 (with a few *baptisms* in the latter year); *baptisms* from 1539 to 1713; *burials* from 1531 to 1714; *baptisms*, *marriages*, and *burials* from 1715 to 1740; two pages containing particulars of the raising of £200 for augmenting the living of Cropwell Bishop in 1734; then follow entries of *marriages* from 1741 to 1754, and *baptisms* and *burials* from 1741 to 1754. The *second* volume is a quarto paper book, bound in calf, containing *marriages* from 1755 to

1812. The *third* volume contains *baptisms* and *burials* from 1754 to 1812.

The subsequent registers are in conformity with the Acts of 1812 and 1836.

The church plate consists of a silver communion cup with paten cover, and a cup, paten, and a flagon all of electro-plate. There were also a pewter flagon and a pewter plate, which were either sold or stolen at the vicar's sale in 1877. The Elizabethan communion cup measures—height $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, diameter of bowl $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, diameter of foot 3 inches, and weighs 9 ounces avoirdupois. It consists of the bowl, stem with knop, and foot with a rim of chased ornament. The bowl, which is cracked in four places, is ornamented with floriated scroll work thrice interlaced in hour-glass curves. The marks are—(1) London date-letter for 1571-2, a small black-letter o, (2) lion passant, (3) leopard's head crowned, (4) maker's mark HW conjoined. The paten-cover bears the same marks, weighs 3 ounces avoirdupois, and has the date 1571 engraved on the foot. It measures 4 inches in diameter, the foot being $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter.





East Bridgeford.

EAST BRIDGEFORD (or Bridgeford-on-the-Hill, as it is not unfrequently called) occupies an elevated position upon the verge of a lofty precipitous bank on the south side of the river Trent, surrounded by picturesque scenery, and commanding some beautiful prospects of the vale of Belvoir and the broad valley of the Trent.

The Domesday Survey (1086) records that Brugeford at that time possessed both a priest and a church.¹

Dr. Thoroton writes :—" The Church of Briggefurd was one of those, accounted as part of the Chappelry of Blith, in the Charter of King John, made in the second year of his Reign, to Walter Arch-bishop of Roan [Rouen] and his successors, and the Canons of that Church, where King Henry the second his Father, and his brother King Henry the younger were buried. . . . The Inquisition taken at Blith, 16 E. 3. before Nicholas de Langeford, the Kings Eschaetor, finds that the Arch-bishop and Canons of Roan, had the Church of Briggefurd in their hands, as annexed to the Chappelry of Blith, till King Edward the first granted it by the name of the free Chappel of Tikhill, to one Mr. John Clarell,² who was

(¹) Domesday Book, i., 286.

(²) John Clarell was Prebendary of Norwell Overhall, at Southwell, from 1256 till he died in 1293 (*Le Neve*, iii., 437). In 3rd Edward I., he and Henry le Vavasour were in trouble for making a park there (*Rot. Hund.* ii., 311). In 1258-9 he was a messenger from the King to the Pope about Sicilian affairs (*Fad.* i., 379). In June, 1275, Clarell, being the Pope's chaplain, was made a proctor to represent the King of England in the French Parliament (*Ib.* 524).

thereupon inducted into the Church of Briggeford, as appropriate and annexed to the said Chappelry, and so held it all his life. After whose death, the same King Edward the first, gave the said Chappelry to Mr. Boniface de Saluciis his Kinsman, who was accordingly inducted into this Church, as belonging to the said Chappelry, and possessed it quietly twenty four years ; but after the death of King Edward the first, in the time of King Edward the second, William de Grenefeild, then Arch-bishop of York, began to seek all occasions he could, to trouble the said Boniface, and procured one Thomas de N. to be presented to the Church of Briggeford, by Roger Brabazon, then the Kings Justice, telling him it was of his Patronage in right of Beatrix his wife, which Thomas was admitted and continued Parson, and Sir John de Caltoft, and Sir Thomas de Multon, Knights, afterwards claimed the Advowson, which hath ever since been used by their successours alternately ; Multons passing through the Deyncourts to William Bishop of Winchester, and so to Magdalen Colledge in Oxford ; and Caltofts descending to the Family of Chaworth, . . . remains with the heir Male of that House, though the Land be the inheritance of Simon Scroop from an heir general. Patricius Viscount Chaworth of Armagh, who had this Turne from Sir Richard Chaworth Vicar general of the Arch-bishop of Cant [erbury] his great Uncle now lately, viz. Nov. 12. 1672. deceased, presented Mr. Henry Smith, the present incumbent.""

On 13 June, 1286, a papal mandate, dated from St. Sabina's,

On 24 April, 1284, he had an order for 100l. to buy robes for Archbishop Wickwaine at the fair of St. Ives. On 2 July, 1282, Archbishop Wickwaine made him and two others his representatives at Rome, and he was engaged in the dispute between that prelate and the Prior of Durham. On 4 September, 1291, Archbishop Romanus granted a commission to Mr. John Clarell, Canon of Southwell, to preach in behalf of the crusade. He occurs very frequently on the public records. The following notice of him is startling. In 22nd Edward I. he had letters of protection as prebendary of Southwell, rector of the chapel of Tickhill Castle, and of Peningston, Harewood, Babworth, Wheatley, East Markham, Norwell, Walesby, Horeton, Edingley, East Bridgeford (Briggeford), Lowdham, Henningford, Staneford, and Ouston. Prynné may well call him "an execrable pluralist" (*Coll.* iii., 597). Cf. Hunter's South Yorkshire, ii., 52. Clarell was the founder of the Friary at Tickhill (*Coll. Top.* iv., 73). This note is taken in a modified form from *Fasti Eboracenses*, edited by Canon James Raine, of York, 1863, page 324.

(1) Thoroton, p. 151.

issued to the archdeacon of the East Riding and Master Thomas de Aburby, canon of York, to cite John Clarel, rector of Brigeфорde, Harewort, Ludham, and Marcham, and of certain chapels which the dean and chapter of Rouen held to their uses, to appear in person or by proctor before the Pope, with all necessary papers in the cause in which he was condemned to pay a sum of money in satisfaction of fruits received, and a subsequent cause touching Brigeфорde, heard before William de Gondige, vicar of St. Mary's, Huntingdon, and an appeal to the pope, heard by the abbot of Westminster, the prior of St. Bartholomew's and Master Ralph de Welvin, canon of St. Paul's, the prior and Ralph committing it to Master William de Saluigis, archdeacon of Dublin, and Ralph de Juingeво, official, and the precentor of London. The pope is to be informed by letters patent of what has been done.¹ The result of this enquiry appears to be unknown.

The Taxation Roll of Pope Nicholas IV., 1291, gives the clear annual value of the church of Estbrygefоrd at £20.²

According to the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (27 Henry VIII.), the rectory of Estbryghford was valued at the clear yearly sum of £19 8s. 6d., William Woodwarde being then rector.³

According to the official survey taken prior to the suppression of chantries, "The parishe Church of Bridgeforthe y^e worthe by yere in a certaine p'cell of Lande Graunted for the mayntayning of a light there for ever xijd."⁴

The following is a copy of the Inventory of Church Goods drawn up in the reign of Edward VI. :—

"The inventory of ornaments & goods of the peryche churchе of Est brygforthe in the counte of notyngh'm taken & vedyd thear the v day of September in the Sxt year of the reign of our Soverang lord Edwarde the vjth be the grace of god of england france & Ireland Kyng defender of the faythe & un yerthe the Suprym head of the churchе of England & Ireland by Rycherd . . Wyllym Toplay thomas Rayghtall & Robt Raydaer

(¹) Papal Letters, i., 488.

(²) Tax. Eccles., p. 311.

(³) Valor Eccles., v., 164.

(⁴) Certificates of Chantries, roll 37, no. 28.

ffyrst a challes w^t patences of selluer
 Itm a packes of laten
 Itm iiij old coups one of blew sarsnett paynted
 [another varyable sylk *crossed out*] another of canvesse paynted
 another of old taffatay another of whytt sylk & red chamlett
 Itm iiij ij towells
 Itm ij aulter clothes
 „ a crose of laten a cresmetry
 „ ij cendelstekes of laten
 a payr of sensores
 Itm ij corpus & a holy watter stoke of lead weyen xxx^{lb}
 Itm in the stepell iiij belles ij hand belles
 a serpeles & a rachet
 iiij vestements one changeable sylk whytt red & grene
 another red & blew & another other old black sylk.”

The Parliamentary Commissioners of 1650 reported :—
 “Alsoe the Rectory or Parsonage of East Bridgford which is
 worth one hundred and tenne pounds p Annū The masters and
 fellowes of Mawdlyn Colledge in Oxford and the Lord
 Chaworth haveing right of presentation there by turnes John
 Hull Clerke the present Incumbent who provides constantlie
 for the supplyeing of the Cure by an able preaching Minister
 himselfe beinge disabled by bodyly infirmities the said Mr. Hull
 receiveing the proffittes of the said Rectory to his owne use
 and alloweing thirty pounds p annū to his said Curate.”¹

Thoroton (page 152) gives an engraving of a stone monu-
 ment formerly in the north aisle. It bore a cross-legged
 recumbent figure (the feet being towards the east wall) clad in
 a complete suit of chain mail, with long surcoat reaching to
 the feet. The head rested on a thin diagonal cushion and the
 feet on the usual lion. At the left side was a long sword
 attached to a hip belt, and on the left arm was a shield
 bearing, Argent, an escutcheon within an orle of cinquefoils
 sable, *Caltoft*. In the east window over the feet of this figure
 were, according to the engraving, four shields bearing (1)
Caltoft, as above, (2) Gules, a fesse dancettee between ten

(¹) Parl. Survey, xiii., 235.

billets or, *Brett*, (3 and 4) Azure, two chevrons or, *Alfreton*. But in the text (page 153) Thoroton says "In the Window the same [i.e., *Caltoft*] wherewith impales *Ar. two Chevrons Or*, *Chaworth and Caltoft*; and the same for *Chaworth* (as it is ever here) quarters with *Gules a Fesse Dancè between ten Billets Or*, *Brett*: and both impale *Caltoft*, in an upper Window, *Chaworth* quartering *Caltoft*." The monument was probably that of Sir John de Caltoft (*temp.* Edw. III.), who married Katherine, daughter of Sir John Brett and his wife Alice, widow of Sir John de Loudham. His daughter and heir, Alice, married, first, Sir Thomas Hethe, and secondly, William de Chaworth. For many years the foregoing effigy served as a buttress to a garden wall at the Hall, but the present rector has been fortunate enough to regain it, though much mutilated, and place it in the church, where for the present it lies at the east end of the south aisle.

In the south aisle was an alabaster tomb, also engraved in Thoroton, bearing a recumbent figure clad in plate armour of the Plantagenet period, the hip belt (Thoroton says) being "between two Cotises Dancé." On the side were three shields bearing (1) Barry of six or and gules, a canton ermine, *Gousell*, (2) Azure, a fesse dancettée and billetté, or, *Deyncourt*, (3) Azure, semeé of crosses crosslet argent, three roses of the last, *Darcy*. "At the feet, *Gules, a Bend or, between two Cotises Dancè Arg.* impales with *Arg. an Escutcheon Sable*, and both of them encompassed with an *Orle of Cinque, or six foiles*, like a bordure." From this quaint blazon we assume the monument to be that of Sir Thomas Hethe, who married Alice, daughter and heir of Sir John de Caltoft, and his wife, Katherine, daughter of Sir John Brett. Thoroton says:—"In the window over it is one with a shaven, or bald Crown, his upper Garment is, *Arg. powdered with six Foiles Sable*: and by him, *Gules, A Bend Or between two Cotises Dancè Arg.* this I suppose to be for Sir Thomas Hethe."

Other armorial glass in the church is thus described by Dr. Thoroton:—

"In the East Window of the Chancell are some painted in their Coat Armours, one *Azure, a Fesse Or, between three*

Bezants, Mr. Kniveton calls them *Libards heads*, quartering with *Arg. on a Bend Gules, three pairs of wings of the first*, which he also calls *three Chevrons*; to this the Crest is, *A mans head Gules, with a wreath about the Temples Arg.*

Another is *Azure, two Chevrons Or*, Chaworth.

Another is *Deyncourt*, with a *file of three Labells Arg. charged with six Billels, Gules.*

In the South window encompassed with *Johannes Allestre Prior de Thurgarton*, twice, *Sable three Keyes Arg.* the Arms of *Thurg. Priory.*"¹

In his account of East Bridgeford, Throsby states:—"The church was, till lately, larger, but it is now reduced according to the present whim of the day (when a reparation takes place) and the old tombs, as customary, tumbled into the church-yard, or knocked in pieces. Without this church lie three fine pieces of sculpture, weather beaten under the eaves of the church roof; insulted by the parish-officers, pelted at by boys, and disregarded by priests; whose originals, it cannot be doubted, were some of those worthy lords of manors by which the churches were enriched, and the poor fed bountifully without a compulsory law. Alas! how little noticed are the remembrances of those pious men. Their uplifted hands, in devotional exercise, shield them not from the vilest insult! from the most consummate neglect! See two of them copied from Thoroton facing this page. A third that now lies also without the church, is a cross-legged figure, noticed by Thoroton, but not engraved. They are all now strangely mutilated. The church has a square tower with six bells. . . . Patronage was, till lately, one-half in Magdalen college, and the other in the family of Chaworth, whom I find had no other interest in East-Bridgeford. The present incumbent is the Rev. Mr. Broughton of Shropshire, a man of good fortune, who has a pretty estate at Lowdham, in this county. His father bought the turn of this living nearly thirty years since,

(1) Torre gives this reading "In the south window: sable 3 keys argent for Thurgarton Priory surrounded with a garter and this legend: *Johes Allestre Prior de Thurgarton bis.*" John Alastre, Prior of Thurgarton, was instituted Rector of Screveton, Notts., 1 June, 1504, and held that benefice until his death in 1507.

of Mr. Chaworth, who was killed in a duel with Lord Byron. It has been said that 800l. was the purchase; however it did not become vacant till about twenty years after. The church is dedicated to St. Mary."¹

The alternative presentation was acquired for Magdalen College, Oxford, from Mr. Musters, in 1838. The purchase money was found by Mrs. Sheppard, sister of President Routh, and a great benefactress of the college.

Rectors.

John Clarell. Patron, King Edward the First. See footnote, page 141 *ante*.
Boniface de Salucils. Same patron. See page 142 *ante*.

Thomas, son of Robert de Outhby, acolite, instituted 29 November and again 6 January, 1315. Patron, Roger le Brabazon, King's Justice. Died.
John de Stanford, instituted 11 July, 1349. Patron, Edmund Deyncourt. Died.

Theobald de Chaworth, instituted 15 December, 1375. Patron, William de Chaworth.

Henry de Merston. He resigned for the church of Cressington Magna, in the diocese of Norwich.

Hugh Sturmy, instituted 16 August, 1398. Patron, Robert Deyncourt.

Robert Hechard. On 15 July, 1471, he was also instituted to the church of St. Nicholas, Nottingham, which he held to his death. By his will, dated 1 May, 1475, he desired to be buried before the high altar in the chancel of East Bridgeford church.

Nicholas Calchith, Dec. B., instituted 15 October, 1476. Patron, the Archbishop of York, by lapse. Died.

John Higden, M.A., instituted 20 November, 1509. Patrons, the President and Scholars of Magdalen College, Oxford. Died.

William Woodward, instituted 14 May, 1533. Patron, John Chaworth. Died.

Owen Oglethorpe, S.T.B., instituted 11 October, 1538. Patrons, the Assignees of Magdalen College.

Roger Jackson. Died.

Henry Spurre, instituted 26 January, 1585. Patrons, Assignees of Sir George Chaworth, Knt. Buried at East Bridgeford, 23 November, 1628.

John Hull, S.T.B., instituted 6 May, 1629. Patrons, Magdalen College, Oxford. Buried at East Bridgeford, 29 August, 1658.

Henry Smyth, M.A., instituted 11 September, 1662. Patron, Patricius, Viscount Chaworth of Armagh. Instituted Vicar of Newark, 18 Feb., 1668, on the presentation of Charles II. Admitted to the prebend of Woodborough in Southwell Minster, 1 June, 1671. Died 14 April, 1702, aged 86, and was buried at Newark.

(¹) Throsby, i., 299-300.

Richard Strickland, S.T.B., instituted 30 September, 1702. Patrons, the President and College of St. Mary Magdalen, Oxford. Buried at East Bridgeford, 11 December, 1707.

Christopher Overend, M.A., instituted 22 January, 1707. Patron, Patricius Chaworth, of Annesley, Esq. Buried at East Bridgeford, 21 Dec., 1741.

Peter Priaux, B.D., instituted 24 April, 1742, on the death of Christopher Overend. Patrons, the President and Scholars of St. Mary Magdalen College, Oxford. Died 18 March, 1783, aged 80. Buried in the chancel at East Bridgeford, 26 March, 1783. He was succeeded by

Peter Broughton, who was rector for forty-four years.

Richard William Hutchins, B.D., instituted 28 December, 1827, on the death of Peter Broughton. Patrons, President and Scholars of St. Mary Magdalen College, Oxford. He was buried in the chancel at East Bridgeford, 16 September, 1859, aged 76 years, being succeeded by

Arthur Alcock Barker, B.D., instituted in 1860 on the same presentation. He died 18 October, 1897, aged 77 years, and was buried at East Bridgeford.

Arthur Du Boulay Hill, M.A., instituted 4 May, 1898. Patrons, Magdalen College, Oxford.

Mr. William Stretton visited East Bridgeford church in the year 1812, when he made the following notes:—

The tower was rebuilt in 1778. The side aisles and chancel about the same time, and the whole new pewed and paved.

There is a nave with the original octagon columns and pointed arches, two side aisles, chancel, and square tower.

The south door and old Gothic porch are original, and over the same is a niche, probably for the Virgin Mary. Upon the latch of the door is 1662. On a tablet in the porch is this inscription in capital letters—

IF.

YOY . WOVL D .

THIS . RECTOR . KNOE .

READ . THE . LINES . THAT . IS . BELOE .

HEREE . LIEIETH . BVRIED . THE . BODDI . OF
MARGARET . WILKINSON . WIFE . OF .

JOHN . WILKINSON . WHO . DEPARTED .

THIS . LIFE . THE . 14 . DAY . OF . AVGVST .

ANO . DOM . 1670 .

the whole in capitals, and a period after every word.

[There are] no floor stones or antiquities within the Church, some altar tombs and plaster figures were cast into the church yard when the church was renovated.

East Bridgeford has six bells:—

1st, 1649 [and the mark of George Oldfield]

- 2nd, JOSEPH CAUNT & THO^s ALLYSTER
C.W.—GLORY TO GOD ON HIGH
THOMAS HEDDERLEY FOUNDER
NOTTINGHAM. 1778.
- 3rd, IESVS BE OVR SPEED
1631. W.L.
- 4th, *ibc maria* [a crown, thistle, and a saltire within
a shield.]
- 5th, In Roman capitals,
TO HONOUR BOTH GOD AND KING
OUR VOICES SHALL IN CONCERT SING
JOHN WILKINSON, JOSEPH TAYLOR, C. WARDENS,
G. HEDDERLEY, NOTTINGHAM, 1787.
- 6th, I TO THE CHURCH DO CALL,
AND TO THE GRAVE DO SUMMON ALL. 1779.
JOSEPH CAUNT AND THO^s ALLYSTER, C. WARDENS,
THO^s HEDDERLEY, FOUNDER, NOTTINGHAM.¹

The church has passed through many vicissitudes, and, viewed externally, has an unattractive appearance. Its story



has been written, with great detail, by the present rector,² who thus prefaces his account of the building:—

“East Bridgeford Church has hitherto appeared to be

(¹) Stretton MS. No. 27^a, p. 16.

(²) The Rev. Arthur Du Boulay Hill, M.A., in a Paper read at the Annual Meeting of The Thoroton Society, held at Nottingham, 29 April, 1903, and printed, with a plan and other illustrations, in the Society's *Transactions*, vol. vii., pp. 99-118.

singularly devoid of archæological interest. 'The windows,' said the first account I received of it, 'would be considered mean even in a factory.' Externally, a ruinous porch, a clerestory with gaping square openings, and a corbel table beneath the chancel eave, were almost the only features visible of any work earlier than the 17th century. Since we have been engaged in its repair, the church has acquired new life and meaning. Its history for the past thousand years is unfolded with remarkable continuity: almost every stone is accounted for: and if the interest is as apparent to other eyes as it is to mine, I shall hope for the completion of the work we have now half accomplished,' the preservation of an ancient parish church, hardly in its ancient beauty, but at least as a living and speaking record of the past."

In the following notes we have adhered to our usual method of placing on record the present appearance of the church, but have embodied therein some of the notes of the previous writer, the use of which we have the pleasure to acknowledge.

The church at East Bridgeford, which, according to pre-Reformation documents preserved at York, is dedicated to St. John Baptist,² comprises nave with clerestory, north and south aisles, south porch, chancel with modern vestry and organ chamber on the north side, and western tower.

The fabric measures internally:—length of nave 54 feet, width 19 feet 6 inches; length of north aisle 55 feet, width 10 feet; length of south aisle 49 feet, width 10 feet; length of porch 12 feet, width 10 feet; length of chancel 36 feet, width 17 feet. The tower is 13 feet square inside.

The nave and aisles belong to the Decorated period. The nave is separated from the north aisle by three octagonal

(1) Mr. Hill adds this footnote:—"The restoration of the Tower, Porch, and Chancel, was completed April 30, 1903, by Messrs. T. Fish & Son, of Nottingham; under the direction of Mr. C. E. Ponting, F.S.A., to whose careful examination of the church I am much indebted."

(2) "The Dedications of the Nottinghamshire Churches," by the Rev. Canon Raine, D.C.L., of York, in the *Associated Architectural Reports and Papers*, 1882, vol. xvi., p. 232. According to Ecton's *Thesaurus*, third edition, 1763, the church is dedicated to St. Mary, but according to the *Lincoln Diocesan Church Calendar* for 1880, and the *Southwell Diocesan Church Calendar* for 1900, to St. Peter.

pillars of Gedling stone, with moulded caps and bases, and acutely-pointed arches of two orders of chamfers. The arcade opening into the south aisle is of a somewhat similar character, but the three pillars (the easternmost is badly cracked at the base) do not face those on the north side, the easternmost bay being wider than the others, and the caps are irregular and coarsely moulded. It has been suggested that "the work was interrupted by the Black Death in 1349, and continued with inferior mason-craft afterwards." Both arcades have labels resting on head-corbels towards the nave; and the southern arcade possesses labels and corbels towards the aisle also. "The chancel arch, with the peculiarity of a label on the eastern side only, is of the same date, replacing a Norman or Early English arch." The tower arch is walled up, the blank appearance of the western wall being relieved only by a small modern pointed door which gives access to the tower. The clerestory, built in the fifteenth century, contains three plain two-light square-headed windows on either side. "There are no clerestory windows where one would expect to see them, in the eastern bay because the earlier transept roofs here abutted on the clerestory walls. The marks of the high-pitched roof may still be discerned on the north wall, but the south transept was provided with a lower-pitched lead roof of wide span, perhaps including a western addition to the transept. Its weather-mould is just visible above the aisle roof." The nave roof is of low pitch covered with lead, and has a flat ceiling level with the heads of the clerestory windows.

Beneath the brass eagle lectern is a large defaced floorstone bearing the dates 1744 and 1753.

The lectern is inscribed :—"✠ To the Glory of God. Presented to S^t Peter's Church, East Bridgford Notts by Henry Gibson Jalland, in loving memory of his mother Matilda Jalland, who died at the Manor House East Bridgford 20th day of December 1890. Aet. 71."

The north aisle is supported by three rectangular buttresses, and is lighted by large semi-circular headed leaded lights of the plainest description. There is a north door with a

plain chamfered arch and a hood-mould very rudely reset. There was formerly a transept opening out of this aisle, which was probably destroyed in 1778, and the opening walled up. A weather table is carried along the whole length of this aisle below the clerestory sills, but not along the south aisle.

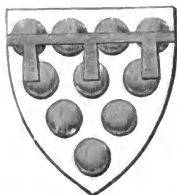
In the north wall is a recess for a founder's tomb with square jambs surmounted by an arch, above which are the arms of Babington carved on a stone shield. Thoroton states that in his time it contained an old flat alabaster tomb inscribed "Hic jacet Johannes Babington . . ob . . . 1409,"¹ but the date would doubtless be in Roman numerals. "And over it on a Stone engraven, *Ten Roundels, and a File of three Labels*. In the Window was, *Arg. ten Torteauxes, and a File of five Labels Az.* impaling with *Arg. a Lyon Ramp, Gules, bordered about with Roundells, Or.*" These latter arms are difficult to understand, but, notwithstanding the blazon, were probably intended for *Babington* impaling *Clifton*, Bernard Babington having married a daughter of Sir Gervase Clifton, of Clifton.

The foregoing monument commemorates Sir John Babington, who died, as stated, in 1409. The family was descended from Sir Bernard Babington, lord of Over Babington and Nether Babington, in the county of Northumberland. Thoroton says, "I find John Babington resident at Briggeford in the time of Richard the second, and Henry the fourth."² Sir John married Benedicta, daughter and heir of Simon Ward, of Cambridgeshire, by whom he had five sons, the second of whom, Sir William Babington, K.B., an eminent lawyer, was for thirteen years Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. Sidonia, one of the daughters of Sir John, died May 4th, 1448, and was buried in Flawford Church, Notts., where also were buried other members of the family. In the Church of Kingston-on-Soar, Notts., is a very elaborate monument to the Babington family, bearing numerous shields of arms of

(¹) Mr. Hill states that "the peculiar mouldings of the arch appear to be of an earlier date."

(²) Thoroton, p. 151.

that family and its alliances. Among these is a shield bearing—*Argent*, ten torteaux, four, three, two, and one, over all a label of three points, *azure*, *Babington*, impaling *Or*, a fret *sable*, *Ward*. The old chantry chapel at Kingston-on-Soar appears to have been converted into a church, as was Kingston into a parish, under the Babingtons in the sixteenth century. Before that period, the Babingtons buried either at Flawford Church, the Parish Church of Radcliffe-on-Soar, in the Church of their principal seat of Dethick, in Ashover, or at their still older seat of East Bridgeford. Sir John Babington was great-great-grandfather of Sir Anthony Babington, mentioned on pages 83-85 *ante* (where he is erroneously described as Sir John's great-grandson) and of Ralph Babington (d. 1521), Rector of Hickling, to be hereafter referred to.



On a slate slab of irregular shape fixed in the east wall of the north aisle, is the following inscription :—

HIC REQUIESCIT GABRIELIS BRVNTS DE
 BRIDGFORD GENER : VIR OPTIMIS NATVRÆ
 INGENIÛ : C'DOTIB' P'POLITVS QVI CVM ISA-
 BELLA VXORE NVP : FILIÂ ROLANDI DAND
 DE MAVNSFEILD WOODHOVSE GENER : P
 SPACIV QVADRAGINT : ANNOR : VIXIT. P QVAM
 SEPTEM FILIOS & QVATVOR FILIAS HA-
 BVIT . QVIQ : IN TERRA MORAVIT AD
 ANNVM SEPTVAGESSIMV TERTIV
 ÆTATIS SVÆ & J3° DIE JVLII
 ANNO DNI : 1638 PA-
 CIFICIE IN DNO
 OBDORMIVIT.¹

(¹) Isabella, one of the four daughters of Gabriel Brunts, was married at St. Peter's Church, Nottingham, 5 July, 1632, to Colonel Francis Hacker (the well-known Parliamentary officer who commanded the troops at the execution of King Charles I.), grandson of John Hacker, Esq., whose monument will be presently described.

On the north wall is a black marble tablet inscribed :—

TO THE MEMORY OF MR. ROBERT BRVNTS
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE XXII^D DAY
OF OCTOBER 1676 AGED LXXX YEARS
ALSO IANE HIS WIFE WHO DEPARTED
THIS LIFE Y^E XXTH DAY OF AVGVST 1659
AGED XLVIII YEARS
ALSO TWO SONS OF THE AFORESAID
ROBERT AND IANE BRVNTS
KOWLAND THEIR FIRST DEPARTED THIS
LIFE THE XXIST DAY OF JULY 1637
AGED VII YEARS
NATHANIEL THEIR THIRD SON DEPARTED
THIS LIFE THE XXTH OF JULY 1637
AGED ONE YEERE
VNTO Y^M W^{RE} BORNE 5 SONS & 5 DAUGHTERS.

On the same wall is a fine mural monument, bearing the effigies of John Hacker (died 1616) and his wife, Margaret, kneeling at a priedieu, with smaller effigies of their four sons and two of their daughters, and the following inscription :—

HERE LIETH BVRIED Y^E BODIES OF IOHN HACKER
OF BRIDGFORD ESQ^R, & MARGARET HIS WIFE, WHO LEFT
ISSVE 4 SONNES & 2 DAUGHTER, HEE DEPTED T^S LIFE Y^M
28TH OF MARCH A^O DMI 1620, & SHEE DEPTED T^S LIFE
Y^E 5TH OF IANVARY 1627, IN WHOSE MEMORY THEIR
SAID CHILDREN HAVE ERECTED T^S MONVMENT.¹

(1) The Hackers of East Bridgeford and elsewhere in Nottinghamshire were a younger branch of a Somersetshire family, once seated in Yeovil, in that county. John Hacker, the first of the family who settled in Nottinghamshire, seems to have been a man of some wealth, and was enabled to give landed property to each of his four sons. He had certainly taken up his residence at Bridgeford previous to 1593, for the baptism of one of his daughters is recorded in the parish registers in that year; but he did not enter his pedigree at the Visitation of 1614, neither does his name appear amongst those who "disclaimed." He obtained a patent of armorial bearings in 1602 [The arms granted to John Hacker of Bridgeford were: Azure, a cross vairé or and of the first, between four mullets pierced of the second. Crest. Upon the trunk of tree lying fesseways, a woodpecker, all proper.], and dying March 28th, 1616, was interred in the north aisle of East Bridgeford Church on the following day. Margaret, his wife, who was the daughter of Thomas Goode, of Bassingbourne, in Cambridgeshire, survived her husband, and was buried at East Bridgeford January the 6th, 1627. It should be noted that the date of John Hacker's decease is erroneously given on the monument as 1620;

On the same wall are seven white marble tablets commemorating members of the Heathcote-Hacker family:— (1) Rev. Edward Heathcote, A.M., who died 13 April, 1801, aged 75 years, also Catherine, his wife, eldest and last surviving of the three daughters and coheiresses of Robert Hacker, Esq., formerly of East Bridgford, she died 3 December, 1818, aged 55 years—and of two of their daughters, Arabella, died 17 March, 1781, aged 7 years, and Dorothy, died 10 May, 1791, aged 14 years; (2) Rev. Edward Hacker, A.M., of Chesterfield, co. Derby, died 7 April, 1844, aged 82 years—"His remains are deposited in the family vault near this place"; (3) "To the memory of Jane, the Wife of the Rev^d Edw^d Heathcote, A.M. & only Child of John Cock Esq^r of Chesterfield, in the County of Derby. She died 18th Dec^r 1809, in the 39th year of her age, leaving an affectionate Husband, six Sons & three Daughters, to lament their irreparable loss"; (4) Rev. Ralph Heathcote, A.M., of this place, died 3 February, 1840, aged 70 years, also Ann, his wife, died 10 June, 1839, aged 62 years; (5) Rowland Heathcote Hacker, Esq., Lieut.-Colonel of the late Newfoundland Fencibles, and youngest son of the late Rev. Edward Heathcote and Catherine, his wife, of this place—"He lived beloved by all his relations and friends—and died—aged fifty five years sincerely lamented"; (6) John Heathcote Hacker, Esq., of Leek, co. Stafford, second son of the late Rev. Edward Heathcote, of Chesterfield, died 19 October, 1870, aged 76 years; and (7) Rowland Heathcote Hacker, Esq., of East Bridgford, third son of the late Rev. Edward Heathcote, of Chesterfield, died 10 October, 1879, aged 76 years, also Agnes, his wife, who died 3 March, 1890, aged 83 years.

and likewise the inscription clearly mentions two daughters only, and but two are represented in effigy, though it is sufficiently evident that three daughters survived both their father and mother. It is hard to conceive why one of these daughters should have been omitted, unless, indeed, we are to suppose that she declined to contribute towards the erection of the monument! Margaret Hacker, widow (whose will, dated June the 23rd, 1625, was proved in the Prerogative Court of York) desired to be buried "in the north chapell" of the parish church at East Bridgeford; she bequeathed £5 to the poor of that place, £3 towards repairing the parish church there, and £10 towards making a tomb for herself and her deceased husband. She mentions her four sons, Francis, John, Richard, and Rowland; her three daughters, Elizabeth, Maria, and Luce, and several of her grandchildren. Each of the four sons, above-named, married and left issue.—*A. E. Lawson Lowe, F.S.A.*

A floorstone in this aisle is inscribed :—

JONATHAN
R BRVNTS
DEPATED T^S LIFE Y^E 8 OF
APRIL 1638
AGED 7 YEAS.

Another floorstone facing the north door has the letters G B boldly cut in its surface.

The western part of the south wall of the south aisle was rebuilt in the fifteenth century. This aisle had a transept somewhat wider than that on the north side, and was demolished at the same time, the south wall of the aisle being continued eastward. The foundation of the diagonal buttress at the south-east angle of the transept is now exposed. "The inner doorway of the porch has fluted moulding on a splay and embattled caps to small inner shafts. The window to the west of the porch of two lights and square label, but much mutilated, is the only one of mediæval character now remain in the aisles." The latch of the door dated 1662, mentioned by Mr. Stretton, remains. The font, as stated on page 25, was brought from Bingham church in 1863. At the east end of this aisle are deposited the remains of the effigy bearing the arms of Caltoft mentioned on page 144, as well as "a remarkable instance of a 13th century headstone [recently] found carefully buried in the churchyard, in an upright position. It retains an earlier type of circular head, on each face of which is incised in outline a cross with trefoiled ends. It is 2 ft. 6 in. in height, and its lower end is somewhat tapered to stand in the ground."

At the east end of the south wall is a white marble tablet erected to the memory of Peter Brooke, Esq., Lieutenant R.N., "A brave officer and benevolent man," who died 25 March, 1841, aged 52 years, and Frances, "widow and relict of the above," who died 19 May, 1854.

The picturesque south porch, with diagonal buttresses, also belongs to the late Decorated period. Its outer arch has two orders of wave mould to jambs and arch, above which is a niche with ogee arch and embattled cornice. Alterations to

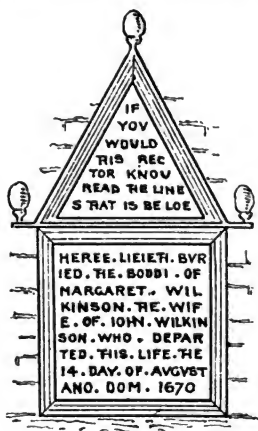
the gable and west side have brought the apex five inches out of the centre, giving it a somewhat quaint appearance. The roof is covered with tiles, the gable being now surmounted by an ornamental stone cross. The

"little Gothic niche
Of nicest workmanship; that once had held
The sculptured image of some patron Saint,
Or of the Blessed Virgin, looking down
On all who entered those religious doors,"

after being long vacant, has recently been filled with a well-sculptured figure of St. Peter, the work of a lady amateur artist.

Within the porch are stone benches on either side.

The inscription on the curious tablet on the east wall, mentioned by Mr. Stretton, is arranged thus:—



IF
YOV
WOULD
THIS REC
TOR KNOW
READ THE LINE
S THAT IS BE LOE.

HEREE . LIEIETH . BVR
IED . THE . BODDI . OF
MARGARET . WIL
KINSON . THE . WIF
E . OF . IOHN . WILKIN
SON . WHO . DEPAR
TED . THIS . LIFE . THE
14 . DAY . OF . AVGVST
ANO . DOM . 1670.

During the restoration of the chancel in 1903, remains of Saxon and Norman buildings were discovered, full particulars of which, with illustrations, are given in the Rector's account of the church, to which reference has already been made. The present chancel is of the Early English period, in which were three lancet windows on each side above a string course

forming the sills; one of these on the north side has been opened out and reglazed, indications of the others being still visible. A corbel table, beneath the eaves, of an uncommon *nebule* character still remains on the south, and there are traces of it on the north side. "There were flat square angle buttresses of two stages, of which the south eastern, with two grotesque carved corbels above, is still unaltered; and flat buttresses between each bay, one of which remains on the north side, while the westernmost on the south is just seen imbedded in the east wall of the aisle."

"Later in the course of the 13th century, a beautiful little priest's door was inserted in the south wall,¹ so close to the western lancet window, that the internal spring of the arch is only an inch from the lower corner of the window-splay, which is worked on the same stone. It has a roll moulding carried round arch and jambs, the arch having a filleted roll formerly supported by detached angle-shafts with caps. The hood-mould, angle-shafts and plinth of this doorway, have been destroyed on the outside, and the sill has been raised 11 ins." About thirty-five years ago the Rev. A. A. Barker replaced the round-headed seventeenth century windows of the chancel, with two new two-light traceried windows on the south, and a five-light east window set within one of fifteenth century work, "arched inside with oak saddle-beams, the wide splays and low sills of which still exist, though all the rest has disappeared, except a couple of stones indicating its style and richly-moulded jambs, discovered in the foundations." In the fifteenth century "a 'low side window' was inserted in the south-west corner, with a curious arrangement of the sill, which is raised five inches in the left-hand corner, perhaps to form a book rest."

The restoration of 1903 consisted of underpinning the foundations, where defective, with cement concrete, lowering the soil round the church, repairing the walls of the tower, porch, and chancel, and re-roofing and re-flooring the chancel.

(¹) Mr. Hill adds this footnote:—"The fact that the lintel of this door is clearly inserted, may be evidence that the wall is that of an older building than the 12th century chancel."

The discovery of several blocks of worked Ancaster stone, "in all sorts of positions," led to the reconstruction of the ancient sedilia and piscina, the stones being fitted into their original position against the old plaster back.

More recently the vestry on the north side of the chancel has been raised, and now opens into the latter by a lofty arch for the future accommodation of an organ.

In the middle of this wall is a large aumbrey.

Outside the chancel on the south is cut, in three lines, "Anō Dō 1686 H S " while on the north is " H S 1671," indicating the dates of renovation by a previous rector.

On the north wall of the chancel is a large marble tablet to the memory of Charlotte, wife of the Rev. Thomas Beaumont, of this parish, who died 13 November, 1830, after 53 years of married life, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the above Thomas and Charlotte Beaumont,' died at Nottingham, 19 January, 1786, in her ninth year, and was buried in the chancel of St. Nicholas's Church of that town, and of the Rev. Thomas Beaumont, who died 23 August, 1835—"He was descended from the ancient family of the Beaumonts of Yorkshire, and for many years was an active magistrate for this county."

Above an urn at the top of the tablet are these arms, crest, and motto :—*Arms*, Gules, a lion rampant argent, langued and armed azure, within an orle of nine crescents of the second ; *Crest*, A bull's head erased quarterly argent and gules ; *Motto*, " Fide sed cui vide."

On the same wall are four marble tablets to the memory of :—(1) Frances Huthwaite, half sister of Charlotte, wife of the Rev. Thomas Beaumont, of this parish, "in whose family she resided in uninterrupted happiness" upward of 38 years, and

(1) Their marriage is thus recorded at St. Peter's Church, Nottingham :— " Thomas Beaumont of Jesus College in the University of Cambridge and Charlotte Huthwaite of this Parish were married in this Church by Licence this Twenty Fourth day of February 1777 by me C^r Wylde Rector of St^r Nicholas's This Marriage was Solemnized between us T Beaumont C Huthwaite In the presence of Will Huthwaite Eliz Huthwaite." The Rev. Thomas Beaumont, who was Rector of Keyworth and Costock, in this county, from 1783 to 1794, and of Plumpton from 1813 to 1816, was a son of the Rev. George Beaumont, LL.B., Rector of St. Nicholas, Nottingham, from 1767 until his death, 17 May, 1773, aged 47 years.

died 14 July 1820, aged 56 years; (2) Walter Beaumont, died 12 April, 1841, aged 74 years, and Caroline, his wife, died 4 March 1861, in her ninetieth year; (3) Ann, wife of George Beaumont, died 26 July 1870, aged 73 years, also George Beaumont, died 26 March 1882, aged 86 years, and (4) George Beaumont, of East Bridgford, born 1 December 1825, died 17 March 1899.

In the middle of the wall is a large marble tablet in memory of Philip Palmer, Esq., who died 14 July 1832, aged 65 years, and Sophia, his relict, who died 14 May 1862, aged 83 years.

At the eastern end of the south wall of the chancel is a white marble tablet inscribed:—

Underneath lieth the Body of
M^{rs} CÆLIA PRIAULX,
Relict of PETER PRIAULX D.D.
who died May 11th 1751;
Aged 86 Years.
Also the Body of
The Rev^d PETER PRIAULX B.D.,
their Son
who died March 18th 1783;
Aged 80 Years.
Having been Fortyone Years
Rector of this Parish.
In Him the Poor have lost
A Friend and Benefactor.

Below is a shield of arms bearing—Gules, an eagle displayed or, *Priaulx* of Guernsey, impaling . . . a bend . . . between two Cornish choughs, a chief chequé or and gules

A large marble tablet, surmounted by an urn, and partly over the west end of the sedilia, commemorates:—Ann Marriott, sister-in-law of the Rev. R^d W^m Hutchins, Rector of East Bridgford, died 23 December, 1834, aged 40 years; Sabina Emily Maria, daughter of the Rev. R^d W^m Hutchins and Eliza his wife, died 22 February, 1839, aged 2 years and 3 months; Mary, wife of Solomon Marriott, Esq., and mother-in-law of

the said Rev. R^d W^m Hutchins, died 12 April, 1840, aged 67 years ; Rev. R^d W^m Hutchins, B.D., rector of this parish for 32 years, died 11 September, 1859, aged 76 years ; and Eliza Hutchins, his wife, died 17 March, 1864, aged 65 years, and was buried at Gilston, Herts.

Below is an oblong brass plate inscribed :—

“ In Memoriam Alice Barker, wife of Arthur Alcock Barker, Rector of this Parish and daughter of Rev. Thomas Baily Wright Vicar of Wrangle. Born July 15, 1833. Died at Dinan, France, June 17, 1891.”

High up on the same wall is a small marble tablet to the memory of Frances, daughter of James and Ann Atkinson, of Clee, co. Lincoln, who died 12 May, 1848, aged 17 years.

Fragments of the ancient tile paving of the chancel, consisting of eighteen varieties of encaustic tiles, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches square, and bearing heraldic and other ornamental devices, together with a number of plain black glazed tiles, were dug up during the recent alterations, and twenty-six of these are now laid in the north-east angle of the floor.

In the south-east angle a flat stone bears an incised floriated cross with the following inscription round the border :—

*Johannes : de : Stanford : quondam : rector : ecclie : de : est brigeford :
cujus : aie : propicietur : ds : et oim cristianoru : ani.*

Cut in the face of this stone is “ H. S. 1628,” the initials of a later rector, Henry Spurre, buried 23 November, 1628.

Other floorstones in the chancel are inscribed :—

ROBERT BRVNTS

GENT AND IANE

HIS WIFE

The

Rev^d PETER PRIAULX

B.D,

Obit 18th day of March 1783

Æt. LXXX

C B

ob 13th Nov

1830.

W B

Obit 12th April

1841.

"The family vault of the Rev^d R. W. Hutchins, Rector of this Parish 1834."

A worn stone commemorates Jane, wife of Abel Beaumont, who died 26 October, 1831, in her 42nd year, also the above Abel Beaumont, who died 21 January, 1838, aged 63 years.

The tower was entirely rebuilt, from the plinth course, of ashlar, at the date¹ recorded on a tablet inserted in the south face of the lower stage:—

This TOWER was rebuilt, and
the CHURCH roofed, pewed
and repaired in the year of our
Lord 1778.
Moore. Arch^t.

It is in three stages without buttresses, of good proportion, with a battlemented parapet with pinnacles surmounted by vanes at each of its angles. In the west side of the lower stage is a square-headed doorway, and in the north and south sides are single light windows with cinquefoil heads. In the west face of the centre stage is a round-headed light, a large clock face² being fixed on the south side. The upper stage has two-light openings with pointed traceried heads in each face. All the window heads are of fifteenth century work without their labels, and probably came out of the old tower or some other part of the church. "A plain blank wall, relieved only by a gallery [since removed], took the place of the tower arch, some traces of which it is not unreasonable to hope may be found beneath the plaster." The staircase is in the south-east angle.

¹ During the recent restoration of the church, two fragments

(1) In 1770, a Brief was issued for the re-building of this church, the petition of the Brief stating "that the parish Church of East Bridgford is a very ancient Building and greatly decayed, and that the parishioners have Laid out several sums of Money in repairing the same, yet the same is become so ruinous that the Tower steeple and great part of the body of the said church must be taken down and rebuilt . . . which upon a moderate Computation will amount to the sum of One thousand one hundred and eighteen pounds."

(2) The present clock replaced an ancient wrought iron striking clock which is still in good condition and in the possession of Mr. William Calow, of Nottingham.

of the shaft of an early cross, with interlaced band ornamentation similar to a fragment we recently detected built into the boundary wall of Cotgrave Rectory, were discovered, one inside the tower, the other high up in the east angle of the south wall.

The six bells now bear the following inscriptions:—

1st:—A fleur-de-lys within an octagon; the mark of George Oldfield; and the date 1649.

2nd:—GLORY BE TO GOD ON HIGH . IOSEPH CAUNT & THO^S ALLYSTER . C : W . THOMAS HEDDERLY FOUNDER NOTTINGHAM 1778. Diameter 2 feet 5 inches.

3rd:—IESVS BE OVR SPEDE 1631. W1.

4th:—J. TAYLOR & C^O FOUNDERS LOUGHBOROUGH 1870. Diameter 2 feet 11½ inches.

5th:—J. TAYLOR FOUNDER LOUGHBOROUGH 1844. R : W : HUTCHINS . RECTOR T : LEVERS T : FREEMAN C : WARDENS. Diameter 3 feet 2½ inches.

6th:—I TO THE CHURCH . THE LIVING CALL : AND TO THE GRAVE . DO SUMMON ALL : 1779 JOSEPH CAUNT & THO^S ALLYSTER CHURCHWARDENS : THO^S HEDDERLY FOUNDER NOTTINGHAM :

Diameter 3 feet 6 inches.

The earlier registers of East Bridgeford are contained in four volumes. The *first* volume consists of 63 parchment leaves, 16½ inches by 5½ inches, and contains continuous entries of *baptisms* from 1557 to 1744, *marriages* from 1614 to 1649, 1654 to 1660, and 1662 to 1745, and *burials* from 1614 to 1745. A list of burials from the plague in 1604, and of briefs from 1661—1709, are also contained in this volume. The *second* volume, of 42 leaves of parchment, 15½ inches by 6½ inches, contains entries of *baptisms* and *burials* from 1745 to 1788, banns of marriage from 1754 to 1785, and *marriages* from 1745 to 1787. There is also a memorandum of a dispute about the Churching seat, and a copy of a Terrier of 1770. The *third* volume, of printed paper forms, bound in rough calf, contains *marriages* from 1787 to

1812. The *fourth* volume, of 29 parchment leaves, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, contains *baptisms* and *burials* from 1788 to 1812, terriers of 1809, 1825, and 1840, and a memorandum of mortuary fees. The subsequent registers are in conformity with the Acts of 1812 and 1836.

The Rector draws attention to several interesting entries in the registers, noting the position of interments in the churchyard:—"In 1652, *Anna alia ante fenestram vli claves* (vli=videlicet), 'another Anna (was buried) in front of the Keys window,' no doubt refers to the triple keys of the arms of the Prior of Thurgarton, in a south chancel window. Other entries of burials are noted as *in viâ juxta taxum*; *prope fraxinum*; *in campanili*; *prope crucem in camiterio*, indicating the existence of a churchyard cross, which, with the keys, the yew, ash, and steeple of that day, has disappeared from view."

The church plate consists of a chalice, paten, and bread-box, all of silver, and a flagon and paten of electro-plate. The chalice measures 7 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches high, the bowl being 4 inches in diameter. It is gilt inside, stands on a square foot, weighs 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces avoirdupois, and is inscribed "*Saint Peter. East Bridgeford. 1806.*" It bears these marks (1) makers' mark, N S & Co, (2) a Crown—the Sheffield hall-mark, (3) a capital Roman A, the Sheffield date-letter for 1806-7, (4) a lion passant, and (5) the Sovereign's head. The silver paten, 6 inches in diameter, gilt on the upper side, weighs 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ ounces avoirdupois, and is inscribed "*Saint Peter's East Bridgeford 1900.*" The circular silver bread-box, gilt inside, was given in 1901. It is 2 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter, weighs 4 ounces avoirdupois, and bears these marks (1) maker's mark, C K, (2) small Roman letter f the London date-letter for 1901-2, (3) lion passant, and (4) leopard's head, uncrowned. The flagon has a silver lip and thumb-piece.



Elton: on the Hill.

THE Domesday Survey of 1068 records that Ayletone at that time possessed a church.

The church of Elton was granted in 1088 by Roger de Busli to the Priory of Blyth, and continued a rectory in their patronage, and (*temp.* Henry II.) Roger, Archbishop of York, granted it to be appropriated to the Prior and Convent of Blyth when it should happen to be next vacant. But it did not succeed, for Walter, Archbishop, his successor, granted to the said monastery an annual pension of two marks out of this church, and likewise to have the tithe of all the corn growing on their demesne lands in this town.¹

The Taxation Roll of Pope Nicholas IV., 1291, gives the clear annual value of the church of Elton at £8, the portion of the Prior of Blyth being valued at £3 6s. 8d.²

According to the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (27 Henry VIII.) the rectory of Elton was valued at the clear yearly sum of £8 os. 4d. Robert Rashell was then rector, and an annual pension of £1 6s. 8d. was paid to the Prior of Blyth.³

The official survey, taken prior to the suppression of chantries, states: "The parish Church of Elton y^s worth by yere in a parcell of Land there Graunted for the maynetayning of a Lampe Burning for ever vjd.⁴

The inventory of Church Goods drawn up in the reign of

(¹) Thoroton, f. 113. Torre MS., York.

(²) Tax. Eccles., p. 311.

(³) Valor Eccles., v. 169.

(⁴) Certificates of Chantries, roll 37, No. 33.

Edward VI., is as follows:

"The Inventory of y^e churche Juyllye' of Elton made y^e v day of September the Sext yere of y^e Reyn of Edward y^e Syxt by y^e grace of god of England france and Jerland Kyng defend^r of y^e feyth and in erth y^e Sup'me heyd of y^e church of England and Ierland—ffyrst on chalys of Syluer—on coope of tafyta y^e coler blu and Reyd—A vestment of fuscheyn w^t y^e aube—a vesment of argllys greyn & reyd w^t y^e aube—ij auter clothys—ij corporys—ij candylstyxs of lattyn—a peyr off cencerys of lattyn—on crose of lattyn—on Surplys—iij towylls—ij bellys in y^e steple—ij hand bellys

p'sent by Theys men
Robert Ruschall p'son
Ryc Johnson
Rawyff leland
Rawyff ward
Thomas hylton."

The Parliamentary Commissioners of 1650 reported:—"Alsoe the Parsonage of Elton which is worth threescore pounds per Annum Mth Katherine Moore of Grantham the now Patroness Dove Williamson Clerke the present Incumbent who hath the Cure of soules there and receives the proffitts there of to his owne use and supplies the Cure in his owne person beinge a preachinge Minister."¹

Rectors.

John Clarell held this benefice in 1259.²

Martin de Welle, instituted November, 1268. Patrons, the Prior and Convent of Blyth.

John de Stockwell, instituted 1 July, 1280. Same patrons.

Henry de Suthwyks, instituted 18 December, 1294. Same patrons.

(¹) Parl. Survey, xiii, 232.

(²) On 5 February, 1259, a dispensation was granted to John Clarell, canon of Southwell, to hold one benefice for the cure of souls besides the churches of Overton, Hemingford, Brigeford, Houton, Eleton, Babbewrde, and the prebend of Northewelle, in the church of Southwell, and on resigning one to accept another; with suppletion of any defect in his receiving and holding the same. (*Papal Letters*, i, 363.) See also note on page 141 *ante*.

Thomas de Barneby, instituted 19 December, 1312. Same patrons. Resigned.

Matthew de Hallifax, instituted 24 January, 1318. Same patrons.

Ingeham de Mattersey, instituted 14 April, 1320. Same patrons.

Roger de Whatton, instituted 23 September, 1323. Same patrons.

Ingelram ———. Same patrons. Died.

William de Gonalston, instituted 10 August, 1334. Same patrons.

Richard de Kirtlington. Same patrons. Resigned.

William de Gonalston, instituted 28 October, 1354. Patron, King Edward the Third. Resigned.

Thomas Atte More, instituted 7 December, 1354. Same patron. Resigned.

William Draptree, instituted 23 December, 1355. Same patron. Died.

Robert, son of Peter de Scamsale of Tickhill, instituted 7 October, 1361. Patrons, the Prior and Convent of Blyth.

John de Thornberg, resigned for the church of Kirby Knowle.

Thomas de Escryks, instituted 1 May, 1365. Same patron. Resigned for the vicarage of Aldborough.

Richard de Alesby, instituted 10 February, 1367. Same patrons. Resigned for Pickering's Chantry in York Cathedral.

Roger de Kelke, instituted 11 January, 1382. Same patrons.

Henry Bozon, instituted 29 October, 1405. Patron, King Henry the Fourth.

Thomas Gernell. Died.

John Preston, instituted 16 October, 1408. Patrons, the Prior and Convent of Blyth. Died.

William Haxby, instituted 15 April, 1422. Same patrons. Resigned for the church of North Scarle.

William Odiam, instituted 23 July, 1433. Same patrons. Died.

John Punsonby, instituted 30 March, 1435. Same patrons. Resigned.

Richard Passy or **Papy**, instituted 5 August, 1437. Same patrons.

John Torell. Same patrons. Resigned.

Robert Randolf, instituted 23 November, 1441. Same patrons. Resigned.

Thomas Hanley, instituted 4 May, 1450. Same patrons. Resigned.

Robert Lincolne, instituted 27 July, 1451. Same patrons. Resigned.

John Hyrst, instituted 26 February, 1452. Same patrons. Resigned.

William Tayllor, instituted 8 March, 1456. Same patrons.

William Bolton, instituted 28 January, 1457. Same patrons. Died.

Thomas Tewe, instituted 14 June, 1485. Same patrons. Resigned.

Robert Ward, instituted 23 September, 1485. Same patrons. Died.

John Gunestu, instituted 24 May, 1525. Same patrons.

Robert Rashell occurs in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, 27 Henry VIII., as Rector of Elton.

* * * * *

William Kerchevall, rector, was buried at Elton, April, 1611:

Thomas Whittle, instituted 5 September, 1611. Patron, George Lyon, Esq. Died 13 May, 1620. By his will, proved 21 July, 1620, he desired to be buried in the chancel of Elton church.

Gabriel Moore, M.A., instituted 2 June, 1620. Patron, Alexander Moore, Esq. Resigned.

William Hodgkinson, M.A., instituted 31 May, 1621. Inducted 19 August, 1621. Same patron. Buried at Elton, 24 May, 1634.

Dove Williamson,¹ instituted 26 May, 1634. Patrons, Assigns of Alexander Moore.

John Morice,² instituted 9 February, 1680, on the death of Dove Williamson. Patron, Gabriel Moore, Esq.

Richard Warde. Resigned.

William Selby, instituted 29 January, 1686. Patron, . . . Martin. Buried at Elton, 9 September, 1720.

Matthew Bradford, LL.B., instituted 6 March, 1720. Patron, Langford Collin, Esq.

George Fairfax, M.A.,³ instituted 10 December, 1745, on the cession of Matthew Bradford. Same patron.

George Fairfax, M.A., instituted 8 June, 1746, on the cession of himself. Same patron.

Abel Collin Launder, B.A.,⁴ instituted 24 September, 1750, on the resig-

(¹) Dove Williamson was a persecutor of non-conformists, his particular victim being William Claytor, a farmer, of Elton. Besides being mentioned in several Quaker tracts of the period, Claytor's case is specially dealt with in a tract entitled:—"The Ravenous Beast Discovered and the Devourer Pursued. In a Short Account, truly stated of the unjust Proceedings and Cruel dealings, by Dove Williamson Priest of Elton in the County of Nottingham, against William Claytor of the same Town. By William Smith. 1664." The writer, William Smith, of Besthorpe, says "And thou Priest Williamson, there needs no proof be brought against thee, for thou hast uncovered thy self to thy shame for ever, & hast made thy self manifest what thou art, and the fruits brought forth by thee do witness against thee that thou art not of Christs sending, He sends forth his as Lambs among Wolves, but thou art come forth a Wolf among Lambs," and so forth. "Priest Williamson" survived this denunciation sixteen years.

(²) He probably resigned this benefice for the Rectory of Broughton Sulney. See p. 40 *ante*.

(³) He was previously Vicar of the Prebendal Church of Cropwell Bishop. See page 128 *ante*.

(⁴) Abel Collin Launder was instituted Rector of Tollerton, 18 January, 1753, and Rector of Clifton, Notts., 2 October, 1754. On the south side of the chancel at Elton is a large railed-in stone monument, on one side of which is a slate panel, bearing a long Latin inscription (at the bottom of which, it is interesting to note, are cut the words "W. Stretton Nott^m") to the memory of Margaret wife of A. Collin Launder, Rector of Elton, buried 22 December 1780, aged 50, while on the other side is a stone panel, partly decayed, inscribed:—"Here lie interred the remains of the Rev^d Abel Collin Launder formerly of Clare Hall Cambridge, . . . the degree of B.A. in 1747, and M.A. in 1750, who was Rector of this parish 53 years and 49 of Clifton cum Glapton. He died Augst 29th 1803, in the 78th year of his age."

nation of George Fairfax. Patron, Langford Collin,¹ of Nottingham, Esq. **Matthew Browne**, instituted 7 September, 1803, on the death of A. C. Launder. Patron, Cornelius Launder,² of Nottingham, Esq. He exchanged this benefice for the Vicarage of Hinckley with Stoke Golding and Dadlington annexed, in co. Leicester, with **John Staunton**, LL.D.,³ who was instituted to the rectory of Elton by the Rev. Charles Wylde, D.D., Rector of St. Nicholas in Nottingham, 15 October, and inducted by the Rev. John Mounsey, curate of Staunton, on Elton Feast-Sunday, 18 October, 1812. Patrons, Miss Launder, William Fletcher Norton Norton, Esq., and Ursula his wife.

(¹) Langford Collin, eldest son of John Collin, of Nottingham, Esq., (who purchased an estate at Elton about the year 1707, High Sheriff of Notts. in 1715, died 18 June, 1717, and was buried in St. Nicholas's Church, Nottingham) and his wife Mary, daughter of George Langford, of the Town of Nottingham, Esq., was a J.P. for Notts., and dying 2 August, 1766, was buried at Elton, leaving an only daughter and heiress, Mary, married at Elton, 8 September, 1767 to

(²) Cornelius Launder, of the Town of Nottingham, Esq., D.L. for the County of Nottingham, and High Sheriff in 1775, who died at his house in St. James's Street, Nottingham, 6 November, and was buried in the south aisle of St. Nicholas's Church, Nottingham, 13 November, 1806, aged 86 years. John Collin (brother of the above Langford Collin), who died a bachelor, 11 April, 1775, aged 66 years, left his property to his nephew, Cornelius Launder, Esq. William Fletcher Norton Norton, Esq. (natural son of the second Lord Grantley, who bought the estate and gave it to his son), married Ursula, one of the daughters and coheiresses of the latter gentleman, and was for many years lord of the manor of Elton. After his death, the property passed to his nephew, Count de Pully, a French nobleman, whose son recently sold it to the present Lord Grantley.

The above Cornelius Launder (elder brother of the Rev. Abel Collin Launder), was a son of Cornelius Launder, of Nottingham, Gent., who married, at Sneinton Church, Notts., 26 April, 1716, Elizabeth Collin, of the parish of St. Peter, Nottingham, and was buried at St. Peter's, Nottingham, 17 May, 1726, where his father and grandfather (both named Cornelius) were also buried, on 19 July, 1680, and 20 May, 1640, respectively.

(³) The Rev. John Ashpinshaw (afterwards Staunton), LL.D., married, in 1793, Elizabeth, second daughter of Job Brough, Esq., who, on the death of her kinswoman, Anne, the surviving of the four daughters of Job Staunton Charlton, Esq., became possessed (by bequest of the said Anne Charlton) of the manor of Staunton, Notts., and of another manor in Yorkshire. He was Curate of Warsop, Notts., from 1793 to about 1797. Here his daughter, Elizabeth Katherine, was baptised in 1794, and it is stated that while Curate of Warsop, he "was very much respected by his parishioners, for whom he himself personally contracted a great regard" (King, *Warsop Parish Registers*, 1884, p. 76). He was Rector of St. Peter's, Nottingham, from 1797 to 1814, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Robert White Almond, M.A. In the meantime, in 1807, on the death of the above Ann Charlton, he, together with his wife and children, assumed, by royal license, the surname and arms of *Staunton* only. After taking up his residence at Staunton Hall, and becoming patron and rector of Staunton, he in 1826, consolidated with Staunton, the rectory of Kilvington, and allowed Kilvington

Robert Weatherell, M.A., instituted 21 July, by Dr. Kaye, Bishop of Lincoln, and inducted 14 August, 1851, by the Rev. George Hunt Smyttan, Rector of Hawksworth, Notts. Died 21 December, 1882, aged 63 years, and was succeeded by his son,

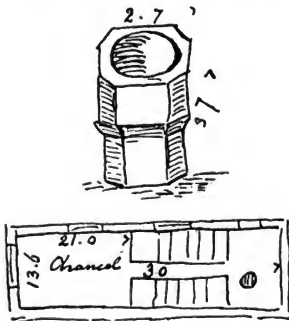
Robert James Weatherell, M.A., the present Rector.

Mr. William Stretton, the Lenton antiquary, thus described Elton Church as it appeared about the year 1803:—

“This church is of rubble stone and consists of one aisle 13 feet 6 inches wide, having the old oak stalls in it.

It is a very miserable building, and must have had a south side aisle, which appears by the columns still inserted in the wall, the openings between the columns being walled up.

The church was new roofed in the year 1684, by a date under the beams. There are no gravestones or any emblems



of the deceased. The seats are of the worst kind, and the elms grow through them, spreading their foliage within the church.

There are two bells, very small ones.

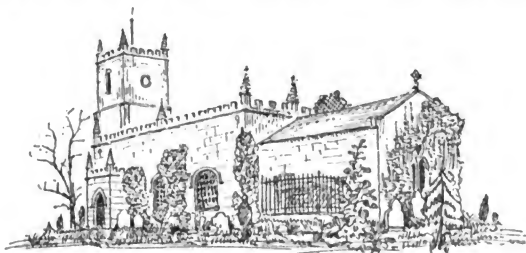
church to become a roofless ruin. Entries concerning Kilvington folk for the next quarter of a century must therefore be looked for in Staunton registers. In 1827, he pulled down the ancient Chapel of Staunton, belonging to the parish of Orston (to be hereafter referred to), which stood in Staunton churchyard. He was a Justice of the Peace for the County of Nottingham, and was, on 8 December, 1844, when in the 80th year of his age, presented by a numerous body of his friends with his portrait, painted by W. H. Cubley, which was afterwards lithographed. This venerable pluralist died 2 June, 1851, and was buried at Staunton, being succeeded in the rectory of Elton by the Rev. Robert Weatherell.

The font is a single stone, made since the Reformation. It is lined with lead, and is two feet diameter for immersing. The communion table is of oak.

The parsonage house is far superior to the church.”

The church at Elton is, according to ancient wills preserved in the Registry at York, dedicated to St. Mary. Throsby states:—“The church corresponds with the village: they are both small. The former is dove-house topped, and dedicated to St. Michael. Within the chancel Langford Collin, Esq., is remembered, who died in 1766.”

The building has undergone some alteration since Stretton's time. According to White's Nottinghamshire Directory of 1864, a tower was erected in 1855, and the church underwent a thorough restoration, the cost, £300, being defrayed by W. F. N. Norton, Esq., the lord of the manor. The nave,



porch, and tower are embattled and pinnaced. Externally, the whole fabric is stuccoed, while the interior is plastered. It measures internally:—length of nave 40 feet 6 inches, width 16 feet 6 inches; length of chancel 22 feet, width 13 feet 6 inches; tower 9 feet 3 inches by 8 feet 10 inches.

The nave formerly had a south aisle of three bays, the arches being of two orders of chamfers with hood molds. The capitals are similar to those in the north arcade at Cropwell Bishop. The ceiling is nearly flat and covered with lead. There is no chancel arch, and the entrance to the tower is through low folding doors. In the north wall is a modern two-

(¹) Stretton MS., No. 21, p. 30.

light window near the west end, and a small window near the east end. On the south side are two circular-headed leaded windows in the central and easternmost of the blocked up aisle arches, and a door with pointed arch in the western bay opening into the modern porch.¹ The old oak stalls mentioned by Stretton remain, but the octagonal font of which he gives a sketch has been replaced by a circular one, very plain in character.

On the north wall of the nave there is a large hatchment, bearing on a field sable and argent these arms, etc.:—Azure, a maunch ermine, over all a bend gules, *Norton*, impaling Argent, three greyhounds in pale sable, *Brisco*. Crest:—A Moor's head affronté, couped at the shoulders and wreathed about the temples with laurel, proper. Motto, "Resurgam."²

The chancel has a low pitched roof covered with slates, and a flat ceiling of lower height than that of the nave. The east window is hereafter mentioned. There are no side windows, but a small doorway has been cut in the south wall. The internal appearance of the church is mean, its only interesting feature being the substantial Jacobean altar-rails of pre-Laudian date.

Within the altar rails is a blue floor-slate inscribed in white letters:—"Here lieth Interr'd the Remains of Langford Collin, Esq^r who Departed this life August the, 2nd, 1766, Aged 66 Years."

On the north wall of the chancel are four white marble tablets inscribed:—(1) "Sacred to the memory of Sarah Norton, widow of the late William Fletcher Norton Norton, Esq, of Elton Manor, Notts. She died on the 15th January 1867; in the 79th year of her age"; (2) "Dedicated to the memory of Ursula Norton, deceased January 18th 1845: coheiress of Cornelius Launder, Esq. and the beloved wife

(1) According to the *Torre MS.*, the church had an earlier porch, for, by his will, proved at York, 17 March, 1429, John Younge, of Burgh, in the parish of Elton, desired to be buried in the porch commonly called S. Maries Porch.

(2) The hatchment is that of William Fletcher Norton Norton, Esq. (d. 1865), and the impaled arms are those of his second wife, Sarah Brisco (d. 1867), who had been twice previously married.

of W. F. N. Norton, Esq, who gratefully records their long continued happiness"; (3) "To the memory of W. F. N. Norton, Esq^r of Elton Manor, Notts; who died, November 15th 1865, aged 84 years. 'Beati pacifici quoniam filii Dei vocabuntur.' St. Matthew v. 9. This tablet was erected by his affectionate nephew—Count de Pully"; and (4) "Dedicated to the memory of Frances Launder, deceased March 14th 1822: in testimony of affectionate regard by W. F. N. and Ursula Norton."

On the south wall are two hatchments. One is lozenge shaped bearing, quarterly, 1 and 4, Per saltire sable and gules, three mullets of six points in bend or between two bendlets dancettee of the last, *Launder*, 2 and 3, Argent, on a chevron engrailed azure between three martlets sable as many crescents or, *Watson*. Motto, "In cælo quies." This hatchment commemorates Frances (d. 1822), one of the coheiresses of Cornelius Launder, Esq. The second hatchment bears, Azure, a maunch ermine, over all a bend gules, within a bordure of the second, *Norton*, on an inescutcheon of pretence the arms as on the above lozenge. Motto, "In cælo quies." These are the arms of William Fletcher Norton Norton, Esq., and his first wife, Ursula, coheiress of the above Cornelius Launder. The same arms, well painted, are fixed over the doorway of the village inn.

The pointed east window, of two lights, and Decorated in character, is inserted in a larger former square-headed opening. It is filled with stained glass, depicting Paul preaching at Athens, with the words "Whom therefore ye ignorantly worship him declare I unto you," and an inscription in capital letters "In loving memory of Robert Weatherell Rector of Elton from 1851 to 1883."

The tower, of brickwork externally stuccoed, erected about 1856, contains two bells inscribed:—

1st, TAYLOR LOBORO 1850. Diameter 17½ inches.

2nd, The date 1702 on the haunch. Diameter 18½ inches.

Inside on the north wall are the Georgian royal arms of 1714-1801:—Quarterly, 1st, *England* impaling *Scotland*; 2nd, *France*; 3rd, *Ireland*; 4th, *Hanover*.

"In 1780, the parish clerk found, whilst digging a grave in the church-yard, upwards of 200 *silver pennies*, of the reign of Henry II., and on taking them to Mrs. Collin, then lady of the manor, his honesty was rewarded with a present of £10."

The *first* volume of Elton register consists of 27½ leaves of parchment, measuring 13½ inches by 5½ inches, and contains entries of *baptisms* from 1592 to 1725, *marriages* from 1593 to 1729, and *burials* from 1592 to 1729. A leaf having been cut out of this volume, entries of marriages are missing between 1683 and 1698. There are no marriages recorded between 1728 and 1741. The *second* volume consists of eight leaves of parchment, measuring 12½ inches by 7¾ inches, and contains entries of *baptisms* from 1730 to 1801, *marriages* (only three in number) from 1741 to 1748, and *burials* from 1731 to 1801. There were no marriages between 1748 and 1754. The *third* volume consists of twelve leaves of parchment (only three of which have been used), measuring 12½ inches by 8 inches, and contains entries of *baptisms* from 1802 and 1812, and *burials* from 1806 to 1812. The *fourth* volume, of paper, contains *marriages* from 1754 to 1812. The remaining registers are in accordance with the Acts of 1812 and 1836.



(¹) White's Nottinghamshire Directory, 1832, p. 493. Mrs. Collin was the widow of Langford Collin, previously mentioned. She died 13 October, 1781, and was buried in the chancel of Elton church.



Flintham.

THE Domesday Survey (1086) records that Flintham possessed at that time both a church and a priest.¹

The Church of Flintham was granted by Agatha, daughter of Hugh Brettell, to the Abbey of Welbeck, and had half a carucate of land belonging to it. While it continued a rectory there was also a vicar to serve the cure, concerning whom, on July 29th, 1287, it was ordained between Master William de Barra, rector of the church, on the one part, and the vicar of the same church on the other part, that the rector should receive one oxgang of land, which the vicar then had, of the demesnes of the church, also the tithe of two oxgangs of land in the field of Knyveton (Kneeton) which the vicar used to receive, and the tithe of line (flax) and hemp growing, and the mortuaries as well in cattle as in things belonging to the church, saving to the vicar his portion in all other things to his vicarage appertaining, according to the form of his former institution. On the 22nd June, 1389, at Thorpe, near York, Thomas, Archbishop of York, appropriated the church of Flintham to the Abbot and Convent of Welbeck, and in recompense of the damage done to his cathedral thereby, he reserved out of the fruits hereof to himself and his successors an annual pension of ten shillings, and to his Dean and Chapter five shillings per annum, payable by the said Abbot and Convent at Martinmas and Pentecost by even portions, which was

(¹) Domesday Book, i., 281.

confirmed by the Chapter of York on June 28th, 1389.¹

The Taxation Roll of Pope Nicholas IV., 1291, gives the clear annual value of the church of Flyntham at £30.²

According to the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (27 Henry VIII.) the church (*ecclesia*) of Flyntham, which was appropriated to Welbeck Abbey was valued at the clear yearly sum of £6 2s. 6d., John Dawson being then vicar.³

According to the official survey taken previous to the suppression of chantries, "The parishe Church of Flynteham y^e worth by yere of thincrease of a stocke of v Shepe valiewed at ijs. viijd. le piece of one Cowe valiewed at viijs Graunted for the mayntayning of the Church lights there for ever. S'm of the said stocke of shepe and one cowe xxjs. iiijd."⁴

The inventory of Church Goods drawn up in the reign of Edward VI. is as follows:—

"The vj day of Septhember in the yerer of yoũ lorde god Athousanntt CCCCLij in the church of England of flynth'm I'ewetore of all the gods that belongs to the church afor-sed.

furst the sakermentt of the hauther the pyx of latthen & henges in Redseye wonn challes w^t the coufher of selwer & the crespemete of latthen ij crouhettes of lede & iiij candell-steketes of latthen & mesbouke & a porthes iij gette belles & sanctes belle ij handebelles & corprayx & ij caysses a porthes & iij grette belles & a sanctes bell ij handebelles ij corprayx & ij caysses a westementt of gren sey & ammes a stolle a sannell a weste mentt a blowesaye & red togeyther a kouppe of gren wellwett a westementt of wyte fouschen iij toelles a crousse of coupper a kowpe of olde sarsnett & iij hauther clousse & a perer of sencourss of latthen & the cherk wardens

Willm Drurey towkendell stokes standen

Willm Machen John Hussye Richard Nousseom
Willm Westovre Richard Knottom."

The Parliamentary Commissioners of 1650 reported:—"Alsoe the Impropriacon of Flintham wch is worth fowre-

(¹) *Torre MS.*, York.

(²) *Tax. Eccles.*, p. 311.

(³) *Valor Eccles.*, v. 164.

(⁴) *Certificates of Chantries*, roll 37, No. 34.

score and tenne pounds per Annum the same belonging to the Masters and fellowes of Trinitie Colledge in Cambridge in the possession of Richard Hacker Esquier who is Tenante to the same and receives the proffitts thereof And alsoe the Viccariage of Flintham which is worth thirtie pounds per Annum in the donacion of the said Masters and fellowes Daniell Odingsells Clerke the present Incumbent who hath the Cure of soules there and receives the proffittes of the said Viccariage to his owne use who preaches once every Lords day but very weakely and insufficiently." ¹

Dr. Thoroton quotes the following arms from St. Lo Kniveton's collections as formerly existing in Flintham Church :—

"In the Church South Ile, upon an old low Stone Tomb, an Effigies of a Knight, and on his Shield a *Lion passant Gardant upon a Fesse, with a small Cressent before him.*

In a South Window, *Arg. a Fesse between six Martlets Sable,* and in several other places.

On the Wall was painted *Arg. on a Fesse Sable, a Lion passant gard. of the first, Hussey.*

In the Windows were, *Arg. upon a Fesse Gules, three Water bougets Arg. perhaps Bingham.*

Arg. a Chief Gules, a Bend over Azure, Crumwell.

Arg. three Bends Gules, Byron."

Thoroton also gives the following inscriptions upon a tomb :

"*Hic jacet Radulphus Prudhom fil. Richardi Prudhom, qui ob. 5 Sept. Anno 1470.*

Hic jacet Agneta Prudhom filia ejusdem Richardi, quæ ob. 28 Maii 1471. upon the same Tomb."

"The church, which is dedicated to St. Augustin, has a square tower, with four bells, a nave, and side aisle, and is decently paved. In the south cross-aisle, lays the cross-legged figure represented by Thoroton, called old Butler. It is now very imperfect, its legs are nearly destroyed, and in other parts it has suffered materially. A monument, in the chancel, remembers Richard Hacker, who formerly inhabited here. He

(¹) Parl. Survey, xiii., 242.

(²) Thoroten, p. 135.

was born in 1584, and died in 1654. A descendant of his, Robert Hacker, founded a school here by his will, in 1729: he died at the age of 78." ¹

Rectors.

William de la Barra, instituted 23 October, 1282. Patrons, the Abbot and Convent of Welbeck.

Henry de Mainfeld,² instituted 27 February, 1295. Same patrons.

Henry de Edenstow, instituted 12 June, 1316. Same patrons. Resigned for the prebend of Oxton in the Collegiate Church of Southwell, to which he was collated 13 May, 1327.

Robert de Nova Villa, instituted 13 May, 1327. Same patrons. Died.

John Lamboks de Nottingham, instituted 7 May, 1344. Same patrons. Died.

John Tonyott de Chesterfield,³ instituted 31 July, 1345. Same patrons. Resigned.

Roger de Chesterfield,⁴ instituted 17 August, 1351. Same patrons.

Richard de Chesterfield,⁵ instituted 16 June, 1355. Same patrons. Resigned.

(¹) Throsby, i., 257.

(²) Henry de Maunsfeld was instituted Vicar of Mansfield, 28 February, 1322. Canon Prior in his *Mansfield Parish Church*, 1906, p. 40, gives this note "In 1309 and 1311 this man, Chancellor of Oxford University, Fellow of Merton, where he placed stained glass in the College Chapel 1311, Rector of Flintham 1314, Dean of Lincoln 1319, offered and declined Bishoprick of Lincoln 1324, Canon of Carlisle, where his will proved 1328. He must have been at Carlisle during the unseemly dispute between Bishops and Canons, concerning the property of the Cathedral."

(³) In 1349, John, Bishop of Worcester, the King's Chancellor, petitioned the Pope "on behalf of John de Chestrefeld, for the canonry and prebend of York void by the death of John Giffart, notwithstanding that he has the church of Flintham, in the diocese of York, and holds canonries and prebends, Durenford in the church of Salisbury, and in St. Stephen's, Westminster." The petition was granted at Avignon, 17 October, 1349. (*Calendar of Entries in the Papal Registers relating to Great Britain and Ireland: Petitions to the Pope*, vol. i., p. 179.)

(⁴) In 1353, Bartholomew de Bourghersh, the King's Chamberlain, petitioned the Pope "on behalf of his clerk, Roger de Chesterfield, for a canonry of Wilton, with expectation of a prebend, notwithstanding that he has the church of Flinton, in the diocese of York, value 30l." The result is not recorded. (*Ibid.*, i., 254.)

(⁵) In 1361, Edward, King of England, petitioned the Pope "on behalf of Richard de Chestrefeld, rector of Flintham, for a canonry of London, with expectation of a prebend." The petition was granted at Avignon, 20 January, 1361. (*Ibid.*, i., 363.) In 1363, Edmund, Earl of Cambridge, the King's son, petitioned the Pope "on behalf of his clerk, Richard de

William Legat, instituted 13 January, 1363. Same patrons.

Thomas Organe. Same patrons. Resigned for the church of Winterton in the diocese of Norwich.

Richard Doket, instituted 8 January, 1370. Same patrons. Resigned for the church of Kelham, to which Rectory he was instituted 3 August, 1374, having exchanged benefices with

Richard de Lanum, instituted 3 August, 1374. Same patrons.

Vicars.

Thomas de Sherburn, instituted 25 September, 1278.

* * * * *

William de Thornhill, instituted 25 February, 1401. Patrons, the Abbot and Convent of Welbeck.

William Leeks or **Peeke**. Same patrons. Resigned for the Chapel of Sibthorpe, by exchange with

Nicholas Seward, instituted 17 October, 1403. Same patrons.

John de Nedham, instituted 25 October, 1408. Same patrons. Resigned for the Vicarage of Lufford, Lincoln Diocese.

Robert Leke, instituted 17 October, 1412. Same patrons.

John Parkyn, instituted 29 November, 1429. Same patrons. Resigned.

William Baldyng, instituted 16 March, 1475. Same patrons. By his will, proved 3 September, 1504, he desired to be buried in the Quire at Flintham.

John Redeman, instituted 25 October, 1504. Patrons, the Assigns of the Abbot and Convent of Welbeck. Died.

Alexander Cutler, B.D., instituted 27 September, 1525. Patrons, the Abbot and Convent of Welbeck.

John Dawson, instituted 22 May, 1534. Patrons, Assigns of the Abbot and Convent of Welbeck.

Richard Raven, instituted 9 May, 1556. Patrons, other Assigns.

Michael Savell, instituted 21 May, 1571. Patrons, the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. Died.

William Borne, S.T.B., instituted 30 September, 1601. Same patrons. Resigned.

William Burton, S.T.B., instituted 16 October, 1607. Same patrons. Resigned.

George Bing, S.T.B., instituted 30 September, 1609. Same patrons. Resigned.

Tobias Waterhouse, S.T.B., instituted 7 February, 1610. Same patrons. Resigned.

Chesterfield, rector of Flintham, in the diocese of York, for a canonry and prebend of Lincoln, notwithstanding that he has canonries and prebends of London and St. Stephen's, Westminster, value 3 marks each, which he is ready to resign." A grant was made for a prebend value not more than 200 florins. Avignon, 10 May, 1363. (*Ibid.*, i., 420.)

George Stanhope, S.T.B., instituted 9 July, 1617. Same patrons. Resigned.

Benjamin Alured, M.A., instituted 25 August, 1620. Same patrons. Resigned.

Daniel Odingsells, M.A., instituted 2 February, 1621. Same patrons. Died. [George Cooke, Minister, and Mary Martin were married at Flintham, 19 January, 1656. He was subsequently ejected for non-conformity.]

[John James,¹ Ejected for non-conformity.]

Edward Guy, instituted 7 November, 1660. Patrons, the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. He died in 1695, aged 74 years, and was buried in the chancel. M.I.

Simeon Jenkinson. Buried at Flintham, 25 February, 1700.

William Calton, M.A., instituted 15 June, 1701, on the death of Simeon Jenkinson. Patrons, Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. Buried at Flintham, 25 February, 1713-4.

John Furnihough, B.A., instituted 1 October, 1714. Patrons, Master, Fellows and Scholars of Trinity College, Cambridge. He married, at Flintham, 27 April, 1721, Elizabeth Smith. He died 10 March, 1742, aged 56 years, and was buried at Flintham. M.I.

George Butler. Buried at Flintham, 10 September, 1744.

George Wakefield, B.A., instituted 9 February, 1744, on the death of George Butler. Patrons, Trinity College, Cambridge. He married, at Orston, Notts., 4 September, 1746, Mrs. Jane Warburton, of Newark, and subsequently a daughter of the Rev. Richard Warren, Archdeacon of Suffolk, who survived him. He died 8 October, 1785, and was interred at Flintham. M.I.

John Davies.

Thomas Bowman, M.A., instituted 27 June, 1804, on the resignation of John Davies. Patrons, Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Charles John Myers, M.A., instituted 26 December, 1829, on the death of Thomas Bowman. Patrons, Rev. Christopher Wordsworth, D.D., Master, and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. Buried at Flintham, 18 November, 1870. He was succeeded by

(¹) Mr. Percy J. Cropper gives this note in his *Sufferings of the Quakers in Nottinghamshire*, 1892, p. 85:—"Mr. John James, of Exeter College, Oxford, was originally vicar of Flintham, and lecturer at Newark, but was dispossessed in 1662, and imprisoned in Nottingham Jail seventeen months. After a short spell of liberty he was again seized and imprisoned at Newark, where, however, a considerable degree of liberty was given him by favour of the jailer. His confinement continued until the Indulgence of 1672. He was one of the early pastors of the Church which afterwards assembled in Castle Gate Meeting House. Falling under the ban of Mr. Justice Whalley, he had all his goods and cattle seized, amounting to nearly £500 in value, and being destitute, fled to London, where he became pastor to a congregation in Wapping; where he died, in 1696, aged 70. He was a faithful minister of the Word, enduring much persecution for conscience's sake.

. . . Abridged from Palmer's 'Nonconformist's Memorial,' 1775."

John Wheeler Hayward, M.A., formerly Chaplain to the Forces in the Crimea, and vicar of Grandborough, Bucks., who died 2 August, 1886, aged 62 years, and was buried at Flintham.

John Herbert Heath, B.A., instituted 10 March, 1887. Patrons, Trinity College, Cambridge. Resigned.

Gerald Dalton Debenham, M.A., instituted 17 August, 1899. Same Patrons. Resigned 3 March, 1902.

Francis Clifton Cursham, M.A., instituted 8 May, 1902. Patrons, the Master, Fellows, and Scholars of Trinity College, Cambridge.

It is related that "a former incumbent of this parish was an odd character, and saved upwards of 1500*l.* by a most beggarly and penurious mode of life; he has been known to serve the thatchers to get a penny, and once went to Newark with a letter for the sum of twopence!"¹

White's Directory of Nottinghamshire, 1832, page 493, states that Colonel Hildyard "rebuilt the whole of the church except the chancel, in 1827-8, at the cost of £1100, exclusive of the carriage of the materials, for which the farmers made no charge. The chancel would also have been re-edified, had not death put a period to the Colonel's pious intentions on the 30th of July, 1830."²

"Colonel Hildyard, who died fifty years ago, was distinguished for his liberality. He considered during his lifetime that the church, which adjoins the hall at Flintham, wanted restoring, and at his own cost he put it in a proper state of repair. He rebuilt the tower and nave, and left the chancel as it is now, except that it was then perhaps, in a better state of preservation. He may have thought that as little as

(1) *The Beauties of England and Wales*, 1813, xii., 248.

(2) Colonel Thomas Blackburne Thoroton, a lineal descendant of Thomas Thoroton, Esq., of Screveton, Notts. (younger brother of Robert Thoroton, M.D., the Nottinghamshire historian) assumed the surname and arms of Hildyard on his marriage with Anne Catherine Whyte, niece and heiress of Sir Robert D'Arcy Hildyard, Bart., of the ancient family of Hildyard, of Winestead, in Holderness, who died without issue in 1814, and by whom he had four sons and four daughters. Col. Hildyard, who was High Sheriff of Notts. in 1818, was succeeded by his eldest son, of the same name (born 8 April, 1821, High Sheriff in 1863, M.P. for South Notts., 1846-1852 and 1866-1885, died 18 March, 1888) to the memory of whose second son, Robert Charles Thoroton Hildyard, Esq. (born 3 Nov., 1844) the pulpit in Flintham Church has been erected.

possible should be left to perpetuate the memory of a vicar whose eccentricity led him to do menial work for the farmers for the sake of earning a few pence. You can walk out of the conservatory at the hall into the church, where there is a great family pew with faded hangings, a roomy west gallery which appears to be little used, and in the corner of the chancel part of an armed knight mutilated and imperfect."¹

Flintham Church, dedicated to St. Augustine, was at one time a cruciform structure, comprising a nave, central tower, north and south transepts, and chancel, but the transepts have been destroyed. Its internal dimensions are:—Length of nave, 49 feet 6 inches, width 27 feet 10 inches; tower, from north to south 12 feet 5 inches, from east to west 13 feet 3 inches; length of chancel 32 feet 2 inches, width 15 feet 6 inches.

The nave, re-built of ashlar in the year 1827, is supported by lateral and diagonal buttresses, and lighted by three three-light square-headed windows of Perpendicular character on either side, and by a similar window at the west end. There



is a square-headed door, which cuts into the westernmost window on the south side, but no porch. It has a flat panelled ceiling and slated roof. The font, octagonal in shape with a well moulded base, is of the period of Richard the Second. The carved oak pulpit bears a brass plate inscribed in capital letters:—

(¹) Jacks, *The Great Houses of Nottinghamshire*, 1881, p. 54.

“✠ TO THE GLORY OF GOD AND IN UNDYING LOVING MEMORY OF ROBERT C. T. HILDYARD WHO FELL ASLEEP XXV JANUARY MDCCCLXXXV THIS PULPIT IS GIVEN BY HIS WIDOW & CHILDREN. ‘HE BEING DEAD YET SPEAKETH.’”

On the north wall of the nave is a small white marble tablet inscribed in capital letters:—

“PHŒBE MYERS, VIDUA, OB. XI DIE DECEMBRIS A.D. MDCCC.LX ÆTAT. LXXXVI. IN MEMORIAM MATRIS OPTIMÆ P.C. C. J. MYERS A.M.”

The “great family pew with faded hangings” and the “roomy west gallery which appears to be little used” mentioned on page 182 *ante* as existing about the year 1881, have been removed.

It may be here mentioned that the church was re-opened on 30 January, 1896, by the Bishop of Southwell, after undergoing complete restoration, under the direction of Mr. C. Hodgson Fowler, of Durham, at a cost of £700.

The tower is carried on four Early English arches of interesting and pleasing character. With the exception of the plain parapet, which until recently had a pinnacle at each angle, it is stuccoed externally, and has in its upper stage two-light openings similar in character to the windows in the nave. It is now surmounted by a low pyramidal slated cap set within the parapet. The staircase at the north-west angle is approached by an external door.

There are four bells inscribed:—

1st:—JOSEPH JEBB JOHN WAIT C:W 1777. Cast by Thomas Hedderley, of Nottingham.

2nd:—GOD SAVE OVR KING 1613. The N in KING is reversed. The mark of Henry Oldfield, with h o, cross, crescent, and star.

3rd:—In Lombardic capitals, **GOD SAVE HIS CHURCH** 1616. Mark of Henry Oldfield.

4th:—**Hec Campana Sacra Fiat Trinitate Beata I. FAR- NIHOUGH VIC. R. FOSTER I. SMITH WARDENS 1718.**

The arch which formerly opened into the north transept is walled up, but its characteristics may be viewed internally, as

may also those of the south arch, which was opened out during the recent restoration, and in which a pointed two-light window was inserted in place of a square-headed door. It is probable that the south transept formed the Chapel of St. Lawrence, which appears to have been the burial place of the Hose family. By her will, proved at York, 15 July, 1408, Agnes, wife of Hugh Hussee, Knight, desired to be buried in the Chapel of St. Lawrence within the Church of Flintham, and by his will, proved at York, 12 October, 1525, Henry Huse desired that he should be buried in the Chapel of St. Lawrence within the Churchyard of St. Augustine.

The chancel, also built in the Early English period, is supported by square-set buttresses at its eastern angles. It is lighted by three lancets on the north side, and on the south side by two lancets, and by a two-light pointed window on the east side of the small priest's door with pointed head. There has also been a small door under the central lancet on the north side, but it has long been blocked up. The east window, composed of four lancets under a square head, is probably a later insertion. Among the interesting features of the chancel are the westernmost windows on either side, which extend to a lower level than the other lancets, that on the north side remaining in its original state, while that on the south side is closed at the lower portion and bears evidence of having once possessed a casement or shutter, traces of the upper hinge remaining.

In the usual position in the south wall is a trefoil-headed piscina with hoodmould and plain drain, while in the north wall is a plain square aumbrey, the hinges and bolt staple of which remain. There is also a substantial plain oak chest on which the initials and date—W B T S 1633—appear to have been repainted.

The chancel is divided into two parts by a modern stone reredos erected on steps, and curtains, the easternmost portion, entered by the priest's door, forming a convenient vestry, while the westernmost, together with the floor of the tower, constitutes a commodious choir. The communion rails, probably late Elizabethan, are considered to be the oldest set

of balustraded altar-rails in South Nottinghamshire. The frame of the communion table is of sturdy Jacobean character.

On the north wall is a fine alabaster mural monument which blocks up the greater part of the easternmost lancet. It is surmounted by the arms and crest of *Hacker*:—Azure, a cross vairé or and of the first, between four mullets pierced of the second. Crest—Upon the trunk of a tree lying fesseways a woodpecker, all proper. On the dexter side of the inscription below is a shield bearing Sable, a fret argent, [*Hill*], and on the sinister side is a shield bearing Or, three lozenges azure, [*Stamford*]. The inscription, on a black marble panel, is as follows:—

RICARDVS HACKERVS hic juxta situs est qui fuit præfectus hujus comitatus A° D 1646 natus fuit Hardwicæ in hoc com circiter An° D 1584 denatus Flynthamiæ Augusti An° D 1654 Quatuor habuit filios IOHANNEM primo genitū heredē et executorē ejus qui etiam fuit Vicecomes hujus Comitatus A° D 1674 Et hoc monumentū in memoriā ejusdē RICARDI extruxit EDVARDV qui in cunabulis hinc excessit GWILHELMV Mercatorem Hamburgensē in partibus transmarinis occissū et FRANCISCV Mercatorē LONDINENSE ad huc superstitute et tres filias ELIZABETHA ANNā et CATHERINA juxta hic etiam sita est Eadem CATHERINA, spousā LANCELETTI ROLSTON Armig PRISCILLA Bvckley filia ejusdē ELIZABETHÆ necnon MARGARETTA filia prædicti Iohānis idem Iohānes etiam exuvias carnis suæ Deo fauente prope cineres RICARDI hic juxta reponi vivens curavit cum Christus qui est vita nra apparebit nos etiam apparebimus cum eo in gloria.

Richard Hacker, the fourth and youngest son of John Hacker, of East Bridgeford, first settled at Sawley, in Derbyshire, and subsequently at Flintham, was High Sheriff of Nottinghamshire in 1646, and dying in August, 1654, was buried in the chancel of Flintham Church. According to the pedigree entered in the Visitation of 1662 he was twice married. His first wife was Alice Hill, of Sawley, in Derbyshire, and his second wife, whose name is not given in the Visitation pedigree, was Catherine, daughter of John Stamford, of Barkby, in Leicestershire, and widow of Thomas Ballard, of Wimes-

wold, in that county. By the first marriage he left issue four sons and three daughters. His eldest son, John, succeeded to his father's estate; Edward, the second son, died young; Francis, the third son, was a citizen and merchant of London; whilst William, the fourth son, was a merchant at Hamburg, and was murdered near Frankfort, March the 26th, 1651, leaving issue by Martha, his wife, eldest daughter of Richard Smith, citizen of London. Of the three daughters, Elizabeth was married first to Thomas Bulkley, of Hoveringham, and secondly to Emanuel Odingsells, Esq., of Epperston; Anne married William Knight, Esq., of Denny Abbey, Cambridge-shire; and Catherine married Lancelot Rolleston, Esq., of Watnall, but had no issue.

John Hacker, Esq., of Flintham, and of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, the eldest son, served as High Sheriff of Nottinghamshire in 1674. He was twice married. Mary, his first wife, was the daughter of Sir Edward Harrington, Knt., of Ridlington, in Rutlandshire. By her he had three sons and a daughter, Mary. Richard Hacker, Esq., his eldest son, who is described as being thirteen years of age at the time of the Visitation of 1662, succeeded to his father's estates, and dying without issue, was buried at Flintham, April the 18th, 1723. Robert Hacker, the second son, who likewise died without issue, September the 3rd, 1729, aged 78 years, and was interred in the chancel of Flintham Church, seems to have been identical with Robert Hacker, Esq., of Newark-on-Trent, who served as High Sheriff of Nottinghamshire in the year 1700. John Hacker, Esq., the third and youngest son, also died without issue, and was buried at Flintham, April the 17th, 1728. Mary, the daughter, thus became sole heiress of this branch of the family. She was married to William Woolhouse, M.D., of North Muskham, by whom she left issue, and her remains lie interred in the chancel of Flintham Church.

On the same wall, close to the tower, is a plain white marble tablet inscribed in capital letters:—

"NEAR THIS PLACE LIES INTERRED THE LATE
REV^d GEORGE WAKEFIELD RECTOR OF WEST KEAL
IN THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN AND VICAR OF THIS

PARISH UPWARDS OF FORTY ONE YEARS. HE DIED OCTOBER 8TH 1785 AGED 68 YEARS AND SIX MONTHS—THIS SMALL TRIBUTE OF CONNUBIAL AFFECTION IS DEDICATED TO HIS MEMORY, BY HIS WIDOW M: WAKEFIELD, DAUGHTER TO THE LATE REV^D D^R RICH^D WARREN, ARCHDEACON OF SUFFOLK."

There are six floorstones in the chancel inscribed as follows:

(1) "Christū reducem mortem que trivmphandam præstolatvr hic Edward^{VS} Guy A.M. hvius ecclæ pastor assidvvs qvi mature obiit—

Año { ætat 74 }
X^{II} 1695 }

(2) "Here Lieth the Body of the Reverend M^r John Ferniough Vicar of this parish who departed this Life the 10th Day of March 1742 aged 56 Years."

(3) "Here lies interred the body of Mary, relict of William Woolhouse Doctor of physick, and daughter of Iohn Hacker of Flintham Esq^r who departed this life March y^e 1^{xth} MDCCXXVIII aged 75."

(4) On a large ledger stone on which are carved, sunk in a circle, the arms of *Hacker*, with crest and mantling—"Here Lyeth Interr'd y^e Body of Robert Hacker Esq^r second son of John Hacker Esq^r of Flintham deceased, who Departed this Life on the third day of September in the Year of our Lord 1729, Ætat 78."

(5) On the south side, partly concealed by heating apparatus, " mponitvr et am hic Svsanna Edv^{di} Gvy coniux intima, sobilis octonæ, 5 obdormis centiū, 3^v superstū (qvorum Gvll^{vs} natv mini^{vs} lap^{im} hvnc et illv præ memorem posvit) mater æqvīs sī quæ viro ægre sū per^{es} in cœlv ponc subiit 8^{bris} 1^{mo}

Año { Ætat 63 }
X^{II} 1695 "

(6) "Here Lieth the Body of M^{rs} Elizabeth ughter to D^r Wool[house] Grandchild to John Hacker Esq^r who departed this Life Aug^t y^e 26th 1715."

Mounted on a modern stone base against the south wall, between the priest's door and the east end, is the effigy, mentioned by Thoroton, Throsby, and Jacks. The hands, and

the legs below the knees, are missing, but otherwise it is in fair preservation. It is a well-executed cross-legged recumbent stone figure, clad in a complete suit of chain mail, with long open surcoat arranged in graceful folds. The head rests on the usual square and diagonal cushions. From the left hip depends a sword, and on the left arm is a shield, bearing [Argent] on a fesse [sable] a lion passant [of the first], being the arms of *Hose*, a family at one time located here, and referred to on page 184 *ante*. Thoroton gives an engraving of this effigy, showing its right-hand side, and which he states was "In the South Cross Ile at Flintham," probably intended for the south transept, where it must have occupied a position which enabled it to be delineated from its south side.

A large table of benefactions below the east window records that *Robert Hacker, Esq.*, of Flintham Hall, bequeathed about twenty acres of land at Brandon, co. Lincoln, to the Vicar and Churchwardens of Flintham, and "the Possessor of the Messuage called Flintham Hall at Flintham," and their successors, in trust, the rents thereof to be distributed amongst the poor of the parish of Flintham. He also left all his lands at Caythorpe, co. Lincoln, comprising about twelve acres, to the same trustees for the teaching of poor children of Flintham.¹ *John Smith*, of this parish, bequeathed twenty shillings annually to be paid out of the rents of two tenements in Stodman Street, Newark, belonging to the Duke of Newcastle, for the benefit of the poor widows of Flintham.

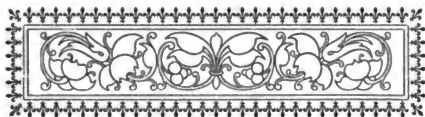
The earlier registers of Flintham consist of five volumes. The *first* volume is of parchment, and may be thus collated:—First a fragmentary parchment cover, then a blank parchment fly-leaf, also torn, then a leaf of parchment measuring 14 inches by 5½ inches, blank on one side, but containing on the other entries of eighteen *marriages* between the years 1629 and 1639. The next four leaves measure 13 inches by 6½ inches, and contain entries of *baptisms* from 1576 to 1596. The rest of the

(¹) According to White's Nottinghamshire Directory, 1832, the above bequests were made in 1727, and it identifies the benefactor with Robert Hacker, who died in 1729. In 1832 the twenty acres at Brandon were let for £30, and the 12 acres at Caythorpe for £20.

volume consists of seventeen leaves (in addition to the other side of the cover) measuring about $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 6 inches, and contains entries of *baptisms* from 1622 to 1662, and from 1669 to 1708; *marriages* from 1640 to 1708; and *burials* from 1631 to 1687, and from 1697 to 1708. The *second* volume consists of six leaves of parchment in a cover of the like material, measuring 14 inches by $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and containing entries of *baptisms* from 1715 to 1727, *marriages* from 1709 to 1727, and *burials* from 1709 to 1729. The *third* volume consists of thirteen leaves of parchment in a parchment cover, measuring 16 inches by $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and contains entries of *baptisms* from 1732 to 1762 (deficient 1740-1742); *marriages* from 1736 to 1761; and *burials* from 1732 to 1762 (deficient 1737-1742). The *fourth* volume is a parchment book containing entries of *baptisms* and *burials* from 1763 to 1812. The *fifth* volume is a paper book, folio, containing entries of *marriages* from 1754 to 1812.

The subsequent registers are in conformity with the Acts of 1812 and 1836.

The church plate consists of a cup and paten of silver; and a silver-mounted cruet. The cup is 7 inches high and 4 inches in diameter at the lip. The bowl is long and tapers gradually towards the foot, which has bead work round its edge. Round the lip is inscribed—*The Church of FLINTHAM Nott^e 1789*. The marks are—(1) maker's initials H.B., (2) lion passant, (3) leopard's head, crowned, (4) small Roman o, the London date letter for 1789-90, and (5) the Sovereign's head. The paten is $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, with a foot. Engraved in the centre is the sacred monogram, and beneath are these marks—(1) makers' initials J.B., (2) lion passant, (3) leopard's head, uncrowned, (4) small Old English c, the London date letter for 1858-9, and (5) the Sovereign's head. The cruet, of elegant design and 11 inches in height, is mounted with a silver head, spout, lid, handle, and ornamental band towards the base. It has these marks—(1) ^WE, the maker's initials within a trefoil, (2) lion passant, (3) leopard's head, uncrowned, and (4) small Roman e, the London date letter for 1900-1.



Granby.

THE Domesday Survey (1086) records that Grenebi at that time contained two manors each of which possessed a priest and a church.¹

There were two churches in this town, the one being that of St. Athelburga's and this church of All Hallows, now the only parish church, which was given by Ralph Deyncourt to the Priory of Thurgarton, which he founded, only the tithes of his own demesnes in the town were given by Walter Deyncourt before to the Abbey of St. Mary's, of York. And in 1352, the Abbot of St. Mary's agreed to take ten marks per annum of this priory [Thurgarton] for their portion of the tithes here in Granby, Hickling, Cohem, being two parts of the tithe corn of the demesne. This church was afterwards appropriated to the Priory of Thurgarton, and a vicarage ordained therein by Walter Grey, Archbishop of York, who made it to consist of the altarage only unless it should seem necessary to augment it. For on March 14th, 1253, he assigned to the vicar for his vicarage all the profits of the said altarage, and a competent mansion built for him, in which respect he shall honestly serve the church and bear and pay archiepiscopal and archidiaconal dues as accustomed, and the residue of the church shall remain to the said Prior and Convent.²

Thoroton also gives the foregoing information,³ and states

(¹) Domesday Book, i, 289, 292.

(²) Torre MS., York; *Register of Walter Gray*, Surtees Society, p. 112.

(³) Thoroton, p. 111, 112.

that "the Rectory was appropriated to the Priory of Thurgarton, and granted 18 Eliz. to Roger Manners, Esquire, and his heirs, and is now the inheritance of the Earl of Rutland." He further states that the "vicarage was ten Marks when the Prior of Thurgarton was Patron. And is now 6^l. 3^s. 6^d. ob. in the Kings Books, and not more in the common reputed real value, too little to sustain a married Priest."¹

The following is a translation of an undated impropriation to Thurgarton Priory of the churches of Sutton [in Ashfield], Granby, Coates, Tithby, Winthorpe, Hoveringham, Hawksworth, and Keyworth. It is inserted between two leaves of the register of Archbishop Walter Giffard (1266-1279), and printed in the recently published (1904) abstract of his register. It is possibly the unidentified act of some previous archbishop.

"R.,² by the grace of God Archbishop of York, legate of the Apostolic See, etc. It is widely known to pertain to our office to care for, with pious solicitude, the services of all men but most of all for the services of those who having been turned from the world are continually given over to religious pursuits. Wherefore being favourably disposed to the prayers of our beloved sons the prior and convent of Thurgarton, the charters of their own advocates having been inspected, we grant and confirm by the present to the aforesaid prior and canons for a perpetual alms the church of Sutton, the church of Graneby, the church of Cotes, the church of Titheby, the church of Unthorpe, the church of Uveringham, the church of Hawkesworth, the church of Keyworth, with all things thereto pertaining and with all other benefits which at present they rightly possess or for the future they are able by reasonable means to acquire; and we grant the aforesaid church of Thurgarton in which they are known to serve God to be free and at rest from all episcopal and synodical customs for ever."³

(¹) Thoroton, p. 112.

(²) An editorial footnote states "The only archbishops whose names begin with this letter are Roger de Pont l'Eveque, 1154-1191, Robert Waldby, 1396-1398, and Richard Scrope, 1398-1407, but not one of them suits. Probably the letter is wrongly written."

(³) *Register of Walter Giffard, Archbishop of York*, Surtees Society, 1904, p. 169.

The Taxation Roll of Pope Nicholas IV., 1291, gives the annual value of the church of Graneby, which was appropriated to Thurgarton Priory, at £16 13s. 4d., the portion of the Abbot of St. Mary's, York, being valued at £5 6s. 8d. The vicar of Granby also received £6 13s. 4d.¹

According to the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (27 Henry VIII.) the church (*ecclesia*) of Granby, which was appropriated to Thurgarton Priory, Notts., was valued at the clear yearly sum of £6 3s. 6d., Ralph Bruke being then vicar.²

The following is a copy of the inventory of Church Goods relating to this parish:—

"The Inventory of y^e churche Jullys of granbe v September 6 Edw vi etc etc. fflyrst on chalys of Syluer ij coopys on of cornex on other of geynes fustyon Itm ij vesmetes w^t ye aubys on vesmete of blewe velvet on other of mokado longyg therto ij corperys iij towylls ij candylstyxs of lattyn on crose of lattyn a peyr of cencerys of lattyn on Suryplys iiij bellys ij hand bellys

p^rsent by Theys men
Lancellet Wodall vycar
Ric p[ar]nam
Ryc wedeson
Thomas pacheytt
John Elsten."

The Commissioners of Church Goods, by an agreement dated 26th May, 1553, handed over to Lancellet Woddall, vicar, and Richarde Ygson and John Bartram, the churchwardens, of Granby, "one chalic w^t a patent of siluer for thadministracon of the hollie communion in the same church as also iiij belles of one accorde hengginge in the Steple of the same church."

The Parliamentary Commissioners of 1650 reported:—

"Alsoe the Impropriacon of Grandby and Sutton which is worth one hundred and tenne pounds per annum in the possession of the Lady Grace Manners the Impropriatrix who receives the proffittes to her owne use And there is a

(1) Tax Eccles., p. 311.

(2) Valor Eccles., v., 168.

Viccariage belonginge to Grandby and Sutton aforesaid worth twentie markes per Annum Joshua Syeston Clerke the present Incumbent who hath the Cure of soules there and receives the proffitts of the said Viccariage onely for his sallary and diligently supplies the Cure in his owne person being a constant preaching Minister."¹

Vicars.

William Punch, instituted 14 March 1253. Patrons, the Prior and Convent of Thurgarton.

H. de Thurgarton occurs as vicar 23 September, 1268.²

William de Sutton, instituted 26 October 1272, and again 3 July, 1274. Same patrons.

Robert de Hykelling, instituted 4 March 1313. Same patrons. Died.

Walter de Groby, instituted 13 February, 1330. Same patrons. Resigned.

John de Newenton, instituted 1 May, 1340. Same patrons. Resigned for the church of Langwith, Coventry Diocese.

Richard de Sutton, instituted 7 January, 1349. Same patrons. Died.

John Hokenall, instituted 19 December, 1368. Same patrons.

John de Selby. Same patrons. Died.

William de Cukenay, instituted 19 June, 1405. Same patrons. Died.

William Wythouse, instituted 27 January, 1414. Same patrons.

John Ewygg, instituted 9 August, 1434. Same patrons. Resigned.

John Sterlyng, instituted 28 July, 1435. Same patrons.

William Dawson, instituted 26 October, 1440. Same patrons. By his will proved at York, 12 October, 1447, he desired to be buried in the church of Newark.

William Bingham, Canon of Thurgarton, instituted 8 September 1447. Same patrons. Resigned.

William Harewood, Canon of Thurgarton, instituted 26 February, 1448. Same patrons. Resigned.

John Shlpman, instituted 12 May, 1465. Same patrons. By his will, proved 29 September, 1482, he desired to be buried in the quire, before the high altar, at Granby.

Robert Lyndesey, instituted 23 June, 1482. Same patrons.

* * * * *

Ralph Broke, instituted 4 September, 1510. Same patrons. Died.

(¹) Parl. Survey, xiii., 233.

(²) On 23 September, 1268, Master H. de Thurgarton, vicar of Graneby had leave [of absence] to study in theology for one year. *Register of Walter Giffard*, Surtees Society, p. 2.

Lancelot Woddall, instituted 7 June, 1539. Patrons, the Assigns of the Prior and Convent of Thurgarton. Died.

William Townerawe, instituted 5 October, 1557. Patrons, King Philip and Queen Mary. Died.

Ralph Antrobus, instituted 29 December, 1583. Patron, Queen Elizabeth. Resigned.

John Albredde, instituted 20 March, 1585. Patron, Queen Elizabeth.¹

* * * * *

Joshua Syeston occurs as Incumbent in the Parliamentary Commissioners' Report of 1650.

Henry Greathed.

Walter Creed, B.A., instituted 21 June, 1701, on the deposition of Henry Greathed. Patron, John, Earl of Rutland.

Charles Wright, instituted 4 July, 1704. Patron, John, Duke of Rutland.

William Dand, B.A., instituted 24 April, 1716. Same patron.

Thomas Bradfield, M.A., instituted 14 April, 1720. Same patron.

Henry Hough, instituted 18 August, 1756. Patron, John, Duke of Rutland.

He occurs as Vicar on a slate slab, dated 1777, fixed on the west face of the church tower.

Henry Byron,² M.A., instituted 5 July, 1801. Patron, John Henry, Duke of Rutland.

Rowland Hoyle, B.A.³

Thomas Norris, M.A., instituted 7 May, 1821, on the resignation of Rowland Hoyle. Patron, John Henry, Duke of Rutland.

John Hutton, B.A., instituted 1 June, 1826, on the death of Thomas Norris. Same patron. He signed the burial register until July, 1835.

Philip Palmer signed the burial register as Vicar from 1836 until August, 1844. He resigned this benefice, and was succeeded by

John Bradshaw, who was instituted in 1845 on the presentation of the Duke of Rutland.

Richard Hamer, M.A., instituted 4 February, 1881, on the death of John Bradshaw. Patron, the Duke of Rutland.

Cecil Richard Storr, instituted 17 September, 1897, on the cession of Richard Hamer. Patron, the Duke of Rutland.

(¹) Torre's list of the Vicars of Granby terminates with the institution of John Albredde. The first vicar after the Restoration we have found in the Registry of the Archdeacon of Nottingham, is Henry Greathed, whose name occurs in the mandate for the induction of Walter Creed in 1701. This benefice being of very small value was for many years held in plurality with that of Hose in the adjoining county of Leicester, and prior to the year 1813 the registers were not signed by the clergy, and for some years after that date by curates.

(²) He was the third son of the Hon. and Rev. Richard Byron, M.A., third son of William, fourth Lord Byron. He was afterwards Rector of Muston, Leicestershire, and died in 1821.

(³) He was instituted Rector of Screveton, Notts., 30 March, 1821, on the cession of Charles Roos Thoroton and on the presentation of Roosilia Thoroton, of Screveton Hall, widow. He died in 1824 whilst holding that benefice.

The Rev. Edward Trollope, F.S.A. (afterwards Bishop Suffragan of Nottingham), thus described Granby Church in 1864 :—

“ From this parish the Duke of Rutland derives the name of his second title of Marquis of Granby, although the wretched appearance of its church would not readily suggest any sort of connexion between it and a nobleman of so high a rank. Originally an Early English fabric, this church has been so mutilated and neglected that it now ill represents its former appearance. The tower of three stages is covered with plaster, and surmounted by a Perpendicular parapet battlemented; beneath a lancet window in its west front a miserable doorway has been broken out. In the south wall of the nave is a well moulded Early English doorway, now stopped up, a lancet window made up with plaster, and a Perpendicular one in bad order. The north aisle exists no more, and its arcade is walled up, and lighted with the windows of the destroyed Early English aisle. In the south wall of the chancel are two pleasing Decorated windows of varied designs, and a late doorway of the Stuart period. In the east end is a most remarkable feature, viz., a Perpendicular window of considerable size, the whole of whose jambs and tracery are composed of contemporary moulded terra cotta. Within, a sturdy Early English archway gives access to the tower, now encumbered with a gallery in front of it, and the chancel arch is of the same period, as well as the arcade of the destroyed aisle, upon the lower portion of whose arches is some singular foliation. In the north wall of the chancel is an arch, not visible on the outside, which, no doubt, once gave access to a chantry chapel now demolished; and in the south wall are three aumbries. Many of the old oaken bench ends, with curiously carved poppy-heads, are still remaining; on one is a shield charged with three escallops, on another shield three fleurs-de-lys, and on a third a female head wearing the horn-shaped head-dress.”¹

(¹) Associated Architectural Societies' Reports, vol. vii., p. 217.

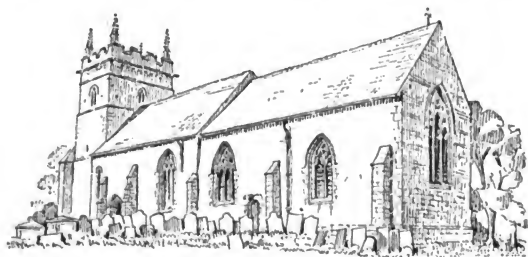
The church, dedicated to All Saints, comprises a nave with north porch, chancel, and western tower, and measures internally:—length of nave 46 feet, width 21 feet 8 inches; length of chancel 41 feet 6 inches, width 18 feet; tower 13 feet 6 inches square.

According to White's Directory of Nottinghamshire for 1864, the fabric, in 1863, underwent a thorough restoration, the cost of the chancel being defrayed by the Duke of Rutland, the other repairs being paid for by the parishioners.

During the summer of 1888 the church was again thoroughly restored, at a cost of £1,400, under the direction of Mr. Edward Turner, of Bloomsbury Square, London, being reopened for public worship, on October 30th of that year, by Dr. Trollope, Bishop Suffragan of Nottingham, whose notes on its appearance twenty-five years previously have already been quoted.

At the present time, the whole of the church, with the exception of the east end and the upper portion of the tower, is covered with plaster, probably applied in the year 1777, when a slate tablet, hereafter referred to, was fixed on the west face of the tower.

The nave, built in the Early English period, contains a walled-up arcade of three bays which divided it from a former north aisle, and in which the two-light Early English



windows of the aisle are now fixed, as well as a doorway opening into a modern porch of stone, wood, and slate,

which cuts into the tracery of the westernmost window and replaced an unsightly porch of brick. The door has good wrought iron foliated hinges. The south wall contains the Early English doorway, still walled up, and the two windows described by Bishop Trollope, the lancet window being now opened out and the three-light Perpendicular window carefully restored. The tower and chancel arches of the Early English period are unaltered, but the western gallery has been removed. A brass plate fixed on the south wall is inscribed:—
 "THIS CHURCH WAS RESTORED AT A COST OF £1400 IN THE YEAR 1888. RICHARD HAMER, M.A. VICAR. C. F. CAUNT & T. PEPPER, CHURCHWARDENS."

The bowl of the octagonal font was then renewed, a new prayer desk and oak lectern provided, and the oak seats, pulpit, and other fittings repaired and refixed on a more approved principle. The floor, too, was laid with tiles, and the old flat leaded roof replaced by a new one covered with slates.

The curiously carved poppy-heads previously referred to are fourteen in number, and well worthy of examination. There are seven on either side of the aisle, those on the north side, from west to east, representing:—

- (1) Two female heads wearing horn-shaped head-dresses.
- (2) Conventional foliage.
- (3) Conventional foliage.
- (4) Damaged.
- (5) On the west side, a mermaid holding a comb in her right hand and a mirror in her left; on the east side, a merman.
- (6) Two male figures terminating at the waist.
- (7) Two male figures bearing blank shields before them.

On the south side, from east to west:—

- (8) Two grotesque animals, side to side, with their heads looking east and west.
- (9) Conventional foliage.
- (10) Two reptiles intertwined, between two shields, each bearing three fleurs-de-lys, 2 and 1.
- (11) Two figures (decayed) similar to No. 7.
- (12) Two grotesque heads with horns and protruding tongues, between a shield, towards the aisle, bearing three escallops, 2 and 1, and, on the other side, a blank shield.
- (13) Two grinning grotesque heads, from the mouths of which foliage appears to emerge.
- (14) Conventional foliage.

Externally the north wall of the chancel is stuccoed and blank, but inside the walled-up arch which Bishop Trollope states "once gave access to a chantry chapel now demolished" is still to be seen, whilst the south wall contains the two decorated windows, and doorway of the Stuart period, already mentioned. The three aumbries in this wall are plain in character; one is near the chancel arch, the others being on either side of the easternmost window. The large Perpendicular terra cotta window which occupied nearly the whole of the east end, and which we saw in the year 1881, was so dilapidated that, at the restoration in 1888 the east wall was taken down and rebuilt of stone. It now contains a pointed three-light window of poor design but better proportion. At the same time new choir seats were provided, the floor laid with encaustic tiles, and the roof, formerly flat and leaded, raised to nearly the same height as that of the nave and covered with slates. The chancel arch bears evidence of the former existence of a chancel screen.

There are four floorstones, and two flat slates, inscribed:— (1) "Here lieth the Body of Hannah Frost the Daughter of Mr John and Mrs Abigail-Anna Frost departed this life the 26th day of February 17 [3 or 5] 8 Aged. 16: Years"; (2) "John Frost" only legible; (3) "To the memory of William 4th son of the Rev. John Hutton, Vicar of Granby, and Jane his wife. He died Augst 17th, 1833, aged 23 years. 'I am Christ's, and Christ is God's.' 'Come Lord Jesus, come quickly.'"; (4) "Here lieth interr'd the Body of the Rev^d. John Britton Who departed this Life The 11th day of November in the Year of our Lord, 1770: Aged 85 years"; (5) "Abigail Anna Wife of John Frost Daughter of Tho: Secker of Sibthorpe Gen^l: Died Octo^{br} 16. 1749: Aged: 60."; (6) a quaintly lettered inscription, the name and numerals of which have perished.

One of the foregoing inscriptions (No. 5) is of interest from the fact that it commemorates a sister of Archbishop Secker.¹

(1) Thomas Secker, born at Sibthorpe in 1693, became Bishop of Bristol in 1735, was translated to Oxford in 1737, and raised to the dignity of Archbishop of Canterbury in 1758. He baptised, confirmed, married, and crowned George the Third, who presented to him his miniature portrait set in jewels. Abp. Secker died, without issue, 3 August, 1768.

Mrs. Abigail Anna Frost was the eldest child of Thomas Secker, of Sibthorpe, Notts. (died at Sibthorpe, 7 June, 1700, buried at Shelton), a pious dissenter, who lived on a small estate he owned there, and his wife Abigail Allen (married at Shelton, 18 December, 1688,¹ died 21 January, 1707, aged 40, and was buried at Shelton) daughter of George Brough, a gentleman-farmer of the latter place. The following note bearing on the above mentioned floor-stones and Mrs. Frost's funeral is taken from the "Local Notes and Queries" column of the *Nottingham Daily Guardian*, 24 October, 1890:—

"At the restoration of Granby Church a short while since² it was a disputed point whether certain flat tombstones lying immediately in front of the altar, but whose inscriptions were almost obliterated, should be removed to make way for encaustic tiling or not. It was decided that they should remain, partly out of consideration that one was known to be the burial place of a sister to Archbishop Secker. A few weeks since the present curate of East Bridgford,³ who is a great-great-grandson of the lady in question, took over to Granby a letter of which the following is a copy, and by the help of which the identity of three of the stones was easily established. The letter was written by Dr. Secker, when Bishop of Oxford, and may be of interest to some of our readers:—

To the Rev. Mr. Frost, at Hook Norton.
Cuddesden, Oct. 17, 1749.

Dear Nephew,—

You have sent me the account of what I have sometime expected to hear, and more especially since I received your brother's letter by the post this afternoon. God's will be done in all things. My good sister, I doubt not is happy. Let us not sorrow, then, as those which have no hope, but prepare to follow her. It may be proper that you should go over to Nottingham, but I think you had better not be at the funeral, than hurt yourself by making too much haste. You are the best judge of what you can safely do. If the messenger returns without you, send this letter forwarded by him to your

(¹) The year is erroneously given as 1689 in the *Transactions of the Thoroton Society*, 1900, p. 40.

(²) For a short while since read two years ago.

(³) Rev. J. C. Gawtherne, M.A.

brother. As my sister gave no directions I should rather have thought of Nottingham or Shelton, where my father and mother lie, than of Granby for the place of her burial, but as your brother sends me word that he hath pitched on Granby I have no objection. I hope he will let nothing be wanting to make the funeral in all respects perfectly decent, and in a plain way handsome, and I would have the charge of that, and of all advice, attendance, &c., in her illness placed to my account. He mentioned that Mrs. Wright and my cousin Lowe were a good deal with her. I desire that my thanks may be returned to them, and things of what value he thinks fit given them, and to any other person that he may judge proper, with whatever else he or you would wish to have done. I pray God to comfort and bless you both, and am your loving uncle,

THO. OXFORD."

The tower is in three stages, with large square buttresses rising to the top of the lower stage, which is of the Early English period. In the west front is a lancet window, but the "miserable doorway" described by Bishop Trollope, an elongation of the lancet to the floor level, has been roughly filled up. In the north and south faces of the centre stage are tiny circular openings, while on the west face is a small slate slab inscribed :

1777
The Rev^d M^r HOUGH
Vicar,
THOMAS MARRIOTT,
WILLIAM BATEMAN.
Churchwardens
JOSEPH MUSSON &
WILLIAM BUST.
Builders.

The upper stage, of the Decorated period, has a band of panelled work, under a slightly projecting corbel table, inserted in each of its faces above the two-light belfry openings and below the embattled parapet, which has grotesque gargoyles and effective gabled and crocketed pinnacles at each of its angles. There is neither staircase nor clock. In a corner of the ground floor, from which the bells are rung, is a depository for coal and lumber screened by a large piece of canvass on which are the well-painted Georgian royal arms of the nineteenth century.

There are five bells, inscribed :—

1st :—✠ GOD SAVE HIS CHVRCH 1635. In Roman Capitals. A tablet bearing a border pattern after each word, and the mark of George Oldfield—G o with cross, crescent, and star—before the date.

2nd :—✠ ecce ancilla dñi.

3rd :—✠ Sancta Maria gaude ta

4th :—OF GRANBY'S PRAISE I SOUND ALLWAY;
DEO GLORIA EXCELSIS 1761 THOMAS HEDDERLY
FOUNDER.

5th :—all men that heare my mornful sound repent before you lye in
ground 1626

Andrew Esdaile states :—"The Romans have had a situation where the Church of Granby now stands, from a stone altar which I have in my possession, which was dug out of the Church-yard, in the year 1812 ; it is ten inches high, and five inches square, has rude columns worked on the corners, smooth on the bottom, has never been in any building ; in the top it is hollow, the depth and size of a pint basin, to receive some sacrifice offering ; the figures on the side are very particular ; on what we may call the front, is a Roman figure in bold relief, with a helmet on, and a robe hanging behind, from his shoulders, pinned on his breast ; his right arm is extended, with his fore finger pointed out, he looks that way ; then in his left hand is a sword upright, he appears in the act of advising. On each side of the stone or altar, are heiroglyphics, well cut in bold relief—they are the head of a lamb with the body, wings, and tail of a dragon ; and on the back of this stone is a finely cut vegetable figure. The figure of the man we consider to be a Governor or Priest, and the figures on the side to give an idea of the office he held ; he may be supposed to be saying—you are conquered, obey the Roman laws, or I will punish you, by taking the sword out my left hand into my right . . . The Church is very ancient, and has been much larger than at present ; the large east window in the chancel is out of the common way—it is Gothic, with many uprights and arches, and all of fine brick-

work; every brick must have had a distinct mould. It has been put up by the Rutland family, as it is not so old as the Church, but both is going much to decay."¹

The registers of the parish of Granby, previous to the year 1813, are contained in five volumes. The *first* volume consists of 28½ leaves of parchment, measuring 13½ inches by 5½ inches, in a parchment cover, and contains entries of *all* ceremonials from 1567 to 1688. The entries are, however, entirely missing between 1585 and 1644, and it is also very defective from 1673 to 1688, besides having been badly kept throughout the whole of the seventeenth century. No less than nineteen leaves appear to have been cut out with a knife, which has also nearly severed several of the remaining leaves. The *second* volume consists of eighteen leaves of parchment measuring mostly 12½ inches by 7½ inches. Four of the leaves, however, measure 15½ inches by 6 inches, and apparently cover the years 1689 to 1703, but the entries are in many places very much rubbed and faded. The whole volume covers the years 1689 to 1736, and appears to have been cut to pieces and afterwards stitched together in a very slovenly fashion. A leaf or two is apparently missing from this volume also, as no entries can be found between 1736 and 1741, except five entries of marriages in 1736-8, which appear by themselves at the bottom of one of the leaves. The *third* volume consists of twelve leaves of parchment, measuring 12½ inches by 7 inches, bound in parchment boards, and contains entries of *baptisms* and *burials* from 1741 to 1776, and of *marriages* from 1741 to 1752. The *fourth* volume consists of twelve leaves of parchment, measuring 12 inches by 8 inches, bound in parchment boards, and contains entries of *baptisms* and *burials* from 1776 to 1812. The *fifth* volume is a small quarto paper book of printed forms, bound in rough calf, and contains entries of *marriages* from 1755 to 1812.

The subsequent registers are in conformity with the Acts of 1812 and 1836.

(¹) "Esdaile's Rutland Monuments," a quaint pamphlet compiled in 1829 and printed for the author, in 1845, by H. Wild, Nottingham.



Hawksworth.

THE Domesday Survey (1086) does not record that Hochesword at that time possessed either a priest or a church.

The church of Hawksworth was given by Alexander de St. Paulo to the Hospital of St. Katherine, Lincoln, and in the tenth year of King John an agreement was made at Derby that Adam de Newmarch should present three times successively to this church, after which the advowson should entirely remain to the Priory of Thurgarton and the Priory of St. Katherine's by Lincoln, but these priories disputing, it was at length agreed that they should present by turns and divide such pensions as they should get out of the church. It also appears that Gocelinus de St. Paulo gave the church in pure alms to the Priory of Thurgarton, between which priory and Henry de Sibthorp, in 1277, an agreement was made and fine levied that the Priory and the said Henry and his heirs should present by turns.¹

Queen Elizabeth, July 14th, 1561 granted to Richard Whalley, Esq., and his heirs, *int. al.* the advowson of the rectory of Hawksworth, lately part of the possessions of Sir Maurice Dennys, Knight.²

The Taxation Roll of Pope Nicholas IV., 1291, gives the clear annual value of the church of Hokisworth at £8, the pension of the Prior of Thurgarton being valued at 3s. 4d.³

(¹) Thoroton, p. 136; Torre MS. See page 191 *ante* as to the impropriation of Hawksworth Church to Thurgarton Priory.

(²) Thoroton, p. 136.

(³) Tax. Eccles., p. 311.

According to the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (27 Henry VIII.) the rectory of Hawkesworth was valued at the clear yearly sum of £8 13s. 8d. Robert Sutton was then rector, and an annual pension of 6s. 8d. was paid to the Prior of Thurgarton.¹

The following is a copy of the inventory of Church Goods relating to this parish :—

“The invytory of all the goods and Juelles of y^e church of Hauksworth made ye fyfte daye of September in the syxt yere of the Rayne of our soūayne lord edward the syxt by the g^{ce} of god Kyng of england ffrance and yrelond defender of y^e fayth & in yearth of the church of england & yrelond the supr^m head

ffyrste ij lynen aulter clothes

Itm ij peynted clothes for y^e aulter

Itm ij candle styckes of brasse

Itm one chales of syluer w^t a paten

Itm ij vestmentes one of sycke the other is of yelow
dornexes

Itm too crosses y^e one of coper & gylt & y^e other is of brasse

Itm one crosse cloth of sylke

Itm too baner clothes

Itm ij cruettes of pewter

Itm a cope of yelow dornexes

Itm too belles in y^e styple and one lytle bell. Itm []
hand belles

Itm y^e church coveryd w^t lead

p^sentyd by sr Robt Pryde p^son John caryngton & Rychard Kyrchever churchwardens John wryght and thom^s wryght townes men of hauksworth.”

The Parliamentary Commissioners of 1650 made the following report :—“Alsoe the Improprate Rectory or Parsonage of Hawkesworth which is worth threescore pounds per Annum being sequestred to the States use from the Earl of Newcastle Robert Rockall Clerke the present Incumbent there who hath the Cure of soules and receives the profitts thereof to his owne use and supplies the Cure in his owne person being an able

(¹) *Valor Eccles.*, v. 164.

preaching Minister.”¹

Thoroton gives the following arms as formerly being “In the Windows” :—

“Gules on a Bend Arg. 3. Crosse Crosletts Azure.

Gules, a Lion Rampant Arg. over all a Bend Azure charged with three Escallops Or, Mydleton of Fulbek Com. Linc. and Sibthorp.

Arg. on a Saltier engrailed Sable, five Annulets Or, Leek.

Arg. three Birdbolts Gules, Bozom.”²

In his brief reference to Hawksworth, Throsby states :—
“The village and the church also, are inferior places : the latter is dedicated to St. Mary and All Saints, and has a brick tower.”³

Rectors.

James Poignant, collated 2 April, 1243, by the Archbishop of York by consent of the Priors and Convents of St. Katharine, Lincoln, and Thurgarton, Notts.

* * * * *

William de Wrelton, instituted 21 September, 1292. Patron, the Prior and Convent of Thurgarton.

Reginald de Sybthorp, instituted 15 January, 1313. Patron, Simon de Sybthorp. Resigned for the rectory of Strelley, to which he was instituted 3 January, 1320, on exchanging with

Roger de Aslacton, instituted 3 January, 1320. Patrons, the Prior and Convent of Thurgarton. Died.

William de Sibthorp, acolite, instituted 23 July, 1345. Patron, William de Middleton. Resigned.

Hugh Bozon, instituted 24 July, 1365. Patron, Elyas de Midelton.

* * * * *

Thomas Watton, instituted 19 February, 1400. Patrons, the Prior and Convent of Thurgarton. Resigned.

John Taylor, instituted 18 October, 1403. Patron, Elyas de Middleton. By his will, proved 21 April, 1434, he desired to be buried in the churchyard before the cross.

William King, instituted 18 January, 1433. Patrons, the Prior and Convent of Thurgarton.

Laurence Daynet. Resigned.

(¹) Parl. Survey, xiii., 241.

(²) Thoroton, p. 137.

(³) Throsby, i., 260.

Richard Aylmer, instituted 18 March, 1437. Patrons, the Prior and Convent of Thurgarton. Died.

William Wightman, instituted 26 September, 1454. Patron, William Middleton. Resigned.

John Baly, instituted 1 March, 1467. Patrons, the Prior and Convent of Thurgarton. Resigned.

William Bannester, or Barmester, instituted 25 November, 1472. Patron, William Middleton. Resigned for the church of Kelham, to which rectory he was instituted 30 August, 1478, on exchange with

Thomas Southworth, instituted 30 August, 1478. Patrons, the Prior and Convent of Thurgarton. By his will, proved 17 April, 1505, he desired to be buried in the chancel.

Richard Smyth, instituted 11 October, 1505. Patron, the Archbishop of York, by lapse. By his will, proved 11 January, 1506, he desired to be buried in the chancel of St. Edmund, of the south part of the chancel.

Edward Wodhouse, instituted 7 January, 1506. Patrons, the Prior and Convent of Thurgarton. By his will, dated 19 April, 1528, he desired to be buried in the chancel.

Robert Sutton. Died.

Robert Pride, instituted 20 July, 1543. Patrons, the Assigns of the Prior and Convent of Thurgarton. By his will, dated 17 July, 1554, he desired to be buried in the chancel.

Bryan Saundford, instituted 20 February, 1554. Patron, Richard Whalley. Died 1584. Also rector of Whitwell, co. Derby.

John Deane,¹ instituted 25 June, 1585. Patron, James Cooper, gent.

George Bingley, B.A., instituted 7 May, 1603. Patron, King James the First. Buried at Hawksworth, 18 April, 1628.

George Holmes, instituted 3 June, 1629. Patron, William, Earl of New castle. Died.

Robert Rockall, Clerk,² occurs as Incumbent in the report of the Parliamentary Commissioners, 1650. He was buried at Hawksworth, 26 Aug., 1659. Thoroton states, "In the Chancell about the year 1659. was buried Robert Rockhold, the most ingenious Rector of this place, aged about 60 years. A Batchelor, and a great example of Piety, Charity, and Eloquence." If Thoroton derived this information from a monumental inscription, no such memorial now exists.

[**Benjamin Clay** also held this benefice during the Commonwealth. He was buried at Southwell, 17 July, 1660.]

(¹) This should evidently be **John Depup**, M.A., who died 4 or 5 January, 1602. See the account of the parish registers *post*.

(²) Attached to a document in the British Museum (Add. Ch. 5303) is the black, imperfect, seal, *en placard*, of Robert Rockold, of co. Nott. Clerk, A.D. 1650. The seal when perfect would be about $\frac{5}{8}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$ in., and is thus described: "Oval: an ornamental shield (of arms?): per fesse, in chief a merchant's mark or monogram; in base, coupé, 1, quarterly, i., iv., a lion passant, that in the i. quarter contourné ii., iii., two roses or cinquefoils in fess; 2 nebuly (?)." (*Catalogue of Seals*, MSS. dept. B. M., iii., 442.)

John Simpson, instituted 11 September, 1662. Patron, Robert Butler. Buried at Hawksworth, 8 October, 1679.

Richard Bradford, M.A., rector, was buried at Hawksworth, 14 March, 1700.

Francis Chappell, instituted 7 June, 1701. Patron, Richard Butler, Esq. Buried at Hawksworth, 11 August, 1707.

Humphrey Balesford, M.A., instituted 15 January, 1707. Patron, Richard Butler, of Lincoln's Inn, co. Middlesex. He was admitted to the prebend of Norwell Tertia Pars, at Southwell, 20 April, 1721, and held the same until his death.¹

Hammond Turner, M.A., instituted 15th February, 1733, on the death of Humphrey Brailsford. Patron, Thomas Wright, gent., of Sheffield, *p.h.v.*²

John Dixon, M.A., instituted 4 January, 1775, on the death of Hammond Turner. Patrons, Elizabeth Turner, of Treeton, co. York, and Job Brough, Esq., of Newark, Notts.

Creed Turner, instituted 1784.

Francis Parker, B.A., inducted 1788.

John Storer,³ M.A., inducted 29 February, 1808. Died at Clifton 4 February, 1837. Buried in Hawksworth Church. M.I.

John Storer, M.A., inducted 22 April, 1837. Resigned November, 1850.

George Hunt Smyttan, B.A., inducted 11 January, 1851. Resigned 1858.

William Walton Herringham, M.A., inducted 22 January, 1859. Resigned 1873.

John Blurton Webb, M.A., instituted 31 January, 1873. Resigned 29 September, 1878.

John Glenn Bayles, instituted 8 January, 1879.

(1) Mr. Hum. Balesford, Rector, and Mrs. Mary Solomon, were married at Hawksworth, 15 July, 1729.

(2) The Rev. Hammond Turner, par. Treeton, co. York, and Elizabeth Creed, were married at Wollaton, Notts., 15 January, 1746-7.

(3) The Rev. John Storer, M.A. (baptised at St. Mary's, Nottingham, 17 July, 1782), was the only son of John Storer, Esq., M.D., F.R.S. (died at Lenton Firs, Notts., 17 September, 1837, aged 90, and was buried at Hawksworth, Notts.) and his first wife, Mary, second daughter and coheir of James Douglas, Esq., of Carlisle, and widow of W. R. Middlemore, Esq., of Somerby Hall, Lincolnshire. He was rector of Hawksworth for twenty-nine years, and principal official of the Peculiar of Bridgnorth, and dying 4 February, 1837, aged 54, was buried at Hawksworth. By his first wife, Charlotte (married at St. Mary's Church, Nottingham, 13 July, 1809, died at Sidmouth, 29 January, 1816, aged 25, and was buried there), second surviving daughter and coheir of the Rev. Charles Wylde, D.D., J.P., Rector of St. Nicholas, Nottingham, he had three sons (1) Rev. John Storer, M.A., J.P., Rector of Hawksworth from 1837 to 1850, afterwards of Combe Court, Surrey. (2) Charles Storer, M.D., of Lowdham Grange, Notts., born 1813, died 1891, buried at Lowdham, and (3) George Storer, Esq., of Thoroton Hall, Notts., M.P. for South Notts., died March, 1888, aged 73, and was buried at Thoroton.

Mr. Stretton made the following notes when he visited this church in 1814:—

"Hawksworth church has a very low brick tower with a nave only, and is covered with lead. The sides have been recently taken down, and rebuilt in a tasteless style, and the inside newly pewed and paved. The chancel has also been rebuilt but not so late as the church; it has a semi-circular window with a square mullion down the centre, and the whole has been under the hand of some barbarous moderniser (the chancel is slated). The original church appears to have been of Saxon or Danish origin, and had a south porch with an inscription upon the pediment coeval with the founding of the church, in rude Saxon characters (see the annexed copy of it) which may be thus read—



"GAVTERVS ET VXOR
EIVS CECELINA FECER-
VNT FACERE ECLESIAM
ISTAM IN HONOREM¹
DOMINI NOSTRI ET SAN-
CTÆ MARIE VIRGINIS
ET OMNIUM SANCTORVM
DEI SIMVL."

This porch, in 1813, was taken down and another erected at the west end, with the Stone, Ornaments, and Inscription placed as before over the Entrance. There are no other ancient remains, all is modern and of the most tasteless kind."²

According to pre-Reformation wills preserved at York, Hawksworth Church was dedicated to St. Edmund. Ecton's *Thesaurus*, 1763, and other authorities give St. Mary and All Saints.

It comprises a nave, north aisle, chancel with north vestry and organ chamber, and massive western tower. The fabric measures internally:—length of nave and aisle 31 feet 6

(¹) Stretton appears to have been puzzled as to the correct reading of the latter part of the seventh line of the inscription. He first wrote HONORE and afterwards altered the H into an N, making the line correctly read "facere ecclesiam istam in onore," yet in his extended reading of the inscription he inserted the letter H before ONOREM, probably without referring to the sketch which is on another page of his note-book, or with a view to correction.

(²) Stretton MS., No. 29, p. 16.

inches; width of nave 19 feet 6 inches; width of aisle 13 feet; length of chancel 22 feet 8 inches. The tower is 13 feet square.

As stated by Stretton the nave was rebuilt about 1813. "The Disbursement of John Green Churchwardner, for part of the Year of Our Lord 1811 and the Year 1812 and part of the Year 1813," shows that the parishioners expended about £68 in this work, including £20 for building church walls, £10 for communion rails, and £4 for lime. At this time the south porch was taken down and a new porch erected against the west face of the tower, an incongruity which existed for over



fifty years. Although it is stated in the "Transactions of the Thoroton Society, 1897," page 17, that the nave has a clerestory, such is not the case. The roof is flat and covered with lead, being ceiled in panels. The hideous gargoyles below the parapet have a modern appearance, and were probably inserted on the erection of the aisle on which similar grotesques appear.

The aisle, separated from the nave by two circular pillars with pseudo-Norman capitals and semicircular responds, was built in 1837, as recorded on a tablet (inside) over the door of

a small lobby at the west end which gives access to the aisle, to the clock and bells, as well as to a coal cellar under the tower. The inscription on this tablet reads: "Anno 1837 Domini. This Church was enlarged and beautified at the sole expense of D^r Storer, for which the Parishioners of Hawksworth have erected this tablet as a testimony of their grateful remembrance, { J. Oliver
B. Sumner } Churchwardens."

There are two or three nearly illegible floorstones in the nave to members of the Oliver family, and a small brass plate under one of the seats inscribed "Beneath lies the Body of Thomas Oliver [Son of Iohn & Ann Oliver who died Nov^r 11th 1801 aged 3 years."

A tablet at the west end is inscribed :—

"To the Memory of Charlotte, wife of John Storer M.A. rector of this Parish, and third daughter of Charles Wylde, D.D. Rector of St. Nicholas in Nottingham. She was a rare Gift of God, soon taken away; Rich in the faith of a Crucified Saviour, and that faith evidenced by its fruits, a holy life, a Flower early opened by the Eternal Spirit for immortal Bliss, she left this present scene to her own Joy, but to the Sorrow of her surviving relatives, Jan^y 29th 1816 Aged 25, leaving three Sons, John, Charles, and George. Her body is deposited in the Church-Yard of Sidmouth Devonshire."

At the east end of the aisle are two lozenge shaped tablets inscribed to the memory of (1) John Oliver, died 21 December 1833, aged 77 years; Ann, his wife, died 31 August, 1848, aged 83 years, and (2) Robert, son of John and Ann Oliver, born 3 November 1800, died 6 November 1823.

The chancel was rebuilt of stone, with high pitched slated roof in the autumn of 1851, by the Rev. George Hunt Smytton, then rector, and the chancel arch was restored at the expense of the parishioners. The pointed east window, with geometrical tracery, was filled with stained glass procured by subscription, the triplets, on the south side, by the school and college friends of the rector, and the single light was inserted by members of the rector's family. Between these latter windows is a priest's door. In the floor are two large ornamental brass plates, side by side, inscribed :—

"In Memory of John Storer, M.D., F.R.S. & L. only son of the Rev^d John Storer of Fossoway in the County of Kinross by his wife Susan daughter of John Stewart Esq^{re} of Foss in Perthshire. He died Sept^r 17th 1837 aged 90 years and is buried in this Church. Also of his first wife Mary 2nd daughter and Coheirress of James Douglas of Carlisle 3rd son of Sir William Douglas 3rd Bart of Kilhead: and of his wife Mary daughter of Sir Patrick Maxwell of Springkell Bart: she was the widow of W. R. Middlemore Esq of Somerby Hall Lincolnshire, died July 19th 1803 and is buried at Grantham. Also of his second wife Lois daughter and Coheirress of the Rev^d Hammond Turner Rector of this Church and Lord of the Manor. She died Feb^r 7th 1836 aged 88 years and is buried in this Church."

"In memory of John Storer M.A. only son of John Storer M.D. and Mary his wife. He was Rector of this Church for 29 years and Principal Official of the Peculiar of Bridgenorth, died at Clifton Feb^r 4th 1837 aged 54 years and is buried in this Church. Also of his first wife Charlotte 2nd daughter and Coheirress of the Rev^d Chas. Wylde D.D. Rector of St. Nicholas, Nottingham, and Prebendary of Southwell, 4th son of William Wylde Esq. of Nettleworth, by his wife Esther only daughter and heiress of the Rev^d George Staunton Brough of Thoroton Hall and Rector of Staunton. She died at Sidmouth Jan^r 29th 1816 aged 25 years and was buried there. Also of his second wife Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Whitmore Esq. of Apley Park in the County of Shropshire Born Sep^{br} 5th 1780 and died May 25th 1866. For so he giveth his beloved sleep."

The organ was erected in 1858 at a cost of £75.

Although the church is devoid of architectural interest, its internal appearance is pleasing, the arrangement of the substantial choir stalls being possibly worthy of imitation in similar small chancels.

The tower is built in three stages, and is of two distinct periods. The lower stage, of the Early English period, is of stone with square set buttresses, the upper stages being of brick with an embattled parapet, at the angles of which are stone crocketed pinnacles which appear to have belonged to an

earlier tower. In the lower stage is a western door, which will presently be referred to, and a small circular-headed light in the south face. In the west face of the second stage is a two-light window, while in each face of the upper stage are two-light sound openings. There is a clock with quarter-jacks, the latter being presented by the late rector, the Rev. J. B. Webb, in 1873, when the third bell was added.

The three bells are inscribed :—

1st:—GOD SAVE HIS CHVRCH R DVBELDAY **I** BAGVLY WARDENS 1698. In one line round the haunch, in Roman capitals. The **I** is Lombardic.

2nd:—No inscription, but on one of the spokes of the wheel is the date MDCCCLVIII.

3rd:—**J : TAYLOR & C^o FOUNDERS LOUGH-BOROUGH 1873.** In Sanseriff capitals round the haunch.

The font, which stands within the tower and shows signs of decay through damp, was presented to the church in 1851 by Mrs. Lucy Hunt, the patron.

On the ceiling, liable to be overlooked by the casual visitor, are the well-painted Georgian royal arms of the nineteenth century. They appear to be painted on canvas, and were probably placed here on the demolition of a gallery in 1851.

Notwithstanding the unattractive appearance of the church, it possesses two external objects of considerable interest which at once arrest attention. These are the inscribed Norman tympanum with its surrounding ornamentation, described by Mr. Stretton, now fixed in the south face, and a large oblong stone with Saxon ornamentation reared against the south-east buttress, of the tower. Two recent writers have stated that before 1851 the tympanum was over the entrance or outer doorway of the *north* porch of the church.¹ These statements are not correct, as the church has never possessed a north porch. The history of the two stones may be briefly related. Stretton says "the original church . . . had a *south* porch with an inscription upon the pediment," and that "this porch,

(¹) *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, vol. xix., p. 88, 94; "The Reliquary and Illustrated Archaeologist," January, 1903. See also *The Antiquary*, 1902, p. 184.

in 1813, was taken down and another erected at the *west* end, with the Stone, Ornaments and Inscription placed as before over the Entrance." He gives a rough sketch, unfortunately incapable of reproduction, which shows that the tympanum, surrounded by a number of voussoirs widely placed, and without the terminal corbel-heads mentioned later, rested on the oblong Saxon stone, the cross side outward, below which was a doorway opening marked three feet wide. The more recent history of these two stones is given in a memorandum we recently found in the fourth volume of the parish register:—

"Memorandum April 1866. A new West door with stone arch & mouldings was presented by M^{rs} Herringham Sen^r. The Porch was at the same time removed & the Dedication stone placed in the South wall of the Tower of the Church. W. W. HERRINGHAM Rector."

The tympanum is one solid slab of sandstone, of semicircular form, 3 feet 6½ inches wide by 2 feet 2 inches high. Round the upper margin is an ornamental border composed of seven circular eight-leaved rosettes and six eight-spoked wheels, indifferently disposed.

Placed on the top of the oblong Saxon stone reared near to, is a small stone which, although it has been seen by many antiquaries, has hitherto attracted no attention, as it is not mentioned in any description of this tympanum. On it is carved one of the rosettes and a portion of one of the eight-spoked wheels just referred to, and it has evidently formed part of the continuation of the ornament round the arch, across the bottom of the tympanum. This strip of ornamentation would contain exactly seven rosettes or wheels, and add seven inches to the height of the tympanum. When this strip (of which the portion here noticed apparently formed one end) was sawn off it is impossible to conjecture, but it was certainly done prior to Stretton seeing the tympanum in the year 1814. It is little short of marvellous that this piece of stone (which we trust may be carefully preserved) should have survived to explain the original design of this interesting tympanum, of which at one time it formed part.

In the centre of the tympanum is a cross having expanded ends to the arms with pairs of small knobs at the points where

the expansions commence. On each side of the upper arm is a small circular medallion, that on the left representing the Agnus Dei, and that on the right an angel with outspread wings. On either side of the shaft is a standing figure, that on the left probably being an angel with expanded wings, and that on the right a man in a tunic with outstretched arms, holding in his right hand some indefinite object. The intervening space is ornamented with triangles,



stars, and rosettes of the usual Norman type. The inscription is contained in six short lines, commencing close to the left arm of the cross and continued to the bottom of the same, concluding with three longer lines which extend more than half the width of the tympanum. It is in Roman capitals of the twelfth century, arranged as in Stretton's sketch :—

GA/
TÆR
VS ET
VXOR EIVS
CÆCÆLINA
FECERVNT
FACERE ECLESIAM ISTAM IN ONORE
DNI NRI ET SCÆ MARIÆ VIRGINIS
ET OMNIVM SCORVM DEI SIMVL

It will be observed that the letters A and V in the first line are conjoined, and that the contractions $\overline{\text{DNI}}$, $\overline{\text{NRI}}$, $\overline{\text{SCE}}$, and $\overline{\text{SCORVM}}$ represent *Domini*, *nostri*, *sanctæ*, and *Sanctorum* respectively. Two errors in spelling are to be noticed, namely, the omission of the aspirate in the word *ONORE* and of the second C in *ECCLESIAM*. This latter word appears to have been tampered with, and now looks like *ECMESIAM*.

Round the tympanum is a semicircular arch composed of twelve voussoirs, close together, ornamented with a pattern composed of six-pointed stars. Three of the stones on the left-hand side contain double stars, the remainder single stars, making fifteen altogether. The arch terminates at each side in a small carved human head, probably hood-mould terminations from the old windows. The whole composition is surrounded by ivy which is periodically trimmed, so that no portion is concealed from view.

The earliest reference to the foregoing inscription is made by Dr. Thoroton, who merely states :—

“Over the entrance into the Porch in a Stone is Engraven, *Gauterus & uxor ejus Cecelina fecerunt facere Ecclesiam istam in honorem Domini nostri Jesu, & Beatæ Mariæ virginis & omnium Sanctorum Dei simul.*”¹

It will be observed that after “*Domini nostri*” Thoroton interpolates “*Jesu,*” substitutes “*Beatæ*” for “*Sanctæ,*” and uses the sign “&” for “et.”

A reading of the inscription is also given by the Rev. S. Pegge (who, like Thoroton, makes no suggestion that it is upon a tympanum) in his “*Sylloge of the remaining Authentic Inscriptions relative to the Erection of our English Churches,*” published in 1787 in the sixth volume of the *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*, a work to which we have not access.

Stretton, previously quoted, gives a correct reading, although he has extended the three last lines right across the stone.

Several well executed drawings of the stone, correct in the figures and ornamentation, contain slight errors in the render-

(¹) Thoroton, p. 137.

ing of the inscription.

In a paper read before the Society of Antiquaries of London on April 17th, 1902, Mr. J. Romilly Allen, F.S.A., after describing this tympanum, proceeds :—

“With regard to the identification of the persons whose names are given in the inscription as the benefactor and benefactress who caused Hawksworth Church to be built, the Rev. S. Pegge has suggested that they were Walter de Aslacton and his wife. The rector of Hawksworth informs me that there is a tradition in the parish that Walter was of Blankney, Lincolnshire.

“The decorative and symbolic sculpture which accompany the inscription have next to be considered. All that need be said about the purely decorative portion of the design is that the incised triangles, and the star, rosette, and wheel patterns forming the background, are of a type common throughout Norman architecture from about 1125 to 1175. The symbolism, however, deserves fuller examination.

“I think it may safely be said that the figure subject sculptured in the middle of the tympanum is not intended for the Crucifixion, as in place of the personifications of Sol and Luna in the circular medallions (on each side of the top arm of the cross) we have the Agnus Dei on the left and an angel on the right; and in place of St. Mary and St. John or the soldiers with the spear and sponge (on each side of the shaft of the cross) we have an angel on the left and a figure with outstretched arms on the right. The crucified Saviour is also absent. The accessories are therefore not those which usually accompany the conventional representations of the Crucifixion, nor are the figures surrounding the cross those of the symbols of the Four Evangelists, as is often the case.

“The only suggestion I am able to make is that the sculpture is meant to typify in some way the Adoration of the Cross. At the same time I am fully aware that this explanation is not altogether satisfactory, and I shall therefore gladly welcome any further light that may be thrown on this somewhat obscure representation. I should like to direct particular attention to the figure with extended arms on the right of the shaft of the cross, which taken by itself is not unlike a

Crucifixion. Can this be intended for the Saviour, or for one of the thieves who suffered at the same time? It is very puzzling in any case. If it be the Saviour why is He not on the large cross in the middle of the tympanum? and again, if it be one of the thieves, why is there not a similar figure to correspond on the other side of the cross (as on the Norman font at Lenton, near Nottingham)?

After comparing the Hawksworth tympanum with other examples which present similar features, Mr. Allen observes:—"The only remaining point to be noticed in connection with the Hawksworth tympanum is its use as a dedication stone. Although the inscription on the tympanum is obviously a dedicatory one it seems doubtful whether the cross which accompanies it is a consecration cross."

"Mr. C. E. Keyser, who took part in the discussion, expressed his opinion that the whole subject symbolized, although in a most unusual manner, the Crucifixion of Christ with the two thieves.—Mr. Micklethwaite agreed with this explanation."

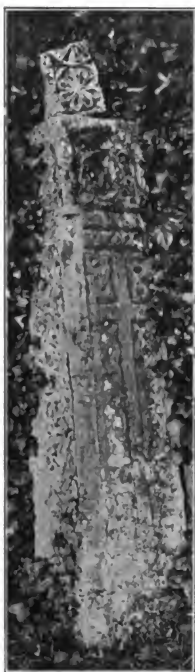
We must not omit to call attention to the fact that John Taylor, Rector of Hawksworth from 1403 to 1434, desired in his will, proved at York, 21 April, in the latter year, to be buried in Hawksworth churchyard "before the cross." We take it that the cross on the dedication stone fixed outside the porch on the south side of the church was here intended.²

The large oblong stone with Saxon ornamentation reared against the south-east buttress of the tower, to which reference has been made, now demands attention. Stretton shows that it formed the lintel of the outer doorway of the *south* porch down to the year 1813. From this date until April, 1866, it occupied a similar position over the outer doorway of the *west* porch, since which time it has been in its present position. In his paper on the tympanum, Mr. J. Romilly Allen, F.S.A., thus refers to this stone:—"A Saxon cross-shaft, which formed the lintel beneath the tympanum when it was in its original position, was removed at the same time as the tympanum,

(1) *The Antiquary*, 1902, p. 184.

(2) "Antiently, when a Church was built, it would not be omitted to have a cross, or the figure of a cross, placed near or on the front, or over the entrance into the Church." *Staveley's History of Churches*.

and the architect for the restoration has thoughtfully placed the shaft in an angle of one of the buttresses of the tower instead of destroying it altogether. The cross-shaft is 5 feet 6 inches long by 1 foot 2 inches wide at the bottom, and 1 foot



wide at the top by 1 foot 3 inches thick at the bottom by 1 foot 1 inch at the top. On one face there is a cross with transverse arms at each end on a background of three-cord plaitwork." This description and the involved measurements seem to require some emendation.

The stone measures 5 feet 9 inches in height, three inches being below the surface of the ground. The side which bears the cross with transverse arms and faces south, is $12\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide at the top and 15 inches wide at the bottom. The narrower side exposed to view, and which faces west, is $11\frac{1}{2}$ wide at the top and $13\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide at the bottom. As may be seen in the illustration the plaitwork is two-corded. The original use of the stone also requires more consideration than has hitherto been bestowed upon it. When we first saw it in September, 1886, we concluded that it was the shaft of a pre-Norman cross. But, after a lapse of twenty years, thinking this might not be the case, we have more carefully

examined it and found our suspicions to be confirmed.¹ The stone being of large size and great weight cannot, by reason of its inconvenient position, be moved, but by passing the hand

(¹) In this matter and in the obtaining of correct measurements we desire to acknowledge the able assistance of Mr. John Howard, of Hawksworth, a gentleman who takes a keen interest in the antiquities of the neighbourhood.

at the back of it we discovered that the two sides hidden from view are *not carved*, and that at the angle of the stone near the corner of the wall against which it rests a large square rebate has been cut out which corresponds in length (3 feet 6 inches) with a chamfer on the opposite exposed angle. Notwithstanding the taper of the stone, Mr. Allen seems to dispose of the idea that it has formed the shaft of a cross (although he so styles it) when he states that it "formed the lintel beneath the tympanum when it was in its *original position*." According to photographs and drawings of the stone when it formed the lintel of the west porch the chamfer was on its bottom outer edge, the large rebate being at the rear of the upper face. If this stone had originally been the shaft of a cross no good purpose could have been served by destroying the carving on two sides when it was first utilized as a lintel. Again, it has been suggested that it may possibly have formed a pre-Norman grave cover, which if placed in a recess would not require ornamentation on the bottom, back, or ends. Or possibly it may be a portion of an *unfinished* cross-shaft, but wherefore the rebate? It may be remarked that the constant dripping of water from the leaves of the ivy on the adjoining walls is causing a vegetable growth which is gradually obscuring its lower extremity. If the stone could be moved inside the tower, where there is ample room for its preservation, further particulars of its characteristics could be obtained than are now possible.

The earlier registers at Hawksworth are contained in four volumes. The *first*, of 53 leaves of parchment well stitched together with catgut, in a limp parchment cover, measures 12½ inches by 5½ inches. It is in good condition, but the bottom part of the thirty-first leaf is cut off, and pieces have been cut out of the forty-first and fifty-third (the last) leaves. It contains *baptisms* from 1569 to 1727, *marriages* from 1569 to 1726, and *burials* from 1569 to 1727. At the commencement is written:— "Anno dni 1599. The Register booke of mariages Christenings and burialls in the parishe of Hawkesworth bought by Richarde Barret and Robt Somner churchwardens Jhon Depup m^r of Artes then parson there Price vj^s vj^d." The baptisms and marriages commencing

1585 are preceeded by the following note:—"A true exemplificacon of a paper Register bought and begoone at y^e first cominge of y^e sayde Jhon Depup clerke that was kept by him and now allso by him exemplified." In 1574,—Carrington "was drowned in a tubbe of water," in 1696 "Margaret, y^e wife of John Shoomaker a vagabound" was buried, in 1707 Mr. John Oliver, a "Rich Batchalour" was buried, and in 1720 Elizabeth More, a virgin, aged 73, was buried. The *second* volume, of 19 leaves of parchment in a stiff white vellum cover, measures 14 inches by 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and contains *baptisms* and *burials* from 1728 to 1803, and *marriages* from 1728 to 1751. Inside the covers is a copy and translation of the inscription on the tympanum stone previously referred to, and a list of the Rectors of Hawksworth. The nineteenth leaf contains a terrier, dated 19th June, 1781, of buildings, glebe, tithes, church goods, etc. The *third* volume is of printed paper forms, bound in brown leather, and contains *marriages* from 1754 to November 1811. The *fourth* volume contains *baptisms* from 1804 to 1812, *burials* from 1804 to 1811, and memoranda relating to the church, etc. The subsequent registers are in conformity with the Acts of 1812 and 1836.

The church plate consists of a silver cup, paten, and flagon, and electro-plated alms dish and jug. The cup is 8 inches high, with plain bowl, gilt inside, 4 $\frac{5}{8}$ inches in diameter at the lip, perforated hexagonal stem with knop, and hexagonal lobated foot. The marks are—(1) makers' mark, $\frac{A}{W}$, (2) lion passant, (3) sovereign's head, (4) Roman capital H, the Sheffield date-letter for 1851-2, (5) a crown, the Sheffield hall-mark. The paten, 9 inches in diameter, is inscribed:—"✠ To the Honour & Glory of God An offering from Lucy Hunt For the use of the Parish Church of St. Mary's and All Saints Hawksworth Aug^t 15th ✠ 1851." Marks as on the cup. The flagon, 11 inches high, is plain in character, with spout, lid, and terminal cross. Marks as on the cup and paten. The electro-plated alms dish is 9 inches in diameter. The jug, not unlike a small cream jug, is not used. According to the terrier of 1781, the church plate consisted of "one silver cup and a plate marked I.H.S."



Hickling.

THE Domesday Survey (1086) does not record that Echeling at that time possessed either a priest or a church.

The Taxation Roll of Pope Nicholas IV., 1291, gives the clear annual value of the church of Hickling at £20, the portion of the Abbot of St. Mary, York, being valued at £1 6s. 8d., and that of Adam Potton and others at a like amount.¹

According to the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (27 Henry VIII.) the rectory of Hyklyng was valued at the clear yearly sum of £18 8s. 2d. John Baylle was then rector, and an annual pension of £1 6s. 8d. was paid to the Prior of Thurgarton.²

According to the official survey taken prior to the suppression of chantries, "The parishe church of Hycklen y^e worthe by yere in the increase of certayne Stockes of money to the some of xijs Remyning in Divers mens hands and occupyng, Graunted for the mayntaynnynge of certayne Lampes and lights for euer there xixd."³

The inventory of Church Goods, drawn up in the reign of Edward VI., contains the following entry relative to this parish:—

"Thes are the goods of the Church of Hikling one chalice of silver with the patent of the same oon corprasse withe Crosse ij alt^r clothes ij candelstiks of brass ij albes ij

(¹) Tax. Eccles., p. 311.

(²) Valor Eccles., v., 165.

(³) Certificates of Chantries, roll 37, No. 29.

amyasse ij stoole ij fanelles ij vestments oon of white bustyan
the oy^r of green silk ij Coopes of green silke a Canapy of
brasse the piks of brasse a Crosse of Woode in ameld the
clothe of lynyn ij surplisses on for the priest & an other for
the Clarke oon crismetory of brasse ij cruett of pewd^r oon
haly water cave of brasse j shete of lynyn iij baner clothes
ij towells of lynyn clothe within the stepull ij bells & a
sanctus bell ij handbelles two pillowes covered w^t grene silke
j pixe of latten j crosse of brasse

S ^r John belby the parson	} Church Masters
George Welles	
Laurance Jams	
Rauffe Pilkynnton	
Thomas Man.	} pro y ^e towne."

The Commissioners of Church Goods, 26th May, 1553.
handed over to John Baylie, parson, and William Stappleton
and Raffe Patchynggam, the churchwardens, of Hickling,
"one chalis of silver w^t a patyne of siluer also to the same
for thadministration of the holly comunion in y^e same church
as also ij belles & a saunc bell henge in y^e Steple of the
same church."

The Parliamentary Commissioners of 1650 reported:—
"Alsoe the Rectory or Parsonage of Hicklinge which is
worth one hundred and threescore pounds per Annum
(sequestred from Doctor Barsey to the States use) John
Rocket Clerke the present Incumbent who hath the cure of
soules there and receives the proffittes thereof to his owne
use and diligentlie supplies the cure in his owne person
beinge a preaching Minister."

The Church of Hickling is an ancient rectory belonging
to the patronage of the Harestans, and from them to the
Greys of Sandiacre, and so to the Leekes, the ancient rector
having a vicar under him who held the whole church for
his vicarage, paying to the rector per annum the pension of
tres aureos. ^a

In the old "Parchment Register" preserved in the Lodge

(¹) Parl. Survey, xiii., 244.

(²) Torre MS., York.

of Queens' College, Cambridge, is the following entry made by Henry James, who was President of that College from 1675 to 1717:—

"M^{rs} Sarah Bardsey who died at Scalford near Melton-Mowbray in Leicestershire in her last will & testament gives as followeth &c. . . . Mem. I give and bequeath y^e perpetuall patronage presentation or Advowson of & unto y^e Rectory of Hickling in y^e County of Nottingham, unto Queens' Colledge in Cambridge, y^e Incumbent there to be alwaies nominated and presented by y^e Master & Fellows of that Society, as in that case it is usually accustomed: &c." Note. "May 5. 1681. The originall will was taken out of y^e Archdeacon's Court at Leicester by Sarah Fabian executrix, after a suit in Chancery, &c, & received y^e s^d originall and prov'd it in Chancery & thereupon obtained a decree for y^e s^d Liveing. The Will I gave to M^r Gearey a clergyman in Leicestersh. (in y^e presence of M^r Clay of y^e same Diocese & M^r Wotton Fell. of this Coll.) to return it into y^e s^d Archdeacon's Office. H. JAMES." 1

Rectors.

Adam, son of Robert de Hickling, instituted 21 July, 1227. Patron, Sir Robert de Harestan, Knight.

William de Hareston, instituted 27 June, 1234. Same patron.

* * * * *

Adam de Preston, instituted 7 July, 1319. Patron, Sir Robert Holand, Knight. Resigned.

Richard de Hakinthorp, instituted 23 December, 1339. Patron, Sir William de Grey, Knight.

Richard de Gray. Resigned 7 July, 1375.

John Fysheburn, instituted 9 July, 1375. Patron, Dame Alicia [Hillary], daughter and heiress of William Grey, of Sandiacre, co. Derby.

John Wayte. Resigned for the Church of Walesby, in the Diocese of Lincoln.

Thomas Wilford, instituted 15 August, 1397. Patron, John Gray, of Sandiacre. Died.

(1) Communicated in a letter, dated May 23rd, 1897, to the Rev. Canon Skelton, Rector of Hickling, by the Rev. Herbert E. Ryle, now Bishop of Winchester.

- William Haxey**, instituted 6 February, 1401. Same patron. By his will, proved 11 July, 1407, he desired to be buried in the chancel at Hickling.
- John Bowland**, instituted 18 July, 1407. Patron, John Walsh and [Isabella] his wife, daughter [and coheir] of [John] Gray [of Sandiacre].
- Richard Conyngston**. Died.
- John Wysaw**, instituted 9 February, 1413. Patron, Enta [? Emilina], relict of John Grey. By his will, proved 9 October, 1449, he desired to be buried in the chancel at Hickling.
- John Bithekirk**. Resigned.
- John Warner**, instituted 27 March, 1459. Patrons, Feoffees of Alicia, lately wife of John Leeke.
- Thomas Drakyn or Deaton**, instituted 11 May, 1462. Patrons, John Savage and Thomas Leeke. By his will, proved 22 January, 1484, he desired to be buried in the quire at Hickling.
- Brother Thomas Stanthorp**, Prior of Newstead, instituted 1 January, 1484. Patron, John Leeke of Sutton. Died.
- Thomas Basford**, instituted 26 October, 1505. Patrons, Assigns of John Leeke. Died.
- William Nevyle**, instituted 19 January, 1508. Patron, John Leeke of Sutton. Died.
- Thomas Porte**, L.B., instituted 31 January, 1510. Same patron. Resigned.
- Ralph Babington**, L.L.D., instituted 9 April, 1515. Patron, Sir John Leeke, Knight. Died 29 August, 1521.¹
- John Boyle**, instituted 16 September, 1521. Patron, Sir George Chaworth, Knight.
- William Atkinson**, instituted 8 August, 1566. Patrons, Assigns of John Ingleby. By his will, proved 7 June, 1593, he desired to be buried in the church of the parish where he happened to die.
- Henry Stubbing**, M.A., instituted 13 May, 1593. Patron, William Farburn, gent., *p.h.v.* Died.
- Robert Snowden**, S.T.P., instituted 8 September, 1598. Same patron. Collated Prebendary of Halloughton, in Southwell Minster, 27 July, 1599. Consecrated Bishop of Carlisle, 24 November, 1616. Died in London, 15 May, 1621.
- Edmund Bardsey**, M.A., instituted 11 June, 1617. Patron, King James the First. Died.

(¹) Ralph Babington was the third son of Thomas Babington (died 13 March, 1518, buried at Ashover, co. Derby) of Dethick, and his wife Edith, daughter of Ralph Fitzherbert, of Norbury, co. Derby. He was parson of Hintlesham, co. Suffolk; L.L.D., Cambridge, 1503; a trustee in 1509 of the marriage settlement of his sister with — Greenhalgh; Rector of Hickling, Notts., 1515; and an executor under his father's will. He (together with his parents, two brothers, and sister) is represented vested as a priest in alb, tunicle, and tippet, his right hand raised in benediction, in his left a book, on a monument in Ashover Church, Derbyshire. He died 29 August, 1521, and was buried in the chancel at Hickling, Notts. See his memorial brass described hereafter. His great-great-grandfather, Sir John Babington (died 1409), was buried at East Bridgeford, Notts. See page 152 *ante*.

[John Rocket occurs as Incumbent in the Parliamentary Commissioners' Report of 1650.¹

George Fisher, minister of Hickling, and Frances Scott, were married at St. Mary's Church, Nottingham, 21 April, 1653.]

George Fisher, instituted 27 March, 1661. Patron, King Charles the Second, *p.h.v.* He married Elizabeth Scott, at Hickling, 11 June, 1696.

Francis Bedford, S.T.B., instituted 31 July, 1716. Patrons, President and Fellows of Queens' College, Cambridge.

Nicholas Penny, S.T.B., instituted 7 March, 1720. Patrons, John Davies, S.T.P., President, and Fellows of Queens' College, Cambridge. He was one of the Taxors of Cambridge University in 1704 (*Le Neve, Fasti*, iii., 641); was installed Prebendary of the First Stall in Norwich Cathedral, 12 February, 1721-2, and held the prebend until his death (*Ibid.*, ii., 497); was collated Prebendary of Weeford in Lichfield Cathedral, 17 September, 1720, and resigned in 1731 (*Ibid.*, i., 636); kissed hands, 21 December, 1730, on being appointed Dean of Lichfield (*Ibid.*, i., 564); and died 18 January, 1744-5, aged 72 years.

John Warde, instituted 25 September, 1730. Patrons, Queens' College, Cambridge.

Henry Rand, instituted 21 January, 1756, on the death of John Ward. Same patrons.

Henry Morris, B.D., instituted 6 March, 1766, on the death of Henry Rand. Same patrons. Died 4 August, 1774, aged 62 years. M.I. in chancel.

Robert Barber, B.D., instituted 14 January, 1775, on the death of Henry Morris. Same patrons.

John Thomas Jordan, B.D., instituted 18 January, 1797, on the death of Robert Barker (*sic*). Same patrons. Died 23 December, 1820, aged 72 years. Buried in the chancel. M.I.

Edward Anderson, B.D., instituted 3 May, 1821, on the death of J. T. Jordan. Same patrons. Died 6 January, buried at Hickling, 9 January, 1843, aged 58 years. M.I.

William Henry Walker, B.D., instituted in 1843, on the death of Edward Anderson. Same patrons. Died 21 January, buried at Hickling, 24 January, 1857, aged 60 years. M.I.

William Henry Edwards, B.D., instituted in 1857, on the death of William Henry Walker. Same patrons. Buried at Hickling, 24 December, 1882, aged 62 years.

(¹) He was the author of a discourse entitled:—"Divisions cut in pieces by the sword of the Lord; or, a Discourse on a Text of Scripture, of the unlawfulness of Divisions in the Church of God, upon the highest pretences whatsoever. By John Rocket, Minister of the word at Hickling in Nottingham-shire. London: Printed by Thomas Maxey, in Thames street, near Benets Paules-wharfe Church. 1650." Quarto. Title + dedication + 81 pages. Text, 1 Cor., iii., 3. Dedicated to John, Earl of Rutland, and John Hutchinson, Gervase Piggot, Knights of the Shire, Fran. Pierpoint, Gil. Hillington, Burgesses for the Town of Nottingham.

Thomas Skelton, B.D., instituted in 1883, on the death of William Henry Edwards. Same patrons. Canon of Oton Prima Pars, in Southwell Cathedral (1885), and Rural Dean of South Bingham. Resigned 10 February, 1905.

Francis James Ashmall, M.A., instituted 2 May, 1905, on the resignation of Thomas Skelton. Same patrons. Rural Dean of South Bingham (1906), in succession to the Rev. Headly Willson, M.A., resigned.

Mr. Stretton made the following notes when he visited this church on June 28th, 1821 :—

"The church is built of cleansed ashlar stone, and is of early Norman architecture. It has a plain tower steeple, a nave and two side aisles separated by three¹ early pointed arches, with chamfered mouldings. There are lateral and angular outside buttresses. The clerestory windows are new, and the roof has been shingled, but is now leaded. There is a south porch of stone, with an ancient Norman door into the church, with curiously ornamented hinges which nearly cover the door with their scroll work and foliage, apparently coeval with the church. There is also a north door with pointed arch, still used. There have been oratories at the east end of both the north and south aisles, the cancelli having been taken down in the memory of man. The piscina and aumbrey, with a corbel for the Virgin, or patron saint, are still remaining. The church is clean, the pews being partly the old oak stalls, and partly family pews very ordinarily erected. There are no grave stones of consequence, except one hereafter named. The tower has a peal of four bells, and the church is dedicated to St. Mary. The plain octangular font is of about the date of the Reformation, when the old fonts were again restored.

The chancel is spacious, and has two two-light windows, and a three-light east window with O G heads and tracery, but the latter is bricked up for the admission of a modern altar piece of no great merit. The railing, steps, and floor of the altar, are good and neat. There are no gravestones of consequence, [but] some old stones with border inscriptions worn out, remain. In the chancel, lying loose on the floor, is a singularly curious Danish grave stone, coffin-shaped and roof topped, which probably has been the lid of a stone coffin. It was dug up in the church yard many years since in making a grave. On the edges it is about four or five inches thick, raised in the centre to one foot thick, and in that part it is eighteen inches wide. Over the breast is a cross patée, surmounted on a shaft running from the bottom up the centre; the sides, top, and ends, are divided into compartments by a small rib, each of which is ornamented with Runic knots and allegorical figures,

(¹) This is an error, there are *four* arches.

like the ancient crosses still standing in some churchyards in this country.¹

" Encircled by trees in the Sabbath's calm smile,
The church of our fathers—how meekly it stands;
O villagers, gaze on the hallowèd pile—
It was dear to their hearts, it was raised by their hands.
Who loves not the place where they worshipped their God?
Who loves not the ground where their ashes repose?
Dear even the daisy that blooms on the sod,
For dear is the dust out of which it arose."²

According to pre-Reformation wills preserved at York, and Ecton's *Thesaurus*, 1763, Hickling Church is dedicated to St. Wilfrid. It comprises a nave, north and south aisles, south porch, chancel, and western tower. The fabric measures internally:—length of nave and aisles 47 feet 8 inches; width of nave 21 feet 9 inches; width of north aisle 10 feet, width of south aisle 18 feet 9 inches; length of chancel 41 feet 3 inches, width 15 feet 2 inches. The tower is 10 feet 9 inches square inside.



The nave arcade is Early English work, of four bays, the pointed arches, of two orders of chamfers, being supported by octagonal pillars with moulded caps and bases. The clerestory contains four plain oblong windows of three lights each on either side. The roof (formerly high pitched as indicated on

(¹) Stretton MS., No. 34, p. 7.

(²) Written in 1835 by Robert Story, a Yorkshire peasant.

the east wall of the tower) is constructed of massive timbers, and covered with lead, which on 1st November, 1887, was stripped off during a heavy southerly gale.

The aisles, also of the Early English period, and supported by diagonal buttresses, are built of local limestone in narrow courses, except the buttresses and east wall of the south aisle which appear to have been rebuilt of a yellowish stone in 1736. The roofs, of low pitch, are covered with lead. The west end of the north aisle is partitioned off for use as a vestry. At this end is a plain oak chest on the front of which the date 1845 is cut. The eastern bay is occupied by an organ. The walls, which contain two Decorated windows, being plastered, there are now no indications of the former existence of a chapel in this aisle, except a small slab of stone which projects from the south-east angle, and which may be the "corbel for the Virgin or patron saint" referred to by Mr. Stretton.

The rector has recently found in the belfry two or three elegant pieces of carved oak, one of which bears conventional grapes and vine leaves, while another is pierced with trefoil-headed openings which alternate with shields on one of which appears in relief a bird's jambe erased, the claws and other details being well executed. These pieces, together with other carved oak in the form of balusters, panels, and other work, which have been made into a high table now in the vestry, probably formed part of the screens which Stretton states formerly enclosed the aisle chapels and had "been taken down in the memory of man," which fixes the time of their removal as the latter part of the eighteenth century.

The south aisle contains several objects of considerable interest. In the respond on the north side is a large square aumbrey, and in the usual position in the south wall is a plain pointed piscina with a shelf, this aisle having probably been occupied as the chapel of the chantry mentioned on page 221 *ante*.

A brass plate fixed on the east wall is inscribed :—" Hickling Parish Church. A.D. 1845, Chancel Rebuilt, W. H. Walker, B.D., Rector. 1873, Tower rebuilt, W. H. Edwards, B.D., Rector. 1886, Nave and Aisles Restored and Reseated,

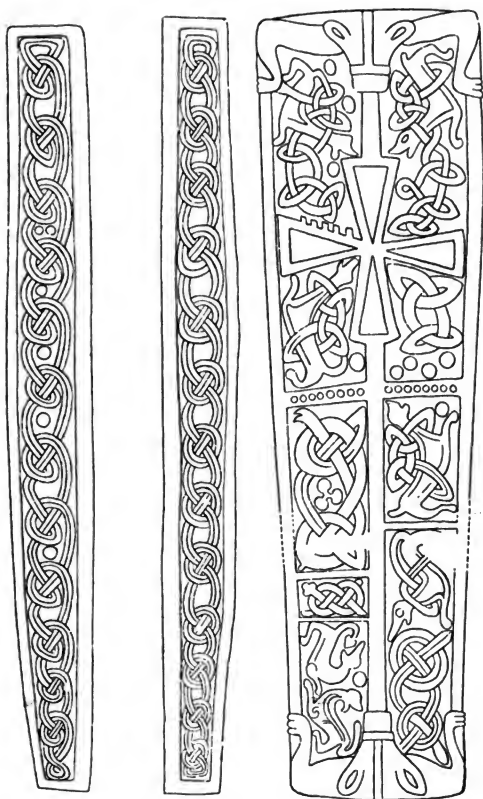
T. Skelton, B.D., Rector, J. Faulks, W. Collishaw, Churchwardens. We Praise Thee O God."

The pre-Norman sculptured coped tomb-cover, which Mr. Stretton states was dug up in the churchyard many years prior to 1821, is now fixed in an upright position against the east wall of the south aisle. This remarkably fine piece of mingled interlaced and figure design is probably of tenth century date, and is considered to be by far the finest example that has hitherto been found in England. It was inspected in the year 1888 by the Rev. G. F. Browne, B.D., the Disney Professor of Archæology at Cambridge (now Bishop of Bristol) who stated "At Hickling you have the lid of a sarcophagus which is the most perfect and valuable pre-Norman work of the kind in England. . . . as a sarcophagus with other than Christian subjects it is quite unrivalled."¹ In a letter dated 10 December, 1906, and addressed to the present Rector, the Bishop of Bristol further remarks:—"The bar which forms the ridge piece, and the stem of the very pretty cross, passes out of the snout of a bear at each end. The bear clutches the stone with its fore paws. This is a Scandinavian survival, from the practice of casting a bear skin over the body of a warrior. It is a feature of the Anglo-Saxon 'hog-back' stones of which there are many in Yorkshire. Yours is at least a *very* unusual application of it to a *flat* grave stone."

Facing the south door is a pillar alms-box inscribed—"1685 REMEMBER THE POORE RB." The octagonal font, of the time of King Richard the Second, has a band of half-angels below the bowl. The knob by which the font cover is suspended is dated 1665. A portion of the west end of this aisle is partitioned off as a depository for coal, etc. In front of this partition is an old oak parish chest, without date or initials.

Built into the outside of the west wall is a beautifully foliated coffin cover of early thirteenth century date, the cross and ornamentation being carved in relief. It is 6 feet 7 inches long, 26 inches wide at the head, and 19 inches wide at the

(¹) Hickling Parish Almanac, 1889.



PRE-NORMAN GRAVE COVER, HICKLING.

foot. In 1883 it lay in the north aisle passage, and appears to have been unknown to Stretton.

Outside, over the east window of this aisle, is a small square stone, bearing on the upper margin the words "Anno Dom," and in each of its angles one of the figures of the year J736, while in a central lozenge are the initials ID.TS.

The nave and aisle were restored and reseated in the year 1886 at a cost of about £800, when the organ was enlarged, and an octagonal stone pulpit, oak prayer desk, and lectern were presented.

The embattled porch, with stone benches on either side, opens into the aisle by a pointed moulded doorway, the door of which is covered with elaborate wrought iron hinges of fourteenth century work, and referred to by Stretton.

The chancel, rebuilt, in the year 1845 at a cost of about £800, of local limestone in narrow courses supported by lateral and diagonal buttresses, is in the Perpendicular style. The low pitched roof is embattled, with pinnacles at its angles and a gable cross. It is lighted on either side by three two-light square-headed windows, and by a three-light window of similar character at the east end. It has also a priest's door on the north side. The east end is panelled in oak, the reredos containing a painting of "The Supper at Emmaus."

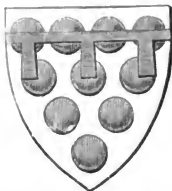
Two elegant brass candelabra are suspended within the sanctuary. The east window is filled with stained glass, amongst which are some fine ancient heads and heraldic devices, including the arms of *Castile* and *Navarre*, and the badge of Henry the Seventh; the remainder is modern glass of a glaring and incongruous character.

In the floor of the chancel is a fine brass, apparently unknown to Thoroton, and unnoticed by Stretton, set in a slab of green Derbyshire marble, representing a priest in full eucharistic vestments and bearing in his hands a mullet-footed chalice with the consecrated wafer, bearing a cross and the initials I. C. issuing therefrom, a device almost peculiar to the first quarter of the sixteenth century. The feet of the figure, which is nineteen inches in length, are to the west as was usual in the burials of the clergy. The figure is surmounted by a ribbon

or scroll inscribed (the lettering being upside down), from Psalm cxvi., 13 :—"Calicem salutaris accipia 't nomē dñi inborabo." There is the following inscription, in six lines, also upside down, above the figure :—

"Orate p' aīa magri' Radi' Babington filii Thome Babington de dethyk in Com' Derby Armig' in decretis bacularū quondam rector de hphlmg qui mansū rectorie eiusdem de nobo reparuit et plura edificia de nobo construxit et obiit xvi^o die Augusti 3^o dñi m^o 6^o xvj^o post septimū Annū Regiminis sui Cuius anime propicietur deus Amen."

Above this inscription are the remains of two shields, formerly emblazoned in their proper colours and enamel inlaid, that on the north bears Argent, ten torteaux, four, three, two, and one, over all a label of three points azure, *Babington*, that on the south bears *Babington* impaling Argent, a chief vaire or and gules, over all a bend sable, *Fitzherbert* of Norbury, co. Derby.¹



It is interesting to note that this is one of the two (only) existing specimens of ecclesiastical brasses in Nottinghamshire. The other specimen, 32½ inches in length, of earlier date, and more careful and artistic execution, is at Stanford-on-Soar.

There are seven tablets inscribed to the memory of :— (1) Mrs. Alathea Morris, died 5 May 1769, aged 62 years, Henry Morris, B.D., Rector of this parish, died 4 August 1774, aged 62 years, and Mrs. Barbara Dujon, died 12 May 1777, aged 67 years; (2) Edward Anderson, B.D., 22 years Rector of this parish, died 6 January 1843, aged 58 years; (3) Catherine Fleming Anderson, died at Hickling Rectory 22 July 1835, aged 70 years; (4) Rev. William Henry Walker, B.D., Rector of this parish, died 21 January 1857, aged 60;

(1) This brass is described, with a plate and pedigree, by the Rev. C. L. Hulbert in the *Transactions of the Cambridge University Association of Brass Collectors*, pages 60-62. It is also described and illustrated in "Monumental Brasses of Nottinghamshire," by J. P. B. and H. E. F., part 1, 1904, pages 5-8.

[illegible]

BABINGTON BRASS, HICKLING.

(5) Elizabeth Crompt, died 10 Cal. October [22 Sept.] 1803, aged 77 years; (6) John Thomas Jordan, B.D., late Fellow and Tutor of Queen's (*sic*) College, Cambridge, and 23 years Rector of this parish, died 23 December 1820, aged 72 years, and Elizabeth, his relict, died 13 November 1826, aged 67 years; and (7) George Jordan, late Under Graduate of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, son of the Rev. Richard Jordan, and nephew of the Rev. I. T. Jordan, died 25 January 1810, aged 19 years. The first of these tablets is on the north wall, the remainder on the south wall.

A floorstone is inscribed :—

HERE LIETH
THE . BODY . OF . THE
REVEREND . M^R RICH^d
COKE . CURATE . OF . THIS
PARISH . WHO . DEPARTED
THIS . LIFE . THE . 9TH . DAY
OF . DECEMBER . IN . THE
YEAR . OF . OUR . LORD
1724 . AND . IN . THE . 25TH
YEAR . OF . HIS . AGE.

Another floorstone, very much worn, bears a Latin inscription to the mémoire (apparently) of Francis Beresford, who died 22 September 1720, aged 65 years.

The tower, built of ashlar, is in three stages with diagonal western buttresses rising to the top of the upper stage. The lower stage appears to be of the Early English period, as indicated by the dog-tooth ornament over the small inner doorway to the newel staircase in the south-west angle. The central stage contains a small quatrefoil opening in three of its faces, with a clock face in the west wall. The clock, which superseded an ancient one,¹ strikes the Cambridge quarters, and was set in motion at a dedication service on 8 May 1890. The upper stage has a band of panelled work inserted in each of its faces above the two-light belfry openings, and

(¹) We are informed that this was a wooden-framed striking clock similar in character to that recently removed from the tower of Cropwell Bishop church, an illustration of which appears on page 138 *ante*.

immediately below the embattled parapet, which has small pinnacles at each of its angles. A large weather-cock, supported by iron rods, inartistically crowns the whole. The lofty arch opening into the nave, of two orders of chamfers, the inner order terminating in corbels, is entirely filled in by a wooden partition. Strange as it may appear, the tower was rebuilt, it is said *stone by stone*, in the year 1873 at a cost of £1400. Over the doorway in the south-west angle is a shield of arms, in a carved ornamental frame of wood, bearing Argent, on a fesse sable three plates (? *Penny*) impaling Argent, three barrulets wavy azure, a crescent gules for difference. When the church was reseated in the year 1886, six of the old poppy-head bench ends, *circa* 1400, were used in the construction of three benches, two of which stand within the tower, the third being in the nave.

On the north wall are two large coats of arms, painted on canvas and enclosed in wood frames. One bears the Georgian royal arms of the eighteenth century, surmounted by the initials G. R. The other, dated 1728, bears—Quarterly of six, (1) Barry of eight, argent and gules, for *Hungary*, (2) Azure, semé of fleurs-de-lys or, surmounted by a label of three points gules, for *Naples*, (3) Argent, a cross potent between four crosses humetté or, for *Jerusalem*, (4) Azure, semé of fleurs-de-lys or, within a bordure gules, for *Anjou*, (5) Azure, crusillé or, two lucies hauriant, addorsed, of the last, for *De Barre*, (6) Or, on a bend gules, three allerions displayed argent, for *Lorraine*. These were the arms of *Margaret of Anjou* (died 1482) daughter of Regnier (titular King of Sicily, Naples, and Jerusalem) Duke of Anjou, married, 22 April 1445, to King Henry the Sixth of England. Below these arms are two narrow boards extending the length of the wall, inscribed :—"Queen's (*sic*) College Founded by Margaret of Anjou, Consort of King Henry VI: And Eliz:¹ Consort of King Edward IV: 1448," "Dono Dedit Parochianis

(1) Elizabeth Wydeville (Woodville) daughter of Sir Richard Wydeville (by Jacqueline of Luxemburg, widow of the Protector, John, Duke of Bedford) and widow of Sir John Grey, of Groby. She was married to King Edward IV., 1 May, 1464, and died in 1492.


Reverend* Vir Nicholaus Penny Hujus Ecclesiæ Rector Anno Domini 1726:—

On the south wall is a table of benefactions put up in the year 1888.


There are five bells inscribed:—

1st:—J: TAYLOR & C^O FOUNDERS LOUGHBOROUGH 1873. Diameter, 2 feet 6 inches.

2nd:—GOD SAVE HIS CHVRCH 1722. This bell has been “pared.” Diameter, 2 feet 8 inches.

3rd:— My roaring sound doth warning give that men cannot here always live 1618. Henry Oldfield's mark at end. Diameter, 2 feet 10½ inches.

4th:—BE. Y. T. KNOWNE. TO. ALL. THAT. DOTH. ME. SEE. THAT. NEWCOMBE. OF. LEICESTER. MADE. MEE. 1602. Diameter, 3 feet 2 inches.

5th:— All men that heare my morneful sound repent before you lye in ground 1618. No founder's mark. Diameter 3 feet 7 inches.

Sanctus Bell:—Without marks or legend. Diameter 16 inches.

The earliest existing register consists of 30 leaves of parchment measuring 11½ inches by 5½ inches, bound in vellum, and containing entries of *baptisms* and *marriages* from 1646 to 1696, and of *burials* from 1646 to 1679. On page 9 is the following memorandum of the appointment of the “Parish Register”:—

“Be it remembered that on the Fourth day of Aprill in the Year of our Lord 1653 Came before me Will'm Llanden Esq^r one of the Justices of Peace for the Countie of Nottingham Thomas Henfrey of Hickling Clarke being elected & choosen by the Inhabitants of the said Towne to be Parish Register and I conceyving him to be a man fully qualified for that employment doe hereby Certifie my Allowance & Approbation of him to be the Parish Register there & have given him his oath according to the direction in a late Act of Parliament in that behalf made & provided. Witness my hand WILLM LLANDEN.”

The *second* volume contains entries of *burials* from 1678 to 1752. From the former year down to 1724 there are memoranda of the production of affidavits that the deceased

had been buried in woollen, thus—"Received an Affidavit the 10th day of June 1679 under the hand of S^r Scroope Howe K^{nt} concerning her being buried in woollen." The *third* volume consists of 34 leaves of parchment, measuring 13½ inches by 9 inches, bound in calf, and contains entries of *baptisms* from 1696 to 1769, *marriages* from 1696 to 1754, and *burials* from 1753 to 1769. The *fourth* volume contains *marriages* from 1754 to 1812. All four volumes are in excellent condition. The *fifth* volume contains entries of *baptisms* and *burials* from 1770 to 1812. The subsequent registers are in conformity with the Acts of 1812 and 1836.

The church plate consists of a handsome silver communion cup with paten cover, a silver alms plate, a second cup, and a pewter plate. The cup measures—height 7½ inches, diameter of bowl 3½ inches, diameter of foot 4½ inches. It weighs 12 ounces avoirdupois, and has the following marks—(1) small italic *c*, the London date-letter for 1622-3, (2) lion passant, (3) leopard's head crowned, (4) maker's mark the letter R only legible. The bowl is somewhat straighter than the Elizabethan cups and has a handsome band of scroll work round the middle; the stem has a small knob; the foot is unusually large, with six bunches of conventional foliage engraved upon it. The inscription is "*Hic Calix paratus Edmundo Bardsey sacra Theologiae doctore et ecclesiae Hickling in Comit' Nott. rectore Anº 1622.*" The paten-cover is 4½ inches in diameter, the button or foot, which has the same conventional foliage as the cup, being two inches in diameter. It weighs 3¾ ounces avoirdupois, has no plate marks, and is inscribed "*The Communion cup of Hicklinge Made Anº 1622.*" The alms plate is inscribed "*The Gift of Frances Relict of D^r Penny to St. Lukes Church in Hickling Nottinghamshire A.D. 1767,*" and has these marks—(1) Old English capital **M**, the London date-letter for 1767-8, (2) leopard's head crowned, (3) lion passant, (4) maker's initials W. B. It is nine inches in diameter, and weighs 14½ ounces avoirdupois. In the centre is a lozenge bearing similar arms to those in the south-west angle of the tower. The second cup has a copper plug under the foot, has no plate marks upon it, and is apparently not silver. The pewter plate is used as an alms dish.



Holme Pierrepont.

HOLME,¹ or Holme-juxta-Nottingham, appears, according to Thoroton, to have acquired the distinctive name of Holme Pierrepont, through being the principal seat of the Pierrepont family, who obtained this manor in the reign of King Edward the First, through the marriage of Sir Henry Pierrepont with Annora, the heiress of the family of Manvers, the old lords of Holme.

The Domesday Survey (1086) does not record that Holme at that time possessed either a priest or a church.

The Taxation Roll of Pope Nicholas IV., 1291, gives the clear annual value of the church of Holm at £16.²

According to the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (27 Henry VIII.) the rectory of Holme Perpointe was valued at the clear yearly sum of £15 7s. 6d., William Perpoynt being then rector.³

The inventory of Church Goods, drawn up in the reign of Edward VI., is as follows:—

“HOLME PIERPONNT. The Inventorye of the church of holme in the Countie of Nottingham maide and taken the iiijth day of septēber in the vjth yere of the Reigne of oure most dread souaygne lorde kynge Edwarde the Syxte of all man’

(¹) “The word ‘Holme’ in Scandinavia, was used to express a place surrounded by water, and in a secondary sense, according to Mr. Fergusson [‘*Northmen in Cumberland and Westmoreland*’], alluvial land by a river side; in which latter sense it mainly occurs in Cumberland and Westmoreland.” *The Reliquary*, xix, 26.

(²) *Tax. Eccles.*, p. 311.

(³) *Valor Eccles.*, v., 164.

stuffe to the saide churche belonginge

Inprimis a chalys of silver w^t the patent also of syluer

Itm a crosse of brasse or latyn

Itm iij olde vestiments one of blew russells one of blacke chamlet and the other of white bustion wiche is rent and rotten and mete unto no good use and iij albes to the saide vestiments belonginge

Itm a cope of blew saten inbrotheryd withe byrdes of gold

Itm a Crosse clothe of Sarsnet

Itm iij lynyn awter clothes

Itm a paire of small laten candylstyckes upon the alter

Itm iij bells in the steple

Itm ij paire of pewter Crewetts

Itm a holly water vatte of brasse

Itm a surples for the preste

Robert Cade	} Church Wardens
Johne Wythers	

Henry lame

Renoles Whitwurthe for the p'yshe

Robert Alsoppe or towne"

The following is a copy of the agreement made between the Commissioners and the Rector and Churchwardens:—

"Indenture maide the xxvjth daye of maye in the seventhe yere of the reigne of o^r souaig . . rde edwarde the Sixte by the grace of god of inglande ffrannce and yrelonde Kinge def of the faithe and of the church of inglonde and also of yrelonde in earthe the supreme head Between the right Hon: Henry Earl of Rutland John biron garvays clifton john hercye george pierpount and Anthonie nevill Knightes comissioners of o^r said souaigne lorde the Kinge wⁱⁿ the countie of nottingham of that one ptie and William pierppont p^{'son} of y^e p^{'ishe} church of holme pierpont wⁱⁿ the same countie of nott John Withers and John cade church wardens of the same church of that oder ptie Witnessethe that the said erle and the said comissioners haithe aswell delyued the same parson and church wardens and to other their seuell successors one chalis w^t a patent of silver p^{'cell} gilte for thadministracon of the hollie communion in the same church

as also iij bells of one accorde hengginge in y^e steple of the same churche to be savelie kept unspoilled unembeseled and unsolde untill the Kinges maiesties pleasure be therein ffurther known In witnes whereof the saide p'ties to thies present indentures interchanngablye haue put to their Sealles the daye and yere aforesaid

WILLIAM PIERPOUNT p'son."

In 1633 the Church Goods handed over by the Churchwardens are thus enumerated in their account book:—

"Goods deliuaed in vpon this accompt.

First the Church bible.

Itm. 2 books for com [*mon*] prayer.

Itm, 1 booke of homileys.

Itm. the parfrases of Arasmus [*Paraphrase of Erasmus*].

The ordar for prayer on Wednsdays and Fridays.

A prayer booke for the time of warr.

Itm. 1 serplese, 1 owlde surplice.

Itm. 1 pulpitt cloth and coosion.

Itm. 1 bucoram tablecloth 1 linnin ta [*ble*] cloth.

Itm. 1 putar flagin, 1 siluer cop [*cup*] with cov [*er*]."

The Parliamentary Commissioners of 1650 reported:—

"Alsoe the Rectory or Parsonage of Holme which is worth fiftie pounds per Annum The Earle of Kingston the now Patron thereof Thomas Leeke Clerke the present Incumbent who hath the Cure of soules there and receives the proffittes thereof to his owne use and diligently supplies the cure hee being an able preaching Minister."¹

"The Church of S. Edmund, of Holme, is an ancient rectory belonging to the patronage of the Malnvers and de Ryes, and from them to the Pierponts, Knts., now Marquises of Dorchester."²

It will be observed from the following list of the Rectors of Holme Pierrepont, that the advowson has since the year 1326 been vested in the Pierrepont family, now represented by the Earl Manvers.

(¹) Parl. Survey, xiii, 254.

(²) Torre MS., York.

Rectors.

Waleran, temp., John. (Thoroton, page 88).

Peter de Leek. Patron, John de Rye.

Robert Bland,¹ instituted 1268. Same patron.

James de Pokelington, instituted 6 February 1274. Same patron.

John Luterel, instituted 5 March, 1302. Patrons, Robert de Rasyn and his wife.

Robert Annesley, instituted 27 January, 1326. Patron, Sir Robert Pierpound, Knt. Died.

William Broun de Thlmelby, instituted 6 May, 1368. Patron, Sir Edmund Pierpond, Knt. Died.

John Russell, instituted 13 Sept., 1369. Same patron.

William Thurbach. Resigned for the Church of Methley.

William Dawbeny, instituted 5 August, 1400. Patron, Sir Edmund Pierpound, Knt. Resigned.

William Peeks, instituted 5 October, 1401. Same patron. Resigned for the Vicarage of Wee, Winchester Diocese.

Henry Helmesdale, instituted 26 October, 1404. Same patron.

William Pollard, instituted 23 May 1406. Same patron. Resigned for the Church of Weldon, Lincoln Diocese.

Nicholas Hambury, instituted 6 March, 1408. Same patron. Died.

William Foxe, instituted 5 January, 1428. Patron, Sir Henry Pierpont, Knt. Resigned.

John Sendale, instituted 19 April, 1444. Patrons, Two Assignees. He resigned.

Thomas Crosseby, instituted 14 April, 1445. Same patrons. Resigned for the Rectory of Weston, Notts., to which he was instituted 7 October, 1450, on exchanging with

William Lyne, instituted 7 October, 1450. Patron, Sir Henry Pierpont, Knt. Resigned.

John Lane, instituted 17 September, 1462. Patron, Henry Perpoint, Esq.

By his will, proved 16 September, 1497, he desired to be buried in the chancel, before the vestry door.

John Counte, instituted 23 June, 1497. Patron, Sir Henry Pierpont, Knt.

(1) Robert Bland occurs in Torre's list. In *Archbishop Giffard's Register*, Surtees Society, p. 86, we find that Robert Blundus was presented, on August 24th, 1268, to the church of Holme by John de Rye, but whether he was instituted is a matter of doubt. On 27 September, 1268, was an "inquisition in the Church of Bingham celebrated in chapter there as to the church of Holme and Robert Blundus, clerk, presented by John de Rye," with this result—"Non est vacans quia Petrus de Leek' est in possessione dictæ ecclesiæ tanquam rector, et quod dictus Johannes est verus patronus ejusdem; nec est litigiosa neque pensionaria, valetque annuatim c s. De persona etiam presentati dicit quod credit ipsam esse liberam, legitimam et ydoneam prout didicit ab aliis. De ordinibus vero ignorat, quia persona ignota est sibi; et credit quod alibi sit beneficiatus sit ubi ignorat." (*Ibid.*, p. 89).

John Caunt, B.D., instituted 16 May, 1511. Patron, William Pierpont, Esq. Died.

William Perpoyn, LL.D., instituted 5 October, 1527. Same patron. He was instituted rector of Widmerpool in February, 1545, and was appointed to the prebend of Huthwaite at York, 24 September, 1551. In 1554 he was deprived of all his preferments.

Roger Smyth, instituted 23 September, 1554. Patron, Sir George Perpoint, Knt. Resigned for the Rectory of Cotgrave to which he was instituted 7 February, 1577.

John Speede, instituted 1 July, 1578. Patron, Henry Pierpoint. By his will, proved 15 February, 1625, he desired to be buried in the chancel of Basford Church, Notts.

Reuben Easthorp, M.A., instituted 2 February, 1625. Patron, Robert Pierpoint.

Henry Cooke, instituted 30 September, 1629. Patron, Robert, Earl of Kingston.¹

Thomas Leeke, clerk, occurs as incumbent in the Parliamentary Commissioners' report of 1650.

John Rustat² occurs as rector from 1663 down to 1679. There is no entry of his burial in the register. He was succeeded by

Humphrey Perkins, instituted 29 November, 1680. He married Elnor Rustat at Holme Pierrepont, 21 February, 1670, and on 9 June, 1697 "Mr. Humphrey Perkins rector of this parish and Mrs. Ann Cheswell" were married at the same church. His will is dated 1717, in which year his entries in the register cease.

Samuel Berdmore, M.A., instituted 8 June, 1719. Patron, the Duke of Kingston. See note, page 111 *ante*.

Samuel Greator, B.A., instituted 22 June, 1722, to the rectory of Holme Pierrepont with Adbolton annexed. Patron, Evelyn, Duke of Kingston on Hull. Buried at Holme Pierrepont 9 September, 1728.

Robert Arnold,³ inducted 24 January, 1728. Patron, the Duke of Kingston. He states in the register "though under age I read y^e Articles of y^e Church of England on 26th day of y^e month & year aforesaid." He was buried at Holme Pierrepont, 30 June. 1740.

(¹) Torre MS., York.

(²) John Rustat, B.A., was instituted Rector of Widmerpool, Notts., 11 August, 1624, on the presentation of Humphrey Snoden, of Mansfield, Gent., his last entry in the register being made in 1670. This benefice was sequestrated during the Usurpation, Samuel Kendall being minister during that period. Rustat wrote his Declaration of Conformity, dated 5 October, 1662, in the Widmerpool register, but omitted to sign it. On pages 1 and 2 of the front fly leaves of the first volume of the Widmerpool register are memoranda relating to the Rustat family. The marriage of "Mr. John Rustat & Hellin Lytlefear," on June 5th, 1627, is recorded in the second volume of the parish register of St. Mary's, Nottingham.

(³) "Robert Arnold, Rector of Holm Pirrepont, Notts. & Ann Meller, this p.," were married at St. Peter's Church, Nottingham, 5 October, 1734.

Scrope Berdmore, B.D.,¹ instituted 5 August, 1740, on the death of Robert Arnald. Patron, Evelyn, Duke of Kingston upon Hull. Admitted to the prebend of Eaton, in Southwell Minster, 29 June, 1749, which he resigned in favour of Scrope Berdmore, M.A., admitted thereto 26 October, 1769.

Pierrepont Crompt, B.A., son of Thomas and Rebecca Crompt, was born 24 September, and baptized at Holme Pierrepont. 17 October, 1732. See page 111 *ante*, for his institution to the rectory of Cotgrave, 20 December, 1756.

Thomas Donnithorne, M.A., instituted 15 May, 1797, on the death of Pierrepont Crompt. Patron, Charles, Viscount Newark. Died 8 October, 1813, aged 61 years. He was succeeded by

James Jarvis Cleaver, M.A., whose original institution has not been found, but who was instituted 20 January and again 16 September, 1831, on his own cession. Patron, Charles Herbert, Earl Manvers. Admitted to the prebend of Oxton Prima Pars, in Southwell Minster, 15 November, 1820. Sometime between 27 July and 23 November, 1845, this gentleman changed his name to **Peach**. He was succeeded by

Henry Seymour, B.A., instituted 1864 on the presentation of Earl Manvers. Resigned 30 August, 1905.

Egbert Hacking, M.A., instituted 5 October, 1905. Patron, Earl Manvers. Canon of Alto Pecco in Southwell Cathedral since 1902.

Although Mr. Stretton did not leave any notes on this church, one of his manuscript books,² written in the year 1818, contains a sketch headed "In Holme Pierrepont Church," of an incised floorstone bearing a foliated cross standing upon steps or grieces. On the dexter side, above the horizontal limb, is a representation of a chalice, while on the sinister side is the book of the Gospels. These emblems denote that the stone at one time indicated the burial place of an ecclesiastic—possibly one of the early Rectors of Holme Pierrepont. This floorstone, of alabaster and dated 1394, is engraved in Cutts, *Manual of Sepulchral Slabs and Brasses*, 1849, plate 23.

Holme Pierrepont church, dedicated to St. Edmund, com-

(¹) Scrope Berdmore, afterwards D.D., son of Samuel Berdmore, M.A., (see footnote page 111 *ante*), was born 19 February and baptised at St. Mary's, Nottingham, 7 March, 1708-9. He was Vicar of St. Mary's from 1743 until his death, 16 February, 1770, and was buried in that church, where (though not in its original position) there is a large floorstone inscribed to his memory. Numerous references to the Berdmore family are to be found in "Notes on the Parish Registers of St. Mary's, Nottingham (1566 to 1812)," by John T. Godfrey, 1901.

(²) Stretton MS., No. 32, p. 3.

prises nave, south aisle, south porch, chancel with south chapel, and western tower and spire. It measures internally, length of nave 48 feet 6 inches, width 22 feet 6 inches; length of aisle 42 feet, width 16 feet; length of chancel 25 feet 6 inches, width 14 feet; length of chapel 23 feet 6 inches, width 18 feet; tower 13 feet by 10 feet 6 inches.

The church is of little architectural interest, having been restored and altered from time to time until it has assumed a modern pseudo-classical appearance.



The nave, supported by pilasters terminating in pinnacles, is separated from the aisle by three arches on quatrefoil piers with moulded capitals, and is lighted by three plain three-light windows with semicircular heads externally but pointed internally, probably inserted about the year 1666, when the aisle and chapel were rebuilt by the Marquess of Dorchester. There is a circular staircase at the north-east angle of the nave which formerly led to the rood loft, but which is now utilized as a chimney in connection with the heating apparatus outside.

The large mural monument of classical design at the west end of the south wall of the nave is to the memory of Gertrude, wife of Robert, first Earl of Kingston.

On the dexter side is a small oval shield bearing *Pierrepoint*,

and on the sinister side is a lozenge bearing *Talbot*. The following inscription is surrounded by several blank shields, and below is a skull and cross bones between two other skulls.

Here lyeth the Illvstriovs Princess GARTRUDE
Covntesse of KINGSTON daughter to HENRY TALBOT,
Esq^r son to GEORGE late Earle of SHEWSBURY,
she was married to the most Noble & Excellent Lo^p
ROBERT Earle of KINGSTON, one of the Generalls
to KING CHARLES the first in the late unhappy
differences, and in that service lost his life. she had
by him many children most dead, there are living
HENRY MARQVIS of DORCHESTER, WILLIAM &
GERVAS PIERREPONT ESQ^a & one daughter the
Lady ELIZABETH PIERREPONT, she was a Lady
replete with all qualities that adorne her sex, &
more eminent in them then in the greatnes of
her birth she was most devovt in her dvtyes
to GOD most observant of those to her neighborr
an incomparable wife a most indulgent Mother, &
most charitable to those in want in a word her life
was one continved act of virtue she hath left a memo
ry which will never dye & an example that may be imita
ted but not easily eqvall'd, she died in the LXI yeare
of her age, A^o. D. 1649 And this Monvment was
erected to her by her Son GERVAS PIERREPONT.

Robert Pierrepont, first Earl of Kingston mentioned in the above inscription, was the son of Sir Henry Pierrepont, whose monument is in the aisle, and his wife Frances, eldest daughter of Sir William Cavendish, of Chatsworth, co. Derby. He married Gertrude, eldest daughter and coheir of Henry Talbot, Esq. and his wife . . . daughter and heir of Sir William Raynor, Knight, by whom he had six sons and two daughters. According to a memorandum in Holme Pierrepont Register, Robert Pierrepont and Gertrude Talbot were married at *Kinwalton* Church, January 8th, 1601. Kinolton, Notts., is

(1) Fourth son of George Talbot, sixth Earl of Shrewsbury, and his wife "Bess of Hardwick," referred to hereafter.

evidently intended, but the marriages in the Register there commence only with the year 1654. He appears to have been at one time resident at Mansfield, where his eldest son, Henry, is stated to have been born in 1606. The Mansfield Register records that on September 8th, 1612, "Francis the sonne of Mr. Robert Pierrepont, Esquier, was baptized." Robert Pierrepont was created Baron Pierrepont and Viscount Newark, on June 29th, 1627, and Earl of Kingston-upon-Hull, on July 25th, 1628. Of his participation in the Civil War much has been written. His burial is thus recorded in the register at Cuckney, Notts.:—"1643, Robert Pearpoint, the Earle of Kingstone upon Hull was Buried the 25 of July."

Inserted in the north wall, facing the above monument, is the square traceried head of a Perpendicular window discovered in the old chancel wall at the time when the Countess of Kingston's monument was removed from the east end and fixed in its present position.

On the north wall of the nave are five tablets inscribed :—

"In memory of Pelham Donnithorne Warren Lieu^t and Interpreter in the Hon^{ble} East India Company's XIX Reg^t of Native Infantry who died at Cuttack in the Presidency of Bengal the XVIII of June MDCCCXXXVII aged XXIV. This Tablet was erected by his sorrowing parents as a testimony of their love and affection."

"In Memory of the Rev^d Tho^s Donnithorne, A.M. late Rector of this Parish who died 8th of October 1813, Aged 61 years. Also of Mary his Wife who departed this life July the 10th 1840, Aged 90. There remaineth a rest to the people of God. Heb. 4th Chap. 9th Verse.

"Erected by the Friends of the late John Burgess of Clipstone in this County in testimony of their esteem. He died on the XXVIIIth of April MDCCCXLII aged LI years."

"Sacred to the Memory of Robert Burgess of Cotgrave Place who departed this life November VI . MDCCCXLVI Ætat LXIV years. I waited for thy salvation O Lord . Gen . XLIX . 18. And Elizabeth relict of the above who died Sep^r XII . MDCCCLVI Ætat : LXXII : Years."

"In memory of Henry Sydney Pierrepont Born August 18th

1863 Died March 4th 1882. This tablet is erected by his brothers and sisters. 'I look for the resurrection of the dead, and the life of the world to come.'"

The aisle and chapel (both covered with a luxurious growth of ivy) are continuous, the one opening into the other by an archway with smaller openings on either side, of modern construction. They are supported by six pilasters with pinnacles to the south wall, with one at the north east angle of the chapel, similar to those on the north side of the nave. There are four windows in the south wall, with one at the west end of the aisle, and one at the east end of the chapel, all similar to those in the nave.

The porch is of classical design, with a flat roof, and has two Doric columns in front supporting a semi-circular arch, with a square panel above bearing the arms of Pierrepont, the whole being now concealed by ivy. The doorway into the aisle is pointed, with shallow moulding.

It may be convenient to describe the old Pierrepont monuments in the aisle in the order in which they appear in the accompanying illustration which looks towards the west.

The easternmost is an alabaster¹ altar tomb, of a date not later than the year 1500, bearing a clean-shaven, finely-featured recumbent figure in plate armour, but without any inscription or armorial bearings, except the crest of the Pierreponts—a fox passant—on the tilting helmet, and the Yorkist collar of suns and roses with a pendent cross. On the fingers and thumbs of the upraised hands are a profusion of rings, and the details of the figure, as well as the architectural embellishments of the tomb, have been executed with great care. The monument is probably that of Sir Henry Pierrepont, Knight, who by his will, proved at York 18 December, 1499, desired to be buried in the parish church of Saint Edmund, in Holme,

(¹) In the course of a paper read at the annual meeting, in 1906, of the Institution of Mining Engineers at Hanley by Mr. T. Trafford Wynne on "The occurrence of gypsum," he mentioned that as far back as 1371 the great centres of the trade in alabaster were Nottingham, Burton-on-Trent, and York. The smaller pieces were apparently supplied from Chellaston, in Derbyshire, but, as at present, when large blocks were required they were obtained from Tutbury.



PIERREPONT MONUMENTS, HOLME PIERREPONT.

amongst his worshipful ancestors, and a tomb of alabaster to be made and set upon his sepulchre and graven at the discretion of his executors.

A brass plate fixed on the wall' between this and the adjacent altar tomb is inscribed :—

AMORIS ET GRATITVDINIS ERGÒ

ERGA

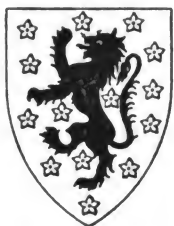
OPTIMVM VIRVM GERVASIVM PIERREPONT AR=
MIGERVVM FILIVM SECVNDOGENITVM GEORGIJ
PIERREPONT MILITIS FRATREM HENRICI PI=
ERREPONT MILITIS PATRVV̄ ROBT COMITIS
DE KINGSTON VIC. NEWARK BARONIS
PIERREPONT DE HOLME
PIERREPONT

This inscription commemorates Gervase Pierrepont, Esq., second son of Sir George Pierrepont, Knight, and his second wife, Winifred, daughter and heir of William Thwaites, Esq., of Oulton, Suffolk, by whom he had three sons and two daughters. On the death of Sir George Pierrepont, 21 March, 1564, his widow, Dame Winifred, married secondly (and as his second wife) Sir Gervase Clifton, Knight, of Clifton, Notts. By his second wife, Sir Gervase Clifton, who died 20 January, 1587, had, at least, four sons and two daughters. In Clifton Register is the following entry :—"Domina Wynefrida Cliffone sepulta erat Decimo die mensis Decembris Anno 1591."

Lying on the floor beneath the brass plate is the head and trunk of a male effigy, of alabaster, in armour, of the close of the fourteenth century. It is so much mutilated as to be beyond identification, but is shown wearing a bascinet with camail, a jupon with scalloped edge, and hip girdle, the head resting upon a helmet.

The large monument in the middle of the aisle, consisting of an alabaster altar tomb with a tablet at the back, is to the memory of Sir Henry Pierrepont, Knight, who died in the year 1615. At the top of the tablet is a shield of sixteen quarterings

(1) In 1835 we saw this plate lying loose on the floor.



for *Pierrepoint*:—(1) argent, semée of cinquefoils gules, a lion rampant sable, *Pierrepoint*, (2) azure, a chief chequé or and gules, (3) barry of eight argent and gules, a lion rampant sable, over all a bendlet or, (4) argent, six annulets, 2, 2, 2, sable, *Manvers*, (5) azure, three hedgehogs or, *Heriz*, (6) argent, on a bend between six cross crosslets gules three bezants, (7) argent, three flesh pots gules, a bordure of the last bezantee, *Monboucher*, (8) gules, a chevron between three escallops argent, (9) per pale argent and gules, a bend counterchanged, (10) argent, on a chief azure two fleurs-de-lis or, (11) or, a lion rampant vert, (12) azure, a cross patonce voided argent, *Melton*, (13) sable, three saltires engrailed argent, (14) sable, a pale engrailed between six cross crosslets or, (15) argent, a cross sable, fretty or, *Thwaites*, (16) sable, a lion rampant argent, crowned or, *Seagrave*. Crest, a fox passant gules. Below is another shield bearing, 1 and 4 *Pierrepoint*, 2 *Manvers*, 3 *Heriz*, impaling 1 and 4, sable, three bucks' heads caboshed argent, *Cavendish*, 2, Argent, a chevron gules between three crosses crosslet sable, *Smith*, 3, a chevron between three jambes erased.

On the dexter side is a shield bearing the arms of *Cavendish*, and on the sinister side one bearing *Pierrepoint*. Underneath is the following inscription:—

HERE LIETH THE BODIE OF S^R HENRIE PIERREPONT
KNIGHT WHO IN HIS LIFE TIME ABOVDNED
WITH CHARITIE & MANIE OTHER VERTVES
FOR WHOM THE LADIE FRANCES PIERREPONT
ELDEST DAUGHTER OF S^R WILLM CAVENDISH
OF CHATSWORTH KNIGHT & THE MOST
NOBLE & RENOWNED LADIE ELIZABETH¹ HIS

(1) This marriage is of considerable interest. Sir William Cavendish married, at Bradgate, co. Leicester, 1547-8, as his third wife, Elizabeth, third daughter of John Hardwick, Esq., of Hardwick, co. Derby, and the young widow of Robert Barlow, Esq., of Barlow, in the same county, by whom he had, with other issue, three sons and three daughters, from whom are descended the Dukes of Devonshire, Newcastle, Norfolk, Portland, and St.

WIFE LATE COVNTESSE OF SHREWSBE : CAUSED
THIS MONVMENT TO BE MADE BEING THE
LEAST OF MANIE TESTIMONIES SHE HATH
GIVEN OF HER GREAT & DEARE AFFECTIO
TOWARDES HIM. HE DIED THE 19 DAIE
OF MARCH IN THE YEARE OF OVR LORD
GOD 1615 AGED 69 YEARES & A HALF.¹

On the top of the tomb is the effigy of a knight wearing short hair, moustache, and pointed beard. He is clad in heavy, delicately chased, plate armour characteristic of his period, with a ruff round his neck, and sabbatons. His head reposes upon his crested helmet, his feet rest upon his gauntlets, and his hands are raised in an attitude of devotion. In front of the tomb are seven small effigies, one male, five females, and an infant, each of which, except the latter, bears in its left hand a shield of arms. Taking the figures (which have much decayed within the last quarter of a century) in order, the first is the infant in its chrisom, then follow three daughters all in caps, ruffs, and gowns, the first holds a lozenge bearing *Pierrepont*, the second bears Argent, a lion rampant sable, *Stapleton*, impaling *Pierrepont*, the third bears Or, two bars azure, a chief quarterly of the second and gules, on the first and fourth two fleurs-de-lis or, on the second and third a lion of England, *Manners*, impaling *Pierrepont*, the next figure is that of a male in armour and ruff bearing *Pierrepont*, impaling Gules, a lion rampant within a bordure engrailed or, *Talbot*, the remaining figures are those of two females bearing

Albans, and (through the Duke of Kingston) Earl Manvers. On the death of Sir William Cavendish, his widow married, as her third husband, Sir William St. Loe, Knight, of Tormarton, co. Glouc., Captain of the Guard to Queen Elizabeth, and subsequently, as her fourth husband, George Talbot, sixth Earl of Shrewsbury, who died in 1590, and was buried in the Parish Church, Sheffield. Elizabeth, Countess of Shrewsbury, better known as "Bess of Hardwick," died at Hardwick, 13 February, 1607-8, aged 87 years, and was interred in All Saints' Church, Derby. At one time, her grand-daughter, Lady Arabella Stuart, was heir presumptive to the thrones of England and Scotland.

(¹) By his will, proved 25 February, 1616, Sir Henry Pierrepont, Knight, desired to be buried in the church at Holme Pierrepont. By her will, proved 15 March, 1632, Dame Frances Pierrepont, widow, late wife of Sir Henry Pierrepont, Knight, desired to be buried in the church where the body of her late husband lieth.

respectively a blank shield impaling *Pierrepoint*, and Ermine, a fesse between three fireballs sable issuing flames proper, *Cartwright*, impaling *Pierrepoint*. At the west end of the monument is a shield bearing *Pierrepoint* impaling *Cavendish*.¹

Near the south door is a well preserved recumbent effigy, of which Dr. Thoroton gives an engraving in his work. The head is supported by angels, and the figure doubtless commemorates a civilian *Pierrepoint* of the fourteenth century. It is stated² that there is a facsimile effigy (usually ascribed to Dame Cicely Flogan who died in 1520) in Mansfield Church, which is now supposed to represent a member of the *Pierrepoint* family who at one time had a residence in that town, but on comparing a photograph of the latter effigy with the effigy at Holme *Pierrepoint*, we fail to see that the one is a *facsimile* of the other.

In a niche fixed in the south-west angle of the aisle are the following inscriptions:—

"In memory of the Rev^d John Cleaver, D.D. Rector of Slingsby for upwards of fifty years, and perpetual Curate of Malton, both in the County of York; who died at this place, Augst 3rd 1823 aged 78 years. Also of Elizabeth his wife, daughter of James Fenton, Esq^{re} who died at Malton in the County of York, February 1st, 1818, aged 67 years."

"In memory of Clara Sybilla Daughter of the Rev^d Jas J Cleaver and Ellin Sybilla his wife who died April 28th 1828 aged 5 years."

The octagonal font, with panelled bowl, is ascribed to the reign of King Richard the Second.

(1) William Sampson, the Nottinghamshire poet and dramatist, refers to this monument in some quaint lines "On the right Honorable Henry Pierpoint Father to the right Honorable Robert Earle of Kingston," printed in "Virtus Post Funera Vivit Or Honour Tryumphing over Death. Being true Epitomes of Honorable, Noble, Learned, And Hospitable Personages by VVilliam Sampson. London Printed by John Norton, 1636."

(2) *Mansfield Parish Church*, 1906, by Canon A. H. Prior, p. 15, who states "The fact that a facsimile effigy lies in the South Aisle of Holme *Pierrepoint* Church, points to the conclusion that the memorial in our church is to a *Pierrepoint*. It is of white Mansfield stone. Mr. E. S. Prior, writing on *Mediæval Figure Sculpture*, states there was at Nottingham in the XIV Century a school of Sculpture, whose works lie scattered about the Midlands. There can be little doubt that both effigies came from the same workshop."

Above the westernmost pillar on the north side of the aisle is an ornamented tablet to the memory of the poet Oldham.¹ A contributor to the *Gentleman's Magazine* of 1794 (part 1, p. 115) states—"Bayle in his Dictionary mentions a monumental inscription in the church of Holme Pierrepont, Nottinghamshire, to the memory of Oldham the poet. I was at Holme last summer, and saw the remains of this inscription on a tablet broken into several pieces, and most probably it will never be repaired." The upper part of the ornamental work surrounding the inscription appears to be of original carved stone, the remainder being cast in plaster or some similar material. The inscription is as follows:—

M.S.

OLDHAM! poetæ quo nemo
sacro furore plenior nemo rebvs
svblimior avt verbis felicivs
avdax Cvjus famam omni ævo
propria satis consecravnt carmina
quem inter primos Honoratissimi
GVILIELMI comitis de KINGSTON
amplexvs variolis correptvm hev!
nimis immatvra mors rapvit et
in cœlestem transtvlit chorvm.

(¹) John Oldham, the satirical poet, born at Shipton-Moyne, near Tetbury, in Gloucestershire, 9 August, 1653, was a grandson of John Oldham, rector of Nuneaton, and son of John Oldham, who after residing as a nonconformist minister at Shipton and at Newton, in Wiltshire, where he was "silenced" in 1662, served a small congregation at Wotton-under-Edge, in Gloucestershire, and survived in honourable repute till about 1725. Educated by his father and at Tetbury Grammar School, he became tutor to the son of a Bristol alderman, entered St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, in 1670, and graduated B.A. in May, 1674. He then became usher in Archbishop Whitgift's Free School, at Croydon, where some of his poetical pieces attracted the notice of the Earls of Rochester and Dorset and Sir Charles Sedley, who, much to his astonishment, visited him at the school, which he left in 1678. Afterwards he was tutor to the grandsons of Sir Edward Thurland, a retired judge, residing at Reigate, till 1681, when he became tutor to the son of Sir William Hickes at his residence, near London. During this period he composed the famous invectives against the Jesuits, which established his reputation. He was now on affectionate terms with Dryden, and was particularly noticed by William, Earl of Kingston, who invited him to become his domestic chaplain, and received him as a guest at his seat at Holme Pierrepont, where he died of small-pox, the Earl writing the above elegant inscription and erecting the tablet to his memory.

Natvs SHIPTON in agro GLOU
 CESTRENSI, in avla sancti
 EDMUNDI OXONIÆ gradvatvs.
 Obiit 19 April Anno Domⁿⁱ
 1683, ÆTATIS 30.

In the head of a window in the south wall are the arms of *Pierrepoint* with an annulet for difference, impaling Argent, a lion rampant sable, *Stapleton*.¹ Crest, a fox passant gules. In the west window is *Pierrepoint* with a mullet for difference, impaling . . . a chevron between three jambes erased . . . Crest, as above.

The easternmost window is filled with stained glass, and bears the following inscription in ornamental letters :—

“To the glory of God & in memory of Susannah Biscoe wife of the Rev. Henry Seymour Rector of this Parish who died May 8th 1889 also of their son the Rev. Edw^d Adolphus Will^m Seymour who died at Madeira Feb. 28th 1891.”

The chancel, which has a diagonal buttress at the north-east angle, opens into the nave by a modern pointed arch with marble shafts, and is adorned with figures of the four evangelists. It also opens into the chapel by two modern archways. The east window was inserted in the year 1878 when the church underwent restoration at a cost of £2,200, defrayed by the late Earl Manvers. It is pointed, of three lights, and filled with stained glass representing the Resurrection. The window in the north wall, formerly the east window, is similar to those in the nave, and is filled with stained glass. The upper part contains the arms, crest, and motto of *Pierrepoint*, indifferently executed, and at the bottom is the following inscription :—

“To the Glory of God and in memory of Charles Herbert 2nd Earl Manvers who died 27th of October 1860 aged 82 and of Mary Letitia his wife who died 7th of September 1860 aged 76 this window has been placed by their son Sidney William Herbert 3rd Earl Manvers Anno Domini 1862.”

There is a small plain priest's door in this wall. The roof is

(¹) Sir William Pierrepoint, Knight, married Joan, daughter of Sir Brian Stapleton, Knight, and his wife Joan, eldest daughter of John, Lord Lovel.

of a higher pitch than that of the nave, and is covered with slates.

On the north wall is a handsome marble tablet inscribed :—
 “Sacred to the memory of the truly Honourable Evelyn Henry Frederick Pierrepont, eldest son of Charles Viscount and Anne Viscountess Newark. He represented the County of Nottingham in two successive Parliaments, was born January 18th 1775, and died October 22^d 1801.” (Twelve lines of verse follow.)

A small tablet over the chancel door is inscribed :—“Sacred be this spot to gratitude, and the memory of M^r John Shering of Nottingham, who lived beloved, died lamented, and was buried here. Natus Anno Domini 1726. Obiit January 24th 1800.” (Four lines of verse follow.)

On the same wall, near to the chancel arch, is a beautiful monument by Flaxman, R.A. The inscription is as follows :—
 “Sacred to the memory of the Reverend William Saltren, Rector of Cotgrave, in the County of Nottingham. He was a pious Christian, an affectionate son, a sincere friend, and a benevolent man. Died January 10th 1811, aged 29 years. This monument is erected by his mother, Elizabeth Saltren, in testimony of his virtues and her grateful and affectionate remembrance.”¹

On the south wall a handsome marble tablet bears this inscription :—

“To the memory of Evelyn Pierrepont, second Duke & Earl of Kingston, Marquis of Dorchester, Viscount Newark, & Baron Pierrepont of Holme Pierrepont, Manvers & Herriz; Knight of the Garter, & General in his Majesty's Service. This Monument is inscribed as a Tribute of Respect, & a Token of Gratitude. He died September 22^d 1773, Aged 62.”²

The chapel, which forms a clergy vestry and organ chamber,

(¹) See page 111 *ante*.

(²) On the death of this nobleman the Pierrepont family became extinct in the male line, and is now represented by the Right Hon. the Earl Manvers, whose great-grandfather (Charles Medows, Esq., M.P., for Nottingham) assumed the name and arms of Pierrepont in 1788, was raised to the peerage in 1796, and advanced to the existing Earldom in 1806.

contains four marble tablets. That on the south wall is inscribed :—

“ Sacred to the memory of Charles, first Earl Manvers, Viscount Newark, and Baron Pierrepont of Holme Pierrepont in the County of Notts who was born November 14th 1737, and died June 18th 1816. To dwell upon each virtue that shone conspicuous in a character so truly Christian, so exemplary in the discharge of every religious and moral duty, would be unnecessary. To those who were so fortunate as to know him, few words will suffice to recall his unexampled worth, his unbounded benevolence, and all those social and endearing qualities for which he was so greatly and so generally beloved, admired and respected ; and to those who knew him not, words will not convey an adequate idea of them. This monument was erected by his once happy wife, and by his surviving and sorrowing children. Also in memory of Anne his beloved wife, born Sept^r 13th 1756 Died August the 24th 1832. To the last period of her existence here she cherished his memory with unabated reverence and tenderest affection, preserved the most grateful recollection of her years of happiness passed with him ; and lived and died in the beloved hope of reunion with him ; through the mediation of her redeemer and the mercy of her God.”

On the north wall a marble monument bears the following inscription :—

“ In memory of Sophia, only daughter of Henry first Marquis of Exeter, and wife of Henry Manvers Pierrepont, second son of Charles first Earl Manvers. Mild in temper, meek in spirit, charitable in disposition, and exemplary in every relation of life She was sustained in the decay of nature by the consolations of religious hope, and resigned her soul to God November 11, MDCCCXXIII, in the XXXII year of her age, at Caudecan, near Bordeaux in France, leaving an infant daughter and an afflicted husband, by whom this monument was erected, in grateful affection and love. Her remains are deposited in the family vault in this Church.”

A blue marble tablet below contains ten lines of verse.

On the east wall are two marble tablets inscribed :—

"Sacred to the memory of the Right Hon^{ble} Henry Manvers Pierrepont, born March xviiith MDCCCLXXX Died Nov^r xth MDCCCLI. His remains are deposited near those of his wife in the family vault in this church."

"In memory of Charles Evelyn Pierrepont, Viscount Newark, Born Sep. 2. mdcccv, married Aug. 16. mdcccxxii, Died Aug. 23 mdcccl, also of Emily his wife, Daughter of Edward, Baron Hatherton, Born Nov. 16. mdcccxiv, Died March 11 mdcccli. 'Lovely in their Lives, in their Death They were not divided.'"

In 1885 we observed in this chapel an old fashioned pitch-pipe, resembling a small organ pipe, about fourteen inches in length, with a piston-like sliding rod or scale on which notes are marked, and which we understand is still preserved in the church, probably in the fine old oak chest with carved front which stands in this chapel.

In one of the south windows are the arms of *Pierrepont*, impaling Argent, on a bend azure three bucks' heads . . . with the crest, supporters, and motto of Pierrepont, in the other the same arms and crest. In the east window is a blank shield, with the crest, supporters, and motto of *Pierrepont* as before.

Beneath this chapel is the family vault of the Pierrepont family, but it is now permanently closed.

The tower, of the late Perpendicular period supported by two diagonal buttresses, is the only part of the building which has escaped "restoration." It is in three stages, the lower stage having a small lancet in the west wall, and the upper containing four two-light openings with semi-pyramidal heads. The tower terminates in an embattled parapet from which a plain spire of moderate height springs. The bases of four large finials remain at the angles of the parapet. The tower opens into the nave by a lofty arch, and is partitioned off to form a choir vestry. The staircase is in the south west angle.

In the floor of the tower there are two old alabaster slabs, one of which is referred to on page 243 *ante*.

On the south wall near the floor, is a stone tablet with a laudatory inscription to the memory of John Barfoot, who died June 27th, 1824, aged 43 years, 17 of which he passed in the service of Earl Manvers and his family, and the last 10 in that of the Rev. James J. Cleaver, Rector of this parish.

"The belfry, on Tuesday, the 24th November, 1874, was discovered to be on fire. It was put out, however, before it could reach the rest of the church, but unfortunately not before the three bells had been melted down. The rector, the Rev. Henry Seymour, states that on one this inscription could be just made out, and that he thinks the date was 1608:

'When you hear my mournful sound
Prepare yourself to lie in ground.'

According to the *Nottingham Journal*, 25th November, 1874, 'the coat of arms of the Manvers family was stamped upon them.'

The new bells, five in number, the gift of Earl Manvers, are by Messrs. Taylor, of Loughborough."

Their diameters range from 2 feet 8 inches (treble), to 3 feet 6 inches (tenor).

The earliest register contains 49 leaves of parchment, measuring 12½ inches by 5½ inches, with a small flyleaf at the beginning relating to Widow Flinder's hold in Adbolton, and another flyleaf at the end referring to mortuary dues. The volume contains entries of *baptisms*, *marriages*, and *burials* from 1564 to 1729. There is, however, a hiatus of *marriages* between August 1641 and December 1654. The *second* volume consists of 25 leaves of parchment, 11½ inches by 6½ inches, and contains entries of *baptisms* from 1730 to 1773, *marriages* from 1730 to 1753, and *burials* from 1730 to 1770. At the commencement is a copy of a faculty of 1745 for the repair of Holmepierrepont Church with stone taken down from Adbolton Church, there being no longer parishioners to

(1) *The Reliquary* xix, 170.

repair the latter church, which had become entirely disused. The *third* volume contains *baptisms* and *burials* from 1774 to 1812. The *fourth* volume contains *marriages* from 1755 to 6 August, 1805.

The church plate comprises a cup, two patens, and flagon, all of silver. The cup weighs 30 ounces avoirdupois, and measures—height $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches, diameter of bowl $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, depth of bowl $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, diameter of foot $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The bowl has straight sides but no engraving, the knop is large, and the foot hexagonal. The only mark is the maker's initials H. W (or N. H.) between five dots. The inscription is "Holm Pierrepont in Nottinghamshire. Ex. D : H : M : D : 1666." The patens weigh 8 ounces avoirdupois each, and are $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter. They have the same mark and inscription as the cup. The flagon, with handle, lid, and thumb rest, is $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, and weighs 63 ounces. Inscription as on the preceding. The marks are (1) black-letter capital *E* the London date letter for 1662-3, (2) lion passant, (3) leopard's head crowned, (4) maker's mark as on the preceding.





Kinolton.

THE Domesday Survey (1086) does not record that Chinolton at that time possessed either a priest or a church.

Thoroton however states:—"In Domesday Book there is mention of Newbold, in those daies a very considerable place, but now 'tis well-nigh lost between this Lordship [Kinolton] and Colston Bassett, which is not in that Record described at all by any other name, that I know of, besides Newbold; yet the name of the Mannor of Newbold hath been long preserved in memory in Kinalton where there yet remains some obscure knowledge of it . . . There was a Priest and a Church . . . How the two Townships [Colston Basset and Kinolton] parted this Newbold I cannot discover, for I find the Family of Vilers, sometimes called of Neubolt, sometimes of Kinolton, and the Vicar of Colston Basset esteems himself Parson of that Neubold, which is now known in Kinalton Lordship."¹

In the reign of King Henry the Second, Pagan de Vilers granted in frankalmoigne to the Church of St. Peter of York and to Roger, Archbishop of York and his successors, to the use and entertainment of the Archbishop the church of St. Wilfride of Kineldestone, with a garden and four oxgangs of land appertaining, also the toft and twelve acres of land with common of pasture through the whole town.²

The grant was made in the following terms:—

(¹) Thoroton, p. 75, 76.

(²) Torre MS., York.

"To all the sons of holy mother church who shall see or hear this charter, Pain de Vilers sends greeting. Know ye that I have given and conceded and by this present charter confirmed to the church of the Blessed Peter of York and to the lord Roger, archbishop of York, and to his successors, in free and perpetual alms, exempt and free from all secular service, for the use and entertainment of the archbishops, so that no other person may be instituted in the same place, the church of Kineldestone together with the whole garden as well belonging to the church as not belonging, and four bovates of land which the church itself formerly possessed and one toft belonging to the same bovates with all other things pertaining to them. And likewise of my own gift, twelve acres of land of which four acres and three roods abut on the burial-ground of the church on the east side, but one acre and one rood abut on the said burial-ground on the north side, and upon Stowedale, and after the first four selions which are by the side of the road I have completed six acres in Dalacre. I have granted also to them common of pasture throughout the whole territory of the town as much as belonged to all the said lands. These being witnesses—R. dean of York, Hamo precentor, Ralph archdeacon of York, Robert provost of Beverley, John archdeacon of Nottingham [. . . and others, upwards of sixty, whose names are expressed in the charter.]"¹

Thoroton tells us that "Paganus de Villers was a great man and had many sons," that he gave Newbolt to his son William, that Petronilla widow of William de Vilers, 13 Henry III., claimed against Alexander de Vilers (who does not appear in Thoroton's pedigree of the family) certain lands in Newbolt as her dower, and that "the last of this Family, that I have seen anything of, was Paganus de Vilers of Kinalton, Knight, 11 E. 3. on whose Seal was six Lyoncells, 3. 2. 1."²

The Archbishop of York having to his own use this church

(¹) *Register of Walter Gray*, Surtees Society, footnote p. 69. A further note states "Archbishop Roger [1154—1181], in all probability, built the church and dedicated it to St. Wilfred, to whose minster at Ripon he was so much attached."

(²) Thoroton, p. 77.

used to let the same to farm for forty marks before Master Henry de Corbrig placed therein a vicar, and then it was let for thirty two marks. But in these modern times they demised for term of years this Rectory or Parsonage of Kynalton, together with all the lands, rents, tenements, tithes, oblations, and commons to it belonging, for the rent of £12 per annum, as to Thomas Wentworth, Esq., on 4 Feb.—of Edward V.; to Richard Bunny, of Newland, Esq., on 24th April of 14th Elizabeth [1572]; to Sir Anthony Thorald, Knt., on 4th April, 34 Elizabeth [1592]; to Miles Dalton, on 24 January, 2nd James I. [1605].¹

On July 4th, 1264, when Hugh de Crosseley was collated hereunto, the vicarage was said to consist of the small tithes of the parish, in oblations and obventions of the altar, in wool, lambs, mortuaries, tithes of mills, together with one mediety of the tithe hay arising out of the right of the Chapter of York of the parish, with the Peter pence, and besides these the vicar was to receive twenty marks yearly of the Archbishop, or the farmer of the church.²

In 1289, the Archbishop of York in a letter to the Master of the Scholars of Nottingham and the Vicar of the church of Kynewaldstowe, informs them that the clerks of the parish of Kynewaldstowe may keep a school.³

The Taxation Roll of Pope Nicholas IV., 1291, does not contain any reference to this place.

On 18 April, 1326, William de Melton, Archbishop of York, gave or sent an order "to our bailiff at Beverley to give to Thomas Whiteheade, our servant at Kynalton, two strong but not valuable colts, and nine three-year-old colts, to work at Kynalton in ploughing and waining, and the bailiff at Southwell is directed to give him timber to repair the chancel of our church at Kynalton."⁴

According to the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (27 Henry VIII.) the church (*ecclesia*) of Kynalton which was appropriated to the Archbishop of York was valued at the clear yearly sum of

(¹) *Torre MS.*, York.

(²) *Torre MS.*, York.

(³) Register of John Romanus, Abp. of York, 1286—1296.

(⁴) *Fasti Eboracenses*, i, 419.

£7 18s. 11d., Henry Knyfesmythe being then vicar.¹

The inventory of Church Goods, drawn up in the reign of Edward VI., contains the following entry relative to this parish:

"The Inventory of the goods of the church of Kynalton made the iiijth day of septeber in the [*thurd y* crossed out] sixt yer of the reigne of oure souerande lord Kyng edward the sixt

Inprimis a challis of sylver the paten of brasse and a crosse of brasse

Itm iij old vestments oon of red satten oon of green satten & iij albes

Itm a Coope of redd satten

Itm a crosse Clothe of sarcenett

Itm iiij lyn' Clothe for the alter

Itm iij bells

Itm ij small Candilstikes of brasse

Itm a hallye water fatt of brasse

Itm a surplisse for the prest

Doctor Clayburghe y^e vycar

Willm selbye	}	churche masters
thoms coole		
edmond drake	}	for y ^e towne."
Richard hall		

The Parliamentary Commissioners of 1650 reported:—"Alsoe the Impropriacon of Kinoldton wch is worth threescore and tenne pounds per Annum the same beinge sequestered from the Bishopp of Yorke to the States use and in the possession of S^r Gervase Clifton Knight and Baronett who receives the proffittes thereof to his owne use And the Viccariage of Kinoldton alsoe worth thirty pounds per Annum in the Donacon of the said S^r Gervase Clifton Robert Pare Clerke the present Incumbent who hath the Cure of soules and receives the proffitts of the said Viccariage for his sallary who supplies the Cure in his owne person and preaches once everie Lords Day and sometimes twice."²

Dr. Thoroton says "The Rectory is appropriate to the

(¹) Valor Eccles., v. 169.

(²) Parl. Survey, xiii, 244.

Arch-bishoprick of York, and in Lease to the Family of Clifton. The Vicarage is 7l. 18s. 11d. ob. in the King's Books, and hath Episcopal Jurisdiction in the Parish. Newbolt Chapel (which I suppose is that now used in the middle of the Town) was annexed to the Parish by Walter Grey, Archbishop of York, in the beginning of the Reign of H. 3. The Church is quite out of the Town, on the top of the Hill, not far from the Fosse way, whither the Parishioners do seldom resort."¹

Throsby, at a later date, remarks "The Church dedicated to St. Wilford [*sic*], which stood on an eminence without the village, is in ruin. I am informed that they are about to build one within the village, in which there is at present a wretched chapel, mentioned and called by Thoroton, Newbolt Chapel."

Mr. W. P. W. Phillimore, M.A., B.C.L., writes:—"What is now known as Kinolton is a long straggling street of houses in the valley which stretches from Kinolton Wolds towards the little river Smite which takes its rise not far from here. The village has outwardly nothing to attract the stranger's attention, for the dwellings are of a common place type, and the little church built towards the close of the last [eighteenth] century by the Earl of Gainsborough, who was then lord of the manor, is a very unpretending building of red brick, without any attempt at architectural embellishment, although inside a very successful attempt has been made to relieve its plainness by colouring the walls and glazing the windows with ornamental quarries, so that with these and a few other minor decorations the interior presents a cheerful and pleasing appearance. A tower at the west end contains a ring of bells, cast by Arnold, of Leicester, about the same time the church was built. The villagers with some pride tell strangers that 'the Bishop' once lived here. . . . Moreover, Kinolton was a 'peculiar' and its vicar had the right of holding a peculiar court for the proof of wills made by his parishioners, a privilege he retained until 1858, when the numerous 'peculiar courts' throughout the country were abolished. What few Kinolton wills then

(¹) Thoroton, p. 78.

(²) Throsby, i, 156.

remained are now to be found in the local probate registry at Nottingham. Kinolton old church, however, dedicated like its successor to St. Wilfrid, a saint who when living was Archbishop of York, stood on 'the top of the hill' which we now call Kinolton Wold, about a mile from the present village, not far from the foss way 'whither the parishioners do seldom resort,' as Dr. Thoroton wrote more than 200 years ago. The old churchyard is a place somewhat hard to find, for the approach to it is through fields by a bridle path which opens out on the left hand side of the main road just as it descends the hill towards the village. This ancient graveyard still retains traces of its sacred character, for although the church has long since disappeared its plan is still marked out in the middle of the enclosure by the turfed ridges which indicate the foundations. From these it is easy to see that it was but a small building, with chancel, nave, and western tower, a south porch, and possibly a south aisle. Probably there were no monuments of interest in it, for none are mentioned by Dr. Thoroton, nor does Throsby allude to any tradition of their existence. But there are still 42 headstones, mostly of slate, clustered together in accordance with almost invariable custom on the south side of the enclosure. . . . Kinolton is strangely mixed up with the history of the neighbouring parish of Colston Bassett, and a long since forgotten village called Newbold, which lay betwixt the two. The memory of Newbold, Dr. Thoroton says 'hath been longest preserved in Kinolton, where there yet remains some obscure knowledge of it.' This is still the case, and the villagers point to some fields stretching all along the north side of Kinolton, which they yet call Newbold."¹

Mr. Phillimore made a note of the following gravestones existing in the old churchyard in the summer of 1880 :—

Robert Barlow, died 8 June 1771, aged 70.

—, wife of —t Barlow, died 4— 1769, in her 67th year

Henrietta, wife of William Betts, died 7 November 178—, in her 40th year.

William Betts, died 7 August 1797, aged 54.

(¹) *Deserted Villages of Nottinghamshire*, in "The Nottingham Guardian," July 13th, 1881

Elizabeth Blood, widow, died 27 April 1753, aged 74.

Sarah Blood, died 3 May 1723, aged 33.

Anne, wife of Henry Clark, died 1 August 1692, in her 77th year.

Henry Clarke, died 21 August 1710, aged 77.

Elizabeth, wife of Robert Clarke, died 30 September 1710, aged 33.

Henry Clarke, died—1727, aged 29.

Thomas Clarke, son of H. and Anne Clarke, died 21 April—

John Clarke, died 29 May 1724, aged 50.

Henry Clarke and Sarah his wife. He died 31 August 1781, aged 92. She died March 1782, aged 83.

Ann Clark, died 5 March 1759, aged 74.

Sarah Dee, daughter of Patrick Dee, died 8 April 1703, aged 21.

P.D. 1680.

Thomas, son of Thomas and Ann Innocent, died 25 February 1755, aged 7.

Francis Innocent, died 24 August 1762, aged 49.

Susannah, wife of John Jalland, died 23 May 1773, aged 50.

Robert Kerkby, son of Robert and Mary Kerkby, died November 172—, in his 16th year.

Ann, wife of Francis (Knight ?), died 30 December 1766, aged 57.

Frances —, died 9 June 178—, aged 28.

John Man, died 19 November 1750, in his 86th year.

Catherine, wife of George Musson, died 9 November 1758, aged 46.

Elizabeth, wife of William Page, died 29 January 1707, aged 39.

Mary Pilkington, died 29 November 1761, aged 72.

Ann, wife of Richard Pilkington, died 17 June 176—, aged 66.

Richard Pilkington, died 16 November 1783, aged 75.

Thomas Pool and S. his wife. He died 1 April 1764, aged 73. She died 4 December 1755, aged —.

Henry Richman, died 27 November 1727, aged 45.

Elizabeth, wife of William Shittleworth, died 23 October 1720, aged 33.

William Shittleworth, died 9 April 1728, aged 79.

Anne, wife of William Shittleworth, and relict of John Clarke, died 11 May 175—, aged 58.

Philip Wilkinson, died 12 March 1770, aged 29.

William Wilson, died 22 January 1732, aged 42.

Mary, wife of Thomas Winfield, died — 1721, in her 30th year.

Elizabeth, wife of John Woods, died —October 1721, aged 53.

Elizabeth, first wife of John Woods, died 22 November 1771, aged 67.

Elizabeth, his second wife, died 4 September 1786, aged 78.

John Woods, died 28 April 1787, aged 74.

Elizabeth, wife of John Woollerton, died — 1707, aged 74.

Ann, daughter of John Woollerton, died 6 October 1717.

John Woollerton, died 26 February 1719, in his 49th year.

Margaret Woollerton, died 16 May 172—, aged 19.

Mary, daughter of Thomas Woollerton and Elinor his wife, died 2 February 1721, aged 13.

John Woollerton, died 2 October 1747.

"It may be observed that most, if not all, of the above gravestones are, as is so commonly the case in Nottinghamshire churchyards, of slate, and that the inscriptions upon them are in most instances as clear as when they were first cut."

"The village of Kinoulton, Kinolton, or Kinalton, possesses more than ordinary interest. The ancient mother church of the parish, dedicated to St. Wilfrid, was situated on the hill away from the village. The grave yard, containing a few head stones, the inscriptions on which were printed in *Old Nottinghamshire* vol. ii, p. 79, remains as a separate enclosure, and the plan of the church, evidently but a small building, can be discerned on the south side. It seems to have fallen into decay in the last [eighteenth] century, and its place was taken by an ancient chapel called Newbolt at the westerly end of the village. This also ceased to be used for divine worship rather more than a hundred years ago, when the present church was built

(1) *Old Nottinghamshire* ii, 79-80.

on a new site by the Earl of Gainsborough. Insignificant as the village is, it possesses the distinction of having been a 'peculiar,' of which the Vicar of the parish was the 'official,' and exercised the right of proving the wills of his parishioners and granting marriage licences, and he would appear also to have been free from 'visitation,' by, at any rate, the Archdeacon if not the Bishop. This singular privilege ceased in 1858, when the probate of wills was transferred from the ecclesiastical authorities to the new Court of Probate. The origin of the 'peculiar' of the Vicar of Kinoulton will doubtless be found in the fact that anciently the Archbishop of York possessed a residence in this village, but whether the privilege arose by formal grant we are unable to state. Such probate records as remained are now deposited in the district Probate Registry at Nottingham, but the marriage licences must be sought for at Kinoulton itself."¹

The Peculiar of Kinolton is without the scope of this work, but we may mention that the Rev. Thomas Hoe, Vicar of Kinolton, in writing, 7 February 1801, to his neighbour the Rev. Joshua Brooke, Vicar of Colston Bassett, remarked "You know the Vicar of Kinolton is Commissary de jurisdⁱ Capelli—He holds Rules, Courts, Proves Wills &c in the Parish."

The documents relating to this Peculiar now deposited in the district Probate Registry at Nottingham comprise only one bundle of about thirty wills (1758 to 1846), a few bonds and inventories, and an act book (1719-1846), but no impression of the seal of the Peculiar Court is extant in that Registry.

The following document relates to the building used as a chapel prior to the erection of the present church, and determines approximately the date when the old church fell into disuse:—

"Statement of a Case respecting the old Chapel in the Parish of Kinolton and Diocese of York.

In the parish of Kinolton upon the vicarage land, and very near the vicarage house, is a building which for more than 60 years preceding the building of the new Church was used as a

(¹) Mr. T. M. Blagg in *Phillimore's Parish Register Series*. Vol. xi. (Notts., Vol. II.), page 81.

Chapel, and Divine Service was performed there every Sunday. It does not appear that this building was ever consecrated.

When the new Church was completed this building returned into the possession of the Vicar, whose predecessor is supposed to have originally lent it to the parish for the purpose of celebrating Divine worship at a time when the old Church became so ruinous as to render it unsafe to assemble therein.

There are two opinions entertained by the oldest inhabitants of Kinolton respecting this building. One is that it was originally a Barn belonging to the vicarage—The other that it was built with the materials of a barn which stood upon some part of Lord Gainsborough's estate.

The late Mr. Wright, who was Incumbent at the time of consecrating the new Church, gave permission to the parishioners to use the building as a School-House. It was fitted up for this purpose at the expence of the parish, a new gable end and a chimney were built by the inhabitants.

The building is in a ruinous state and cannot be put into substantial repair without very considerable expense.

Dr. Wylde is requested to determine from this statement whether the abovementioned building be a proper subject of Dilapidations, and if it be not whether Mr. Hoe, the present Vicar may take it down, and apply the materials to the repairs of his vicarage house.

The above statement is made from the best information that can be procured by us

THO^s HOE Vicar of Kinolton

J. THO^s JORDAN Rector of Hickling.

Kinolton, Nov^r 5, 1800 "

The following is a copy of Dr. Wylde's reply :—

"D^r Wylde is of opinion that the abovementioned building is not a proper subject of Dilapidations, and that M^r Hoe may take it down for the express purpose of repairing the parsonage house and premises. But D^r Wylde recommends it to M^r Hoe to lay the above statement before the Archbishop and not to make any alteration until he has obtained his Grace's approbation."

The last marriage solemnized in this chapel was, according

to the parish register, that of Andrew Marshall and Ann Morris, being the second of two undated marriages entered after a marriage celebrated 23 September, 1792. The first marriage performed in the new church was that of William Woodward and Elizabeth Taylor on 27 November, 1794.

Vicars.

Hugh de Crosseley, collated 2 June, 1264. Patron, the Archbishop of York.

Richard de Hillegh, collated 7 January, 1307. Same patron.

John de Sewell, collated 14 April, 1309. Same patron.

Thomas de St. Leonards, collated 2 November 1310. Same patron.

Richard de Ledes, collated 23 November, 1310. Same patron.

John de Swyna collated 6 July, 1311. Same patron. Resigned.

Peter de Bosseworth, collated 15 November, 1346. Same patron. Resigned.

Richard Draper, collated 19 August, 1350. Same patron.

Peter de Botham. Same patron. Resigned.

Thomas de Outhorp, collated 7 September, 1357. Same patron.

Thomas Saxindale, collated 19 October, 1361. Same patron.

Robert Marton. Same patron. Died.

———, collated 4 May, 1434. Same patron.

John Draper, collated 16 August, 1446. Same patron.

Richard Trantham, collated 16 June, 1451. Same patron.

Thomas Raynold. Same patron. Resigned.

John Richards, collated 14 May, 1484. Same patron.

Henry Kinsmith, by his will proved 2 May, 1550, desired to be buried in the chancel.¹

William Clayburgh, S.T.P., collated 14 January, 1550. Same patron.

Thomas West, instituted 28 September, 1554. Patrons, King Philip and Queen Mary.

William Gibson, collated 11 January, 1565. Patron, the Archbishop of York.

James Mawde, collated 18 January, 1571. Same patron. Died.

Matthias Moore, B.A., collated 7 November, 1590. Same patron. Died.

Anthony Robinson, M.A., collated 13 October, 1620.

Robert Pare, M.A., Same patron. Died.²

John Grimes, M.A., collated 12 February 1675. Same patron.

Robert Dinsdale, Clerk, of Kinalton, and Hannah Birch of the parish of St. Mary, Nottingham, were married at the church of the latter parish, 2 January, 1704. He occurs as Vicar of Kinolton in 1706.

(¹) He occurs as Henry Knyfesmythe in *Valor Eccles*, v, 169.

(²) He occurs in the register as Vicar in 1644 and 1654.

Samuel Crooke, M.A., occurs as Vicar, between the years 1715 and 1729.

The following entries occur in the register:—"Saml Crooke Vicr of Kinolton admitted M.A. in Uuiversity of Camb: Dec: 12 1722 and was completed at commencement July 2, 1723," "William son of Saml Crooke vicr aged 19 buried in Chancel under ye Table December 11th 1727."

John Hardy signed the register as Vicar in 1730.

Richard Hardy signed the register as Vicar from 1735 to 1745, after which the register is signed each year by curates.

John Wright was Vicar of Kinolton as well as Vicar of Colston Basset, into which latter benefice he was inducted 3 August, 1764. He died at Mansfield, 13 July, 1800, and was buried at Skegby, Notts. He was succeeded by his curate,

Thomas Hoe (see pages 90 and 127 *ante*) who was collated or instituted 20 September, 1800, by the Rev. Charles Wylde, D.D., Rector of St. Nicholas, Nottingham, acting as Commissary of the Archbishop of York, the patron, and inducted on the following day by the Rev. John T. Jordan, B.D., Rector of Hickling. He formally styled himself "Vicar of Kinolton of Peculiar and exempt Jurisdiction." When Vicar of Dalby-on-the-Wolds, Leic. (which benefice he held until 1803) he married at Colston Basset, 5 July, 1796, Ann Crabtree of that parish, who died 4 October, 1803, and was buried there. In this year he became, on his own presentation, Vicar of Long Clawson, Leicestershire, and held that benefice in plurality with Kinolton until his death. He was buried with his wife in the Crabtree family vault at Colston Basset, 14 March, 1848, aged 88 years.

Thomas Charlewood, M.A., instituted 1848. Patron, the Bishop of Chester. Buried at Kinolton, 27 July, 1877.

Stewart Byrth, M.A., instituted 29 November, 1877. Patron, the Bishop of Chester.¹

The present church stands nearly in the middle of the long straggling village. It is dedicated to St. Luke, and was consecrated by Dr. William Markham, Archbishop of York, on Monday, 15 July 1793. It is built of brick, its characteristics being shown in the accompanying drawing.

The fabric comprises a nave, chancel with small north vestry, and western tower. It measures internally:—length of nave, 51 feet, width 23 feet 8 inches; length of chancel, 16 feet, width 15 feet; tower, 10 feet 6 inches square.

The nave has a slated roof and flat panelled ceiling. The middle window on the north side is plastered up internally, the centre of the wall being occupied by the Creed, Ten Com-

(¹) The patronage of the benefice is now vested in the Crown.

mandments, and Lord's Prayer, neatly painted. The remaining five windows are filled with tinted glass, and on either side of the central aisle are substantial open benches. An octagonal mahogany pulpit stands on the north side of the chancel arch, while a commodious reading-desk stands on the south side. The font, of unusual form, consisting of a bowl about 18 inches diameter supported on a baluster-shaped shaft, stands near the west (the only) entrance. There are no monuments or tablets in the church, the only inscription being that on a small register safe built into the west wall of the nave :—" Rev. T. Hoe Vicar W. Bonser I. Clark Church Wardens Kinoulton 1813." A singers' gallery extends across the west end.



The east end of the chancel is semi-octagonal outside and semi-circular inside. The only window is filled with stained glass in the centre of which is the Agnus Dei. The wide arch is elliptical in form.

The tower is in three stages, the lower one with western entrance door forming a porch. Over the door opening into the nave are the Royal Arms of the early part of the 19th

century (1801-1837), and a painted tablet inscribed :—

This CHURCH was built
by HENRY
Earl of Gainsborough
A.D 1793.

On the north wall, above the stairs which lead to the ringing chamber and the gallery at the west end of the nave, is a board bearing an almost illegible inscription stating that the Lady Elizabeth, Viscountess Irwin, had given one rood, three perches of land to provide bread and wine for the sacrament in Kinolton Church.

There are five bells inscribed :—

- 1st. A. Burgin T. Pocklington Churchwardens Edw Arnold
Leicester fecit 1794. Diameter, 2 ft. 4 ins.
- 2nd. Same legend. Diameter, 2 ft. 5 ins.
- 3rd. Same legend. Diameter, 2 ft. 6 ins.
- 4th. Same legend. Diameter, 2 ft. 8 ins.
- 5th. Same legend. Diameter, 2 ft. 10 ins.

The earlier registers of Kinoulton, such as are now extant, are contained in four volumes, of which the following is a careful collation.

Vol. I consists of ten leaves of parchment measuring about 13 inches by 5½. Pages 1-4 contain entries of Baptisms from 1624 to 1632, together with two entries in 1634 and one in 1644. Pages 5-10 contain Baptisms from 1644 to 1657 and one entry for 1670. Pages 11-17 contain entries of Burials from 1606 to 1632, and pages 18-20 Burials from 1644-1653.

Vol. II consists of 13 leaves of parchment measuring 17½ inches by 5½. Pages 1 and 2 contain entries of marriages from 1654 to 1660 (43 in the latter year!). Page 3 bears the certificate, dated 22 June, 1654, appointing Roger Wilson, of Kinoulton, "being elected by the inhabitants of the said towne," to be parish registrar; the Rev. Robt. Pare, M.A., being at that time Vicar. Then follow entries of Births and Baptisms from 1654 to 1681. On page 10 begin Burials, the entries extending from 1681 to 1701, together with about a dozen Baptisms, and one Marriage in the year 1682. Page 15

is blank, and on page 16 are Marriages from 1654 to 1661, *none* of them being duplicates of those for the same years which are entered on pages 1 and 2. Pages 17-24 contain Burials from 1654 to 1694, and one entry for 1698. Page 25 is blank, and p. 26 contains seven entries of Marriages in 1686.

Vol. III consists of 37 leaves of parchment, counting fragmentary leaves, measuring $13\frac{3}{4}$ inches by 6 inches. The first 27 pages contain Baptisms from 1717 to 1780. Pages 28 to 32 have Baptisms and Burials from 1781 to 1797, and Burials in 1798 and 1800. Pages 33-39 have Baptisms from 1798-1812. At bottom of p. 39, which contains both Baptisms and Burials for 1810-12, is the following note—"The above page was entered by the Parish Clarke in the absence of the Vicar and without his Order or Knowledge [signed] Thos. Hoe, Vicar, John Clarke, William Bonser, Churchwarden." Pages 41 and 42 are blank. Page 43 has an entry of a Baptism in 1715, headed "Registry of Baptisms torn out of this book but here restored, Saml. Crook, Vic." Pages 44 and 45 bear burials from 1777 to 1780. Pages 46-48 have Burials from 1801 to 1812. Page 49 is blank. Page 50-67 contain Burials from 1703-1776, and pages 68-75 have Marriages from 1706-1755.

Vol. IV. is a parchment book of 48 leaves, measuring $12\frac{1}{4}$ inches by 8 inches, and containing Marriages from 1755 to 1812.¹

The subsequent registers are in conformity with the Acts of 1812 and 1836.

The church plate consists of a cup and paten, both silver gilt, and a silver flagon. The cup is bell-shaped, eight inches high, and measures four inches in diameter of both bowl and foot. It weighs 22 ounces avoirdupois, and has these marks (1) Court-hand m, the London date-letter for 1707-8, (2) lion's head erased, (3) Britannia, (4) maker's mark, illegible. It is inscribed underneath, "*The Gift of the Right Hon^{ble} the Lady Eliz. Viscountess Irwin 1739,*" the date being added in rude

(¹) *Phillimore's Parish Register Series. Vol. XI. (Notts., Vol. II.), 1899, page 81. The collation is by Mr. T. M. Blagg, F.S.A.*

characters. The paten has the same marks as the cup except that (4) the maker's mark is EA. It weighs 6 ounces avoirdupois and is five inches in diameter, the foot or button is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. The flagon is 10 inches high, and weighs 35 ounces avoirdupois. The marks are—(1) Queen Victoria's head, (2) small old English C, the London date-letter for 1858-9, (3) leopard's head, (4) lion passant, (5) maker's mark ^{E.B.}_{J.B.}. The inscription is "DEDICATED TO THE GLORY OF GOD FOR THE SERVICE OF ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, KINOLTON EASTER DAY 1860."

The Domestic Chapelry of Hewbold.

On September 21st 1235, at Southwell, Walter Gray, Archbishop of York, made a grant to Alexander de Vilers in the following terms:—

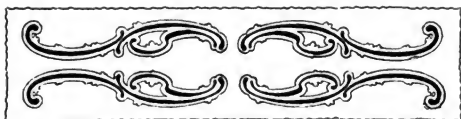
"To all, etc. Know ye that we have granted to our beloved son the lord Alexander de Vilers and his heirs a chantry in his chapel of Neubottle to his own household in respect of his own guests for ever, to be held at his own charges saving in all things the right and security from loss of the mother church of Kynewaldestonwe. That is to say, that all oblations and offerings arising from whatever source in the said chapel be secured to the mother church. But the said Alexander and his wife and his heirs and their household shall personally visit the mother church of Kynewald on all the principal feasts of the year unless hindered by just and reasonable cause, that is to say on the Nativity of our Lord, on the feast of Epiphany, on the Purification of the Blessed Virgin, on Good Friday, on Easter Day, on the day of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, on all Saints' Days, and on the two feasts of the blessed Wilfrid. But if the said Alexander and his heirs shall in any way transgress against the mother church and those things above stated they shall be deprived of their lawful benefit in this part until in respect of the same transgression they have given sufficient satisfaction and obtained our goodwill or that of our successors. In fact the said Alexander and his heirs and the priest who shall minister in the aforesaid

chapel shall pledge themselves to us and to our successors faithfully to preserve in all things the right of the mother church. And as a token of their subjection and recognition of the mother church the said Alexander has given and confirmed by his own charter to God and to blessed Wylfrid and to the same church two acres of meadow which lie in the South Wolds very near to the great road which is called Fosse, and two pounds of wax to be paid annually to the same church on the feast of the burying of the blessed Wylfrid. And that this our grant, etc. Witness, etc."

Reference is made to Alexander de Vilers and the Vilers family on page 261 *ante*. Nothing further appears to be known concerning the Chapel mentioned in the foregoing grant.



(¹) *Register of Archbishop Walter Gray*, Surtees Society, p. 69.



Kneveton.

KNEVETON (more commonly called *Kneeton*, and frequently confounded, in the published abstracts of the old Record Commission, with *Kniveton* in Derbyshire) occupies a commanding situation upon a lofty precipitous cliff on the south side of the river Trent, surrounded by picturesque scenery including some most beautiful prospects of the vale of Belvoir and and the valley of the Trent.

The Domesday Survey (1086) records that Cheniveton at that time possessed a priest and half a church.¹

"The Church of S. Peter of Knyveton was given by William de Malebyse to the Abbay of Newbo, and (*temp.* Hen. VIII.) it was granted to the Molineuxes Knights, and on 3 Feb., 1345, the church was by William, Archbishop of York, appropriated to the Abbay of Newbo, who in recompense of the damage done to his Cathedral church thereby reserved to him and his successors the annual pension of 13s. 4d., and to his Dean and Chapter 6s. 8d. yearly payable by the said Abbat and Convent out of the fruits of this church at Pentecost and Martinmas, and also reserved out of the profits hereof a competent portion for a perpetual vicar, viz., certain convenient houses for his habitation out of the mansion of the rectory, and roos. sterling per annum payable by the said Abbat and Convent at Pentecost and Martinmas by equal portions, and binding the Abbat and Convent to bear all burdens ordinary

(¹) Domesday Book, i, 282,

and extraordinary incumbent on the church totally, all which was confirmed by the Chapter of York on 4th Feb., 1345.¹

The Taxation Roll of Pope Nicholas IV., 1291, gives the clear annual value of the church of Kenyveton at £10.²

According to the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (27 Henry VIII.) the vicarage of Kneton was valued at the clear yearly sum of £4 9s. 4d., John Hollonde being then vicar.³

The inventory of Church Goods, drawn up in the reign of Edward VI., contains the following entry relative to this parish :

"The Inve'torie of Alman' gods belongyng to the Church of Kneton taken there the iijth day of Septemb in the vjth yere of o' sov'ange lord Kyng Edward the sixt In primis a chals sylv w^t patent A cowpe of brughes satyn a vestement of blue crule A vestment whyt fustyan iij Alt' clothes ij Albies iij towells iij bells and a saunts bell a crismatorie of latten a cruet of latten a crose of latten ij surples a Carpraxs w^t ij clothes ij Candelstyks of latten

Church Wardens Robt Gower
Thoms More"

The Parliamentary Commissioners of 1650 reported:—"Alsoe the Impropriacon of Kneeton wch is worth fiftie pounds p Annū being sequestred to the use of the State from the Lady Dormer (a Recusant)⁴ late deceased John Morton Clerke the present Incumbent there whoe hath the cure of soules and receives tenne pounds a yeare or thereabouts for his sallary who preaches once every lords day but verie weekly and insufficiently.⁵

(¹) Torre MS., York. (²) Tax. Eccles., p. 311. (³) Valor Eccles., v. 164.

(⁴) This lady, Anna Sophia, daughter of Philip Herbert, fourth Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, was the widow of Sir Robert Dormer, Baronet, and second Baron Dormer, of Wenge, who was created, 2 August, 1628, Viscount Ascot, and Earl of Carnarvon. His lordship, a Cavalier, was killed at the first Battle of Newbury, 20 September, 1643, being succeeded by his only son on whose death, in 1709, without male issue, the earldom and viscounty expired, but the barony and baronetcy descended to a kinsman. The Dormers were a Roman Catholic family, but the tenth Lord Dormer, who died in 1826, having conformed to the Church of England took his seat in the House of Lords.

(⁵) Parl. Survey, xiii, 234.

According to "A Schedule or Inventory of y^e Books, Vestments, & Vessels belonging to y^e Parish Church of Knighton" dated 9 June 1735 and entered in the parish register, the church plate then comprised "A Flaggon, Pewter; Chalice, Silver; Paten, Silver; & Bason for y^e Offertory Pewter."

The following is written at the end of the second volume of the parish register :—

"A Terrier of what belongs to the P: Curacy of Kneeton Notts A.D. 1809

Sir Francis Molyneux of Wellow in this County Bart Impropiator & Lay Vicar pays a yearly Stipend to the Curate of fifteen pounds; there is also a Close of Land known by the name of the least of the Howbeck Closes containing 4a or 23p adjoining to Flintham Howbeck Close; also another Close containing 8 acres called by the name of the Cow Croft Close, these Closes lying and being at Halam near Southwell & purchased with Queen Anne's Bounty. There is also a Close of Land containing 4a 3r 15p. situated & being at Coddington, near Newark, bounded on the East by Mr. Robt Harfield's Close, on the West by a Drove Road to Lincoln, on the South by an Occupation Road & on the North by a Close belonging to Flintham and is known by the name of Lower Broomhill Close & was purchased with Queen Anne's Bounty. There is no Dwelling House, or Land in Kneeton belonging to the Curacy, except the Church Yard

(Signed) J. Popplewell

P. Curate.

"In addition to the above the Curacy of Kneeton has been lately augmented by the Parliamentary Grant & Queen Anne's Bounty of £200 each to be laid out in Land when opportunity offers; for wch it receives Interest at 2 pr cent.

Taken the 7th day of July 1817

Sent in at the Visitation 24 June 1825."

Rectors.

Clement de Kent, clerk, instituted to the church of Criveton, 22 April 1270.
(Abp. Giffard's Register.)

William de Hocton, instituted 26 February, 1279. Patrons the Abbot and Convent of Newboth.

Robert de Bohun, subdeacon, instituted, 2 February, 1307. Same patrons.

Richard de Oteringham, instituted 22 June, 1318. Same patrons.

John de Clatford, instituted 29 June, 1323. Same patrons.

William de Gonaldeston, Same patrons. Died.

Reginald de Sibthorp, instituted 27 September, 1336. Same patrons.

Vicars.

Roger de Thurverton, canon of Newboth, instituted 29 August, 1347.
Patrons, the Abbot and Convent of Newboth.

John de Muskhams, canon, instituted 19 June, 1356. Same patrons.

Robert de Stoke, canon, instituted 22 October, 1366. Same patrons.

John de Melton, canon, instituted 5 December, 1392. Same patrons.

Simon de Munby, canon. Same patrons. Resigned.

Thomas de Lincoln, canon, instituted 25 March, 1407. Same patrons.

Henry de Birton, canon. Same patrons. Died.

John de Beronghby, canon, instituted 10 October, 1422. Same patrons.

John Peeke, canon, Same patrons. Resigned.

John Grantham, canon, instituted 29 February, 1464. Same patrons.

Richard Skerington, canon. Same patrons. Died.

Richard Hartill, canon, instituted 22 August, 1502. Same patrons. Died.

William Brawle, canon, instituted 9 October, 1506. Same patrons. Resigned.

William Crosse, canon, instituted 17 January, 1509. Same patrons. Died.

Richard Foxe, instituted 28 January, 1533. Same patrons. Resigned.

John Holland, canon, instituted 6 May, 1539.

Thomas Dewbury. Died.

William Halame, instituted 3 August, 1547. Patron, Sir Edward Molineux, Knight. Died.

William Buller, instituted 17 October, 1552. Patron, John Molineux, Esq.

From this time until quite recently no mandates for induction to this benefice are to be found in the Archdeaconry Office, the benefice being held as a perpetual curacy chiefly by the clergy of neighbouring parishes. Among these incumbents we find the names of Robert Whalley, who as "minister of this parish" was buried 2 October, 1613, and John Morton who occurs as "incumbent" in the Parliamentary Commissioners' Report of 1650, and who as "curate of this towne," was buried 27 May, 1657. The Rev. John Popplewell, described on his monument in the churchyard opposite to the chancel door, as having been

"Minister of this Parish 45 years" died 2 November, 1833, aged 72 years. He was followed by the Rev. Philip H. Palmer who appears to have been Perpetual Curate from 1832 until December 1836, when he was succeeded by that sturdy antiquary, the Rev. Richard Randall Rawlins,¹ who was Incumbent for thirty-one years, and inserted some curious and interesting notes in the Kneeton register. From 1869 until his death in 1897 the Rev. Arthur Alcock Barker, B.D., Rector of East Bridgeford, held this benefice as a perpetual curacy, being succeeded for a brief period by the Rector of Hawsworth. A successful effort was now made to restore the benefice to its proper status as a Vicarage, a new house being erected by the Countess of Carnarvon for the use of the Vicar, and

William Lush was instituted 23 January, 1900. Patron, the Crown, by lapse.

Resigned for the Rectory of Stretton-en-le-Field, co. Derby.

Arthur Rowley, B.A., instituted 16 July, 1903. Patron, the Countess Dowager of Carnarvon.

According to pre-Reformation wills preserved at York, Kneeton church is dedicated to Saints Peter and Paul, according to Ecton's *Thesaurus*, 1763, and other authorities, to St. Peter, but according to the "Lincoln Diocesan Church Calendar" for 1880 and subsequent Southwell Diocesan Church Calendars it is dedicated to St. Helen.

(¹) Richard Randall Rawlins was one of the five sons of the Rev. William Rawlins, M.A., 35 years Rector of Teversal, Notts., who died 1 January 1828, aged 73, and his first wife, Mary (daughter of John Randall, Esq.) "who lies interred with three of her children amongst her ancestors in the Church of St. Cross near Winchester." He was sometime curate of Alfreton, and also had sole charge for some years of the parish of Newark. Between the years 1816 and 1843 he collected in three large folio volumes a series of original descriptive notes of all the churches of Derbyshire, illustrated with no less than 258 drawings of the various churches and chapels, as well as of the more valuable monuments they contained. The Rev. J. Charles Cox (*Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. ii, p. xiv) says:—"These are of exceptional worth, as not only are many of the monuments therein described considerably mutilated or destroyed, since the time that he wrote, but several of the churches have been altogether swept away to make room for their successors." In 1844 he resided at Scarrington House, and in 1864 at Caythorpe, on the opposite side of the Trent to Kneeton. In the north aisle of Teversal Church is a brass plate bearing the following inscription:—"In grateful memory of Richard Randall Rawlins, Clerk, for 31 years Incumbent of Kneeton in this County, died Oct: 24 A.D. 1874, aged 83 years. And of Elizabeth his wife died March 13, A.D. 1870 aged 70 years, both being interred at Teversal. This Brass is erected by their affectionate niece R. H. Harrison."

The church (with the exception of the tower) was practically rebuilt in the year 1879, being re-opened for public worship on November 4th in that year. The south aisle, of three bays, indications of which are to be seen in the outer wall of the nave, was not, however, re-erected.

The fabric comprises a nave with south porch, chancel with north vestry, and western tower. It measures internally:—length of nave 38 feet 6 inches, width 17 feet 5 inches; length of chancel 20 feet 3 inches, width 15 feet 7 inches; tower, east to west 10 feet 6 inches, north to south 9 feet 2 inches.

Although diminished in size the seating accommodation of the church is greatly in excess of the total population of the parish.

The whole of the windows in the nave and chancel are modern, the roofs are covered with tiles, and the walls plastered internally.



The nave, supported by a rectangular buttress at each end of the north wall, has a tiled floor, and is fitted with substantial open benches on either side of a central aisle. There are two two-light windows and a single light in the north wall. The westernmost window on the south side is filled with stained glass, at the foot of which is this inscription:—

„To the Glory of God and in memory of John Neale who

died 18 Nov. 1877 & of Charlotte his wife who died 5 July 1900."

At the east end of the same wall is a large brass plate, inscribed:—

"To the Glory of God, and in memory of Charles Neale who died 18th April 1875, aged 79. 'Blessed is he that considereth the poor and needy.' This Tablet is erected in token of affection by his Nephew, Charles Neale, A.D. 1901."

Prior to the restoration of the church there were nine or ten floorstones in the nave, which we understand are now covered by the new tiled floor.

Inconveniently placed over the door opening into the porch is a tarnished brass plate the inscription on which we fortunately copied in October 1885 as follows:—

"In Memory of Henrietta Anna Countess of Carnarvon, and in Fulfilment of her Wishes this Church was restored by her Son Henry Howard Molyneux 4th Earl of Carnarvon 1880."

The font stands near the north side of the tower arch. It is of the Early English period in the form of a kettle-drum, perfectly plain with the exception of an incised line near its upper edge, and has a right-angled projection which indicates that at one time it stood in a corner. It is 2 feet 4 inches in diameter, 2 feet high, and stands on a wide circular base eight inches high.

The pulpit, lectern, and reading desk, are of carved oak.

There are no windows in the north wall of the chancel which contains a small pipe organ, erected in 1906, half the cost of which was defrayed by Andrew Carnegie, Esq., of Skibo Castle, Sutherland, N.B.

The small low Perpendicular tower, which forms a conspicuous landmark as seen from the valley to the north of the

(1) Henrietta Anna (wife of the third Earl of Carnarvon to whom she was married in August 1830) eldest daughter of Lord Henry Thomas Molyneux-Howard, and niece of the 12th Duke of Norfolk, died 26 May 1876. To this lady her great uncle, Sir Francis Molyneux, Knight and Baronet, LL.D., Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod (the seventh and last Baronet of the ancient family who during many generations prior to 1781 resided at Kneeton) who died 9 June 1812, aged 74 years, bequeathed his estates. Her niece, Elizabeth Catherine Howard, was married, as his second wife 26 December 1878, to the fourth Earl of Carnarvon, who died 28 June 1890.

Trent, is in three stages supported by diagonal buttresses at its western angles. The lower stage opens into the nave by a lofty arch of two orders of chamfers, the inner order terminating in plain corbels. In the west face is a pointed three-light Perpendicular window. The upper stage has quaint gargoyles at each of its angles beneath the embattled parapet, and contains three bells cast by Taylor & Co., of Loughborough, in the year 1870. The staircase is in the south-west angle.

Fixed in the plaster on the interior of the tower are four small oblong oval white marble tablets which at one time formed part of large mural monuments erected in various parts of the church to members of the Story family, formerly resident in this parish. The oldest of these tablets, on the north wall, is inscribed :—

Near this Place Lieth
the Body of M^{RS} ELIZABETH STORY, wife
of JOHN STORY Esqr. who died *January* the
9th 1750, Aged 64.

To the Memory of JOHN STORY, the
Elder Esq^r who died the 15th Day of
March 1769, Aged 83.

Above are two cherubs, and below a shield of arms bearing—
Per fesse dancettée argent and sable, three Cornish choughs
counterchanged, *Story*.

On the south wall are three tablets inscribed :—

To the Memory of
Elizabeth, Margaret, Dorothy,
and *Ann Story* the Daughters of
JOHN STORY of Kneeton Esq. by ANN his Wife
the Daughter of PHILIP LACOCK of Woodborow
in the County of Nottingham, Esq.
ELIZABETH STORY died the 15th of April 1755, Aged 42.
MARGARET STORY died the 27th of September 1775,
Aged 63.
DOROTHY STORY died the 23^d of June 1778,
Aged 63.
& ANN STORY died the 13th of Sep^r 1780,
Aged 70.

To the Memory of
 JOHN STORY of East Stoke Esq
 the only Son of
 JOHN STORY of Kneeton Esq. by ANN his Wife
 who died the 19th of October 1768
 Aged 51.
 Also of ANN STORY, the Wife of
 JOHN STORY of East Stoke Esq
 who died the 6th of August 1751
 Aged 35.

John Lacock Story
 ob : 8 : Aug : 1797
 Æ. 53.
 SARAH his widow
 ob : 3 : July : 1819
 Æ 74.¹

The earlier registers of Kneeton are contained in four volumes. The *first* volume consists of twenty-eight leaves bound in marbled boards with leather back. The first twenty-two leaves are parchment, and measure about 12 inches by 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The twenty-third leaf is fragmentary, about 5 inches square. Then follow four narrow paper leaves, measuring 12 inches by 4 inches, containing entries from 1645 to 1663. The last leaf is of parchment, 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches by 5 inches, with entries of *baptisms* and *burials* for one year, 1644-5. The whole volume contains entries of *all* ceremonials from 1591 to 1730. The *second* volume, in a parchment cover, consists of—first, two fly-leaves of paper, one of which bears five entries relating to the Boswell family; then eleven leaves of parchment, 12 inches by 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, containing entries of *baptisms* and *burials* from 1729 to 1812, and of *marriages* from 1730 to 1754. Then comes another leaf of parchment containing a Terrier of the land belonging to the curacy of Kneeton in 1809, followed by a

(¹) John Lacock Story married, at St. Mary's Church, Nottingham, 6 December 1770 (being described as a bachelor of the parish of St. Nicholas in that town) Sarah Poole, of the former parish, spinster. He was buried at Kneeton 11 August 1797, being described in the register as "of Nottingham."

paper fly-leaf containing an inventory of the books, vestures, and vessels belonging to the church of Kneeton in 1735. The *third* volume consists of six leaves of parchment and four of paper (three of which are blank) measuring $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches, in a paper wrapper, and contains *marriages* from 1756 to 1793. The *fourth* volume consists of five blank paper fly-leaves and seventeen leaves of parchment (thirteen of which are unused), and contains entries of *marriages* from 1795 to 1810.

The subsequent registers are in conformity with the Acts of 1812 and 1836.

The church plate consists of a silver communion cup with paten cover, a silver paten, and a flagon and alms basin both of pewter. The Elizabethan communion cup measures—height 6 inches, diameter of bowl $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, diameter of foot $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches. A band of floriated scroll work encircles the bowl. There is no inscription on either cup or cover, the only mark on either being a leopard's head between the initials N G on the lip of the cup. The paten, $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, bears on the upper margin the arms of *Story*, impaling Azure, on a bend argent, cotised or, between six lions rampant of the last, three escallop shells gules, *Boun*, and is inscribed:—*Deo Sacrum in usum Ecclesiæ de Kneuton dedit Barbara uxor Johannis Story Anº do 1676.*¹ The only mark is W S, the maker's initials. The pewter flagon with handle, lid, and thumb rest, is 10 inches high. The alms basin is $7\frac{7}{8}$ inches diameter and $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches high. This latter has been superseded by a large brass alms dish, engraved on its under side "For the Service of God. In Memoriam Francis Ellis, at Rest, January 7th 1903."

(¹) In his account of Kneeton, Dr. Thoroton (p. 154) states "This Lordship was inclosed in my time by George Lassells, Esquire My Brother-in-law Mr. John Story hath a considerable share, and resides in this Town, where his Grandfather William purchased some of Mr. Molyneux, which his Father John encreased, and added to it some which he bought of Richard Alvey of Colston, and Henry his son." John Story, whose name and arms are engraved on the paten above described, married Barbara the third and youngest daughter of Gilbert Boun, Serjeant-at-law, referred to on page 70 *ante*. Barbara Story was thus sister-in-law to Robert Thoroton, M.D., of Car Colston, author of *The Antiquities of Nottinghamshire*, 1677.



Langar.

THE Domesday Survey (1086) records that Langar at that time possessed half a church.¹

In the reign of Henry the First, William Peverel gave to his newly founded Priory of Lenton, the church of Langar and other property in this place as part of the endowment of the Priory.

On 7 January 1205, Pope Innocent III. confirmed to the Prior and monks of Lenton (*int. al.*) the church of Langar.²

According to the Taxation Roll of Pope Nicholas IV., 1291, the Prior of Lenton received £20 yearly from Langar church, while the part of William [the rector] was valued at £10.³

In 1336 Thomas Attebrigg had a licence to give 63s. 8d. rent out of Langar and Wiverton to found a chantry in the church of St. Andrew at Langar.

A *Quare impedit* was recovered in 1428 by Guy Fairfax and William Akworth, plaintiffs, against John Elmham, Prior of Lenton, and Thomas Smith, clerk, of the advowson of the church of Langar.⁴

According to the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (27 Henry VIII.) the rectory of Langar was valued (exclusive of the portions of the Priors of Lenton and Thurgarton) at the clear yearly sum of £10 7s. 10d., Reginald Hyndmars being then rector.⁵

The following is a copy of the inventory taken in the reign of Edward VI., of Church Goods relating to the parish church

(¹) Domesday Book, i, 289.

(²) Papal Letters, i, 19.

(³) Taxatio Eccles., p. 311.

(⁴) Thoroton, p. 105.

(⁵) Valor Eccles., v. 169.

of Langar and the chapel of Barnston:—

“The Invetore of all the plate . . . prteyng to the p'ishe church of la'gr & chappell of barston made the xiiij day of marche . . .

LANG'R first one chalis of Silver w^t a cover for the same & also one crosse of brasse Also ij bras candilstiks that standith over the alt' Also iiij alt' clothes of lynyn clothe Also iiij towills of lynyn clothe Also one for fronte to the alt' of paynted lynyn cloth Also fowre vestmentes whereof one of blacke worstyt Also one othr of gren Sattyne of burgesse one other of them wrought w^t grene cruells & silkes the forthe of the' of lynyne wrought w^t silke & goold w^t othr nesesaris belogy'gs to the Also a coope of the same lynyn wrought silke & goold Also two cruytes Also iiij^{or} Belles A peyre of Sensors of bras Also j Surplis w^t Slevs

BARNSTON ffirste one challis of Siluer w^t a cover for the same Also one vestment of Rede Scamell Also one crosse of bras Also one cruett Also ij alt' clothis Also ij towills Also ij bells Also j candilsticke of bras that standeth of the alter Also one surplis w^t slevs

presented by Sur Robert Clarke p'son of langar

Richard Robinson

Willm Weytt Ch wardens

Robert Ardall

Thomas Walker.”

The Parliamentary Commissioners of 1650 reported:—
“Alsoe the Rectory or Parsonage of Langer cum Barnston which is worth one hundred and fortie pounds per Annum in the possession of the Countes of Sunderland by demise from John Featley Clerke the present Incumbent whoe receives one third parte of the proffittes thereof to his owne use and at the present the Cure is supplied by one Zachery Cawdry Clerke an able preacher who preaches twice every lords day (videlt) once at langer the parishe Church and once at Barnston the Chappell belonginge to the saide Church which stands aboute three quarters of a Myle from the said parishe Church.”¹

“The church of Langar is an ancient rectory belonging to

(¹) Parl. Survey, xiii, 239.

the patronage of the Lord Peverell, and William de Peverell (*temp.* Hen. I.) gave the church and 2 parts of the tythes thereof, with all its lands and one villain, to his new founded priory of Lenton, which house has ever since enjoyed them while it stood, and on 29 Jan., 17th Elizabeth, they were granted to John Dudley and John Ascough by the Queen. So the rectory of Langar hath but the 3rd part of the tythes, and was of the patronage of the Rodes, Tibetots, Lord Scrope of Bolton, and now of the Howes."

Rectors.

Robert, instituted in 122—.

Thomas de Stanford, instituted 22 February, 1236. Patrons, the Prior and Convent of Lenton. (Reg. of Abp. Gray. Surtees Soc., p. 72.)

William de Rodes, instituted 125—.

William de Graveley, instituted 20 October, 1280. Patron, John de Rodes.

Roger de Wrotham, "ad tertiam partem ecclesie institutus" 1 June, 1308. Patron, Sir Pagan de Tibetot, Knight.

Robert de Cokefeld, instituted 28 April, 1309. Same patron.

Baldwin de Cokefeld, Died.

Godfrey de Waleys, in first tonsure, instituted 14 January, 1341. Patron. Sir John de Tibetot, Knt. Resigned.

John Caterize, instituted 15 December, 1356. Same patron.

William de Gunthorpe, Same patron. Resigned.

Adam Amant, instituted 9 December, 1361. Same patron.

———**Fitz Walter**, Died.

John del Grene, instituted 24 July, 1383. Patron, Sir Richard le Scrope, Knight.

Henry Swyne, Resigned.

Thomas Smyth, instituted 10 June, 1422. Patrons, the Prior and Convent of Lenton.

Richard Sharpe, instituted 20 May, 1428. Patrons, Guy Fairfax and William Ackworth by recovery from the Prior and Convent of Lenton.

John Carter, D.B., instituted 5 November, 1445. Patron, Henry, Lord Scrope. Resigned.

Thomas Wodecote, instituted 8 December, 1451. Same patrons. Resigned.

Richard Orston, instituted 25 February, 1465. Patron, Elizabeth, widow of Henry le Scrope. By his will, proved 11 May, 1503, he desired to be buried in Langar church, where the oblations are received.

John Tindall, instituted 12 May, 1503. Same patron. Resigned.

Simon Hedrington, instituted 25 February, 1510. Patron, Henry, Lord Scrope.

John Andrew, instituted 10 June, 1528. Same patron. Died.

John Flower, B.A., instituted 27 July, 1528. Same patron. Died.

(¹) Torre MS., York.

Reginald Hyndmare, instituted 11 March, 1531. Same patron. Resigned.

Robert Clarke, instituted 17 May, 1538. Patron, John, Lord Scrope. Will proved 5 February, 1579; he desired to be buried in the church.

Francis Flower, instituted 25 April, 1580. Died.

Thomas Petty, instituted 31 March, 1588. Patron, Henry, Lord Scrope. Died.

Charles Odinsells, M.A.,¹ instituted 18 December, 1609. Patron, Emanuel, Lord Scrope. Died.

Francis Barrow, M.A.,² instituted 21 August, and again 4 December, 1637. Patron, George, Earl of Rutland. Died.

John Featley,³ instituted 17 December, 1638. Patron, King Charles the First, as Guardian of Ambrose Pudsey.

Henry Mugg, instituted 13 April, 1667. Patron, John Grubham Howe, Esq.

Samuel Broadgate, instituted 7 January, 1695. Patron, King William the Third, *p. h. v.* Buried at St. Mary's, Nottingham, 6 October, 1714.

Benedict Sherard, M.A.,⁴ instituted 9 November, 1714. Patron, Scroop, Viscount Howe.

Richard Hardy, instituted 11 July, 1753, on the death of Bennet Sherrard. Patron, George Augustus, Lord Viscount Howe at the Kingdom of Ireland. Also Vicar of Kinolton and Curate of Owthorpe. He died 6 August, 1775, aged 64 years, and was buried in the chancel of Langar Church. M.I.

Edward Gregory,⁵ instituted 1776 on the presentation of Richard, Lord Viscount Howe.

(1) "Charles Odingsells, Dr. of Divinitie. Rector of Langar, was buried the 13 day of July, [1637]." *Parish Register*.

(2) "Francis Barrow, parson, Rector of Langar was bured the 20th of November, [1638]." *Parish Register*.

(3) In the Newark parish register there are many entries relating to the Featley family, of which the following is an interesting example:—"Martha Featley the Daughter of Mr John Featley, Clarke, Rector of Langar (in the Vale of Belvoir) and Anne his wife, was Borne in Newarke on Wedensday the 23th of Aprill Anno Dni 1651 and Baptised there on the ffriday following, being the 25 of the said April."

(4) Grandson of Dr. Robert Thoroton, Historian of Nottinghamshire. On 22 November, 1715, a presentment was made in the Archdeaconry Court against Bennett Sherrard, rector of Langar "for not rebuilding the Parsonage house and houses." He was admitted to the prebend of North Leverton, at Southwell, 7 November, 1734.

(5) Edward Gregory, third son of George Gregory, Esq., of Rempston Hall, Notts., and afterwards of Harlaxton Manor, co. Lincoln, was born in 1744. Throsby refers to "the Rev. Mr. Gregory, the present rector; a gentleman whose astronomical pursuits are spoken of with much respect. He has lately erected an observatory near his house, which has order and embellishments without, as well as usefulness within." (Throsby, i., 208). Stretton, writing in the year 1821, probably on the information of Mr. Gregory, says "The Variation of the Magnetic Needle at Langar appears to be 25° 42 West." This gentleman was for nearly 49 years Rector of Langar, and died, unmarried, 25 October, 1824. His palisaded monument near the chancel door bears a Latin inscription now nearly illegible. A small portrait of him is preserved at the Rectory.

Joseph Rolling Unwin, instituted 19 December, 1824, on the death of Edward Gregory.¹ Patron, William Bowerbank, of Mansfield.

Thomas Butler, M.A., instituted 28 June, 1834, the benefice being void through simony. Patron, King William the Fourth, *p. h. v.* Resigned.

Hugh Hathorn Wood, M.A., instituted 1876. Died 27 July, 1902, and was buried at Langar.

Joseph Alfred Palmer, instituted 19 January, 1903. Patron, Francis Plumptre Beresford Osmaston, Esq. Resigned 11 July, 1903.

David Fitzherbert Wright, M.A., instituted 16 July, 1903. Same patron.

Mr. William Stretton, the Lenton antiquary, made the following notes on visiting this Church, October 8th, 1801:—

"Langar Church is an ancient Gothic structure of stone, has a nave, two side aisles, two transepts, and a large central tower steeple containing four large deep-toned bells, the whole being leaded and embattled. The nave and two side aisles are separated by five pointed arches rising from 20-inch columns. The Church has a communication with the Hall, and the transepts form two chapels separated from the choir by lattice-work on the north and south sides, the latter being appropriated to the noble family of the Howes, from which there is a doorway to the family vault. The church has had some modern improvements or repairs not to its advantage. The outside is in tolerably good condition, the inside pewing good, and the flooring of the church and chancel is of plaster. Great part of the old oak seats were remaining till lately. There are some ancient grave stones of the fifteenth century but mostly obliterated, one has a curious calvary cross as hereafter described; the year 1500 is visible on one or two border inscriptions. The tombs

(1) "The Rev. W. Bowerbank purchased the rectory of the late patron, with the intention of inducting his son as soon as he should have passed the University; and until then he gave it to his friend, the Rev. Joseph Rollin Unwin, the present incumbent, who has positively refused to give it up to the younger Mr. Bowerbank, in consequence of which a law suit has ensued, which we should think will terminate in his favour, though he may have committed a breach of friendship." The result of this law-suit is not known to us. The Rev. J. R. Unwin resigned this benefice 14 June 1834. On 13 May, 1837 he was without a penny, walked to Nottingham, pawned his spoons for £3, and was found drowned in the Nottingham Canal near Sneinton on the following morning. "The water was not more than four and a half feet deep, and it was conjectured that the reverend gentleman had accidentally fallen into it in the dark." A narrative of the treatment of this clergyman by the Rev. Dr. Wilkins "the venerable pluralist and panter after prebends," and others, is contained in a demy octavo pamphlet entitled:—"An Account of the Conduct of the Reverend Dr. Wilkins, Archdeacon of Nottingham, towards the late Rev. J. R. Unwin. With a prefatory letter to John Wright, Esq. of Lenton, Notts. H. Ingram, 17 Chapel Bar, Nottingham: Clarke, 17 Warwick Lane, London, 1838." This pamphlet was printed by Herbert Ingram, afterwards founder of "The Illustrated London News," and M.P. for Boston.

and monuments are engraved and recorded in Throsby's Thorton, but the inscriptions on the coffins in the vault are not noticed. They are as follows:—

1st. "Richard Howe, Earl and Viscount Howe, Viscount Howe and Baron Clenawley in Ireland, Admiral of the Fleet, General of his Majesty's Marine Forces, and Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, died 5th August, 1799, aged 73 years." [*The remainder of the inscriptions have been torn out of the MS.*]

Langar Church has four large bells, inscribed as under:—

1st, *I sweetly toling men do call to taste of meat that feeds the soole.* 1611.
The mark of Henry Oldfield under the date.

2nd, NON NOBIS DOMINE NON NOBIS SED NOMEN TUO DA GLORIAM.

JOHN WELLS ESQVIER 1636 10 68 WARDENS

3rd, *In noe ihu xpi ome genu flectat celestem trstrim et instoru.* 1601.
[Mark of Henry Oldfield].

4th, *Hec Campana Sacra Fiat Trinitate Beata.* 1611.

(This bell is like St. Mary's seventh).¹

The Rev. Edward Trollope, F.S.A. (afterwards Bishop Suffragan of Nottingham), thus described Langar Church in the year 1864:—

"The plan of this fine old church consists of a nave, aisles, tower, transepts, and chancel. Of these, until lately, the Early English tower was the most striking feature. During the fifteenth century this had been surmounted by an additional stage, to the great injury of the substructure, which was quite incapable of bearing such an extra burthen. This is now in the act of reconstruction from the foundation. The remainder of the structure has also been nearly rebuilt through the zeal and liberality of the present incumbent, the Rev. Thomas Butler, and is of the Decorated style.

Within, the late Early English arcades constitute fine features, and the carving of some of the pillar capitals is worthy of especial attention, especially the lobated one of that at the east end of the south arcade. The remains of a beautiful Early English arcade on the west side of the south transept

(¹) Stretton MS. No. 19, p. 90.

show that there was once an aisle beyond it, perhaps serving as a chantry chapel. The foliated capital of the central pillar, the little pillar corbel at the south end, and the details generally of this portion of the church are excellent.

This church abounds in rich woodwork of a late period. The screen, although rather heavy, is a fine specimen of carved work of its time, and a staircase within it affords the sole access to the tower. The half canopy of this screen is especially good. Near it is a pew and also a pulpit of the same character, which, although neither of an ecclesiastical nor a very ancient design, are by no means unpleasing objects.

Formerly there was a gallery at the west end of the nave, to which the family living in the adjacent hall had access by means of a covered passage between their residence and the church.

The fine monuments in the transepts carry our thoughts back to the several families who in turn have become the possessors of the manors of Langar and Barnstone. These were held before the Conquest by Godric the Saxon; but after that great event were granted to William Peveril, together with the profits of Langar Church, with which the recipient in part provided an endowment for Lenton Priory. Gerbod de Escalt was the next holder of the Peveril fee, temp. Henry II., who was succeeded by Gerard de Rhodes, in the reign of Richard I, and whose son Ralph obtained a license from the Prior of Lenton to have a chapel within his hall, provided his chaplain should be presented by the parson of Langar, and be liable to suspension should he act injuriously towards the mother church—that the said chapel should have no bell, and that the lord and lady of the hall should attend mass in the church on all festivals.¹ The manor of Langar and Barnston passed from

(1) The Prior and Convent of Lenton granted to Sir Ralph de Rhodes, lord of Langar and Barnston, and his lady Berta, permission to have a chapel within their court at Langar, provided the chaplain should be presented to the parson of Langar, and swear not to hinder the mother church, and to be liable to be suspended by the patron if he did; and that the lord and lady should come and hear divine service at the church on all the festivals, except there was manifest cause of hindrance, but they were to have no bell in the said chapel. (*Thoroton*, p. 103). Esdaile says, "this Hall and place was one mile North from the Church (in Barnston Lordship), at the bottom of the large

the De Rhodes to the Tiptoft family, 13 Edward I, by means of an exchange made by John, second son of the last Sir Gerard de Rhodes with Sir Robert de Tiptoft, who was eventually slain when fighting against Robert Bruce in 1314. From the Tiptofts the manor passed to the Scroops, through the marriage of Roger, son of Robert le Scroop, with Margaret, eldest daughter and heir of Robert Tiptoft, and great grandson of the first Robert Tiptoft. It continued in the Scroop family until the death of Emanuel, Lord Scroop, and Earl of Sunderland, son of Thomas, Lord Scroop, Knight of the Garter and Philadelphia his wife, daughter of Henry Cary, Lord Hunsden, cousin and lord chamberlain to Queen Elizabeth. Upon the death of the Earl in 1627, without issue by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of John, Earl of Rutland, his estates were divided between his natural issue, in accordance with his will. Of these, Arabella,¹ his third daughter, thus became possessed of Langar, and by her marriage with John, second son of Sir John Howe, Baronet, of Compton, in Gloucestershire, carried the manor into that family. She was legitimised by an act of Charles II., whence she obtained the rank and precedence of an earl's daughter, as though she had been born in wedlock. [*Here follow brief notes on the Howe and Chaworth monuments, more particularly described hereafter*]. There is a curious old embroidered altar-cloth in this church, of the seventeenth century, and perhaps of the time of James I. It is of puce-coloured cloth, with a border in which are introduced symbolical figures of the twelve tribes of Israel; and in the middle a shepherdess, perhaps Rachael, watching her flock, and hastening to the rescue of one of her sheep seized by a wolf. Some have thought that this embroidery was wrought for a synagogue, and afterwards dedicated to its present purpose; but from the fact of the appearance of a cross upon one of its accessories that suggestion is sufficiently negatived.²

close, now occupied by Mr. Pacie, and close to the road to Bingham, also over the road on the top of the great park. There are various appearances, and three great hollows by the way side, in Mr. Pacie's close, so deep that they convey no other opinion than that they must be the remains of cellars."

(¹) Error for Annabella.

(²) Associated Architectural Societies' Reports, vol. vii., p. 212.

The church of St. Andrew is a cruciform structure, comprising nave with clerestory, north and south aisles, south porch, north and south transepts, central tower, and chancel with small north vestry.

The internal measurements of the church are :—length of nave 64 feet, width 24 feet ; length of north aisle 62 feet, width 11 feet 3 inches ; length of south aisle 64 feet, width 11 feet 3 inches ; length of porch 11 feet 3 inches, width 10 feet ; length of each transept 25 feet, width of north transept 18 feet, width of south transept 17 feet ; length of chancel 33 feet, width 19 feet ; the tower measures internally, north to south, 13 feet, east to west 14 feet 6 inches ; total length from west end of nave to east end of chancel 119 feet ; total width across transepts and tower 74 feet ; total width across nave and aisles 46 feet 6 inches.



The architectural characteristics of the edifice having been described by Bishop Trollope, it will only be necessary to mention minor features of interest not included in his general description. Notwithstanding what has been described as the "far too extensive restoration" which took place some forty years ago, the church has gradually assumed a neglected appearance, a larger sum of money than can be raised in this place—aptly described as one of the "deserted villages of Nottinghamshire"—being required to put it into a satisfactory condition. This necessary work has been commenced, the

nave roof having been completely restored in 1904 at a cost of £350, the roofs of the south transept and south aisle restored in 1905 at a cost of nearly £150, and other reparations will be made as funds are available.

The west end of the nave differs from the remainder of the fabric, being built of local limestone in narrow courses and plastered externally. The floor, apparently the old plaster floor mentioned by Stretton, is in a bad condition, especially at the west end of where the font stands. Extending across the west end is the panelling from the old screen, over which is temporarily placed the arms of Queen Victoria, carefully carved in oak. On either side of the west window the Ten Commandments are painted on the wall, while texts are painted over each pillar on the north side. The westernmost of the massive oak beams which support the roof is incised :—

William Wells Sep: 29 Richard Wright
Church Wardens Carpenters

Henry Wright 1750 Henry Wright
the date being within a circle. The reading pew and pulpit described by Bishop Trollope remain. They are of the Jacobean period, are said to be made from the Howe family pew, and are as inconvenient as they are incongruous.

The whole of the floors are of the same level, excepting that of the north transept which is raised one step.

On the wall at the east end of the north aisle, near the arch opening into the Chaworth transept, is a marble tablet bearing Ermines, a cinquefoil ermine, for *Flower* of Langar, under which, Thoroton states, the following inscription was formerly "written" :—

"In memoriam bonæ vitæ & mortis Henrici Flower nuper de Langar avi, & Thomæ filii & hæredis ejus, quorum animæ apud Deum, & corpora in ista ecclesia sepulta remanent. Henricus filius & hæres prædicti Thomæ per Katherinam filiam Georgii Chaworth, Ar. fratris Johannis Chaworth, militis, fieri fecit, Anno 1600. & obiit postea die mensis
Anno Dom "

(1) Henry Flower, of Langar, Bailiff to Lord Scrope, married Cassandra, daughter of—Braddock, of—, co. Stafford, by whom he had with other

Andrew Esdaile, referring to the same memorial, states :—
 "Sometime back, but now gone, there was a brass plate fixed in the North wall for Henry Flower, Gent., of Langar, who was a considerable freeholder here, as also his sister Mrs. Wilkinson; the brass was dated 1600, and in Latin thus 'Henry Flower of Langar lies buried near here, in this Church, and his son and heir, Thomas, a pious young man.' Henry, the father of Thomas, was by his mother, grandson of John Chaworth, of Little Crophill. On the brass was the Flower Arms, Ermines, (sable powdered with white), and a cinque foyle ermine."¹

The south aisle contains the vault of the Howe family. Dr. Thoroton states :—"In the body of the Church, the South Ile, Mr. Howe hath made an arched Vault of Brick, for a burying place, where yet there only is laid Annabella his second daughter, who was a Virgin of a most excellent disposition." This vault, which partially blocks up the archway opening into the adjoining transept, is 19 feet 8 inches long and 12 feet 3 inches wide externally. The flat top, which forms a platform, is 5 feet 6 inches above the floor of the nave, and is approached by ten steps.

In this aisle is a decayed floorstone inscribed :—"Here lyeth the Body of John Holmes who Departed this life . . .," the remainder being illegible.

At the west end is a small organ, removed from Codnor Church in Derbyshire and first used here on Easter-day, 1906.

A board fixed over the door opening into the porch is inscribed :—

issue, a son Thomas Flower, of Langar, who married Catherine, daughter of George Chaworth, Esq., of Wiverton (she married, secondly, Bartholomew Armin, of Osgarby, co. Linc.) by whom he had a son, Henry Flower, of Langar, who married Ursula, daughter and coheir of Henry Huning, of Huning, in the County of Fermanagh in the Realm of Ireland (*Visitation of Nottinghamshire*, Harleian Soc., p. 121-2). Their marriage, on 27 July 1614, is thus recorded in the Langar register, "Mr. Henry Flowar tooke to wife Mrs Ursula Honyng, and was married July 27 at Kirkbie in Lincolnshire, by Mr. Robert Hebelwait, ye parson and Rector of that Church." The present representative of this family is Mr. Henry Vincent Flower, of Scarrington.

(¹) "Bingham," etc., a quaint pamphlet "printed for the author," in 1851, by George Batters, Chapel Bar, Nottingham.

"MEMORANDUM. The Rev^d Edw^d Gregory, Rector of Langar cum Barnstone, by will, dated 23rd Oct^r 1824, directed the dividends of £107 . 7 . 8 stock in the three per cent. consolidated Bank Annuities, it being £3 . 4 . 4 per Annum, to be received by the Rector of the Parish for the time being, and by him applied to such charitable uses as are directed by the said will, and as appear by an Extract therefrom entered in one of the Registers of the said Parish."

The doorway, four feet wide, is, with the exception of the priest's door, the only entrance to the church. The massive door has Perpendicular panelling on the outer side and contains a small ogee-headed wicket.

The north transept contains monuments to members of three successive generations of the Chaworth family, of Wiverton two of them being of more than ordinary interest.

Fixed against the north wall is a panelled stone altar-like modern structure, at the back of which is a tablet bearing the following curiously punctuated inscription in gold letters on a black ground :—

"By this Tomb-side, lieth George Chaworth,¹ late Lord, of Wereton and Anesley, Son and Heir of Thomas Chaworth, of Cropull-Butler, and Father by Katherine his first wife, of John Chaworth, Knight, and George Chaworth, Squyre, and of Anne, Dorithy, Elizabeth, and Katherine; and Father, by Elizabeth his second Wife, of Thomas, Chaworth, only; which George, the Father; Died 22nd September Anno 1521; and the said Katherine, his first wife, buried under this tomb—she died 12th of October 1517; for whose Souls of your Charitie, say a Pater Noster and Ave Marie."

This structure has superseded an older monument of which Thoroton gives an engraving. On the front of the monument are three shields of arms. That to the left is divided per fesse,

(¹) George Chaworth, only son of Thomas Chaworth, of Cropwell Butler, Notts., and his wife Ankaret Serlby, was twice married. By his first wife, Catherine, daughter of Thomas Babington, of Dethick, co. Derby, he had two sons and four daughters. On her death October 12th, 1517, he married, as her second husband, Elizabeth North, widow of—Roche, by whom he had a son, Thomas, who died without issue. On the death of George Chaworth, September 22nd, 1521, his widow married, as her third husband,—Matterden, and as her fourth husband, Sir Griffin Dun.

in the upper part are (1) Barry of ten argent and gules, three martlets sable, *Chaworth*, (2) Azure, two chevrons or, *Alfreton* (3) Barry, intended for, paly of six argent and azure, a bend gules, *Annesley*, the lower half of the shield being blank. The centre shield bears *Alfreton* and *Annesley* quarterly, impaling Argent, ten torteaux, four, three, two, and one, over all a label of three points azure, *Babington*. The shield to the right bears *Alfreton* and *Annesley* quarterly, impaling quarterly (1 and 4) Azure, a saltire between four crosses crosslet fitchée or, *North*, (2) three bars wavy (3) , a fesse At the west end of the monument is a shield bearing a curious Calvary cross.

The second monument, of alabaster, commemorates Sir John Chaworth¹ and his second wife, Mary, daughter of Sir William Paston. Above lie the effigies of Sir John and Lady Chaworth, the former wearing a suit of armour, a small ruff round his neck, and a large double chain over his shoulders to which is attached a cross paté. His hair is curiously arranged, and he wears a moustache and long pointed beard. His hands, adorned with a number of rings, are raised in prayer, his feet touch a couchant lion, and his head rests upon a helmet with crest—a dragon's head, couped, or, thereon three bars gules, for Basset of Weldon.

The head of his wife reposes upon two tasselled cushions of elaborate workmanship, her upraised hands having also a profusion of rings. A chain, with cross paté attached, thrice encircles the small ruff round her neck. A long chain which passes round the waist terminates in a pomander hanging near the feet. Round the margin of the tomb, beneath which are eleven small shields each bearing the capital letter **P**, is the following inscription :—

(¹) Sir John Chaworth, elder of the two sons of George Chaworth, Esq., and his first wife Catherine Babington, was twice married. By his first wife, Elizabeth Compton, widow of Sir Walter Rodney, he had no issue. By his second wife, Mary, daughter of Sir William Paston, he had, as stated and shown on his monument, fourteen children. Sir John, who was knighted in 1533, at the coronation of Queen Anne Boleyn, died September 3rd, 1558. By his will, proved at York, April 19th, 1559, he desired to be buried in Langar church, nigh the steeple where his father and mother were buried.

Hic Jacet Johannes Chaworth miles filius georgij Chaworth armigeri qui obiit apud Wibberton 3 die septembris aⁿo dni 1558 et habuit prius nupta walero rodn' militi et duas brores bz elizabethe fuit soror willi Compton militis et obiit sine reitu et mariam que fuit filia willi paston militis et labuerant quatuordecem liberos et obiit aⁿo et mense supradicto et una cum eo hic sepilitur cni societ ut tumulus societ obsecro etiam sic mors quod nos [non] poluit dare vita dabit . . .¹

The north side of the monument, divided into three compartments, contains upright effigies of five daughters in caps and long gowns with pendent pomanders in front, and of four infants in their chrisoms. On the south side in the left compartment, is a shield of arms, quarterly (1) quarterly of four (1 and 4) *Alfreton*, (2) *Chaworth*, (3) *Argent*, two lions passant gules, *Randolf*; (2 and 3) *Annesley*; (4) quarterly of four (1 and 4) *Argent*, an escutcheon within an orle of cinquefoils sable, *Caltoft*, (3 and 4) *Gules*, a fesse dancettee between ten billets or, *Brett*, impaling (blank), supported on the dexter side by a standing effigy in armour, and on the sinister side by the effigy of a lady, intended to represent [Sir] George Chaworth and his future wife whose arms are left blank. Above the arms is a crest similar to that on the helmet of Sir John. In the centre compartment another son in armour and an infant in its chrisom are shown, while the remaining compartment contains the figures of another daughter and infant, making in all fourteen children, eight of whom appear to have survived their father. At the west end are two shields encircled by ribbons. One bears *Argent*, six fleurs-de-lis, three, two, and one, *azure*, a chief indented or, *Paston*, with several quarters curiously disposed. The inscription on the ribbon has been effaced, and there is neither crest nor motto. The other shield is identical with the arms of [Sir] George Chaworth on the south side and is surmounted by a similar crest. The ribbon is inscribed in old English—*In god is all my trust*.

The late Bishop Trollope said that the effigies of Sir John and Lady Chaworth, as also the smaller figures, "are well

(1) Errors of spelling are observable in this inscription, which ends in the usual invocation in small defaced letters. Thoroton's version is incorrect.



SIR JOHN CHAWORTH, DIED 1558.



SIR GEORGE CHAWORTH, DIED 1589.

CHAWORTH MONUMENTS, LANGAR.

worthy of study, as illustrating the armour of the last half of the sixteenth century, and the dress then worn by the ladies."

Fixed on the wall at the east end of the monument is an elaborate alabaster tablet in the centre of which is a shield of arms (incorrectly engraved in Thoroton) surrounded by a ribbon inscribed—*Sir Johnes Chaworth Knight* and [the remainder appears to have been deliberately effaced], and supported by two winged infantile figures of either sex, above which are two capital **P**. The arms are those of *Chaworth*, as at the west end of the monument, impaling those of *Paston* as there also shown.

The third monument, also of alabaster, is that of Sir George Chaworth,¹ son and heir of Sir John, who died 4 March 1589. Above lies the effigy of Sir George, in armour, reposing upon a mattress ornamented with a bold pattern worked in relief and rolled at the head and feet. The figure has curly hair and small pointed beard and moustache, a ruff and triple chain round the neck, the hands being raised in prayer. At the west end of the monument, which appears to have been supported by pillars at either angle, is the kneeling figure of Sir George's little daughter and heiress, the upper part of which has unfortunately been broken off since the publication of Dr. Thoroton's work, which contains an incorrect engraving of this interesting monument.

On the south side is a large shield of arms bearing *Chaworth*, quarterly of twelve :—(1) Barry of ten argent and gules, three martlets sable, *Chaworth*, (2) Azure, two chevrons or, *Alfreton*, (3) Argent, an escutcheon within an orle of cinquefoils sable, *Caltoft*, (4) Gules, a fesse dancettee between ten billets or, *Brett*, (5) Azure, a hedgehog or, *Heriz*, (6) Or, three piles conjoined in base gules, a canton ermine, *Basset*, (7) Azure, a cross argent,

(1) Sir George Chaworth, son of Sir John Chaworth and his second wife Mary Paston, married his cousin Anne, daughter of Sir William Paston, by whom he had an only daughter and heiress, Elizabeth, who was less than five years of age at her father's death and who married Sir William Cope, M.P. for Banbury and the county of Oxford in several parliaments, son and heir of her mother's third husband. He was Knighted by Queen Elizabeth at Greenwich in 1584. On the death of Sir George Chaworth, March 4th, 1589, his widow married, secondly, Sir Nicholas Straunge, and thirdly, Sir Anthony Cope, of Hanwell, co., Oxford, whose son, by a previous marriage, Sir William Cope, married, as previously stated, the heiress of Sir George Chaworth.

Aylesbury, (8) Vair, three bars gules, *Kaynes*, (9) Argent, three pallets gules, a bordure azure bezantee, *Basset of Weldon*, (10) Barry of six argent and azure, on a bend gules three mullets or, *Pabenham*, (11) Gules, a fesse dancettee between six crosses crosslet or, *Engaine*, (12) Paly of six argent and azure, a bend gules, *Annesley*, impaling *Paston* quarterly of twelve.¹

There is no inscription, the upper edge of the monument being ornamented with conventional carving. Thoroton, however, gives the following inscription as appearing "upon the Wall":—"Here lyeth buried Sir George Chaworth, Knight, son and heir of Sir John Chaworth, Knight, the said Sir George having issue Elizabeth, his sole daughter and heir, not five years old when he died, which was 4 Martii, an. 1589. by Anne his wife, the daughter of Sir William Paston, Knight, surviving him; she was next married to Sir Nicholas Straunge, Knight; and afterwards to Sir Anthony Cope, Knight." Thoroton also states:—"Upon the side of this Tomb is writ, Henr. Chaworth,² Ar. fil. & hæ. Georgii Chaworth, Ar. fratris suprascripti Johannis, ac proximus hæres masculus supra nominati Georgii Chaworth, militis, posuit." Fixed on the wall above the feet of the effigy is an alabaster tablet with pillars supported on brackets on either side, enclosing a shield bearing the arms (quarterly of twelve as on the above impaled shield) of *Chaworth*, surmounted by a helmet with mantling,

(¹) According to Burke's *General Armoury* the family of Paston, of Paston, co. Norfolk, settled there soon after the Conquest. In 1642, Sir William Paston, of Paston and Oxhead, was created a baronet, and in 1673 his son, Sir Robert Paston, was elevated to the peerage as Viscount Yarmouth, and subsequently created Earl of Yarmouth, which title became extinct in 1732. This family quartered the arms of Walcote, Maultby, Sherborne, Gournay, Heingrane, Bitton, Furneaux, and others.

(²) George Chaworth, Esq., of Linby, Notts. (younger brother of Sir John Chaworth) married Mary, daughter of Sir Henry Sacheverell, of Morley, co. Derby, by whom he had three sons and three daughters. He died August 22nd, 1557, his wife dying January 15th, 1562. Both are buried in Linby Church. Their eldest son, the above named Henry Chaworth, was of Annesley, Notts. By his will, proved at York, January 16th, 1606, he desired to be buried in Annesley Church, "near his wive's deske, where he hath fixed in the wall a white alabaster stone therein mentioning how he is descended from George Chaworth, Esq., father of Sir John Chaworth, Knt., deceased, under which he desires to be buried." From the above George Chaworth were descended the Viscounts Chaworth referred to in a subsequent note.

and crest—A tower argent, on the battlements a plume of five feathers argent, to the left of which is the initial **P**.

Suspended from a bracket over this tablet are two pieces of "funeral armour," consisting of an armet, surmounted by the crest of Chaworth, as above described, and a sword.

A diamond-shaped marble tablet on the east wall is inscribed:—"To the beloved memory of Henry Charlton Chaworth Musters Lieutenant 3rd King's Own Hussars youngest son of John Chaworth Musters of Annesley and Wiverton in this County and Lina his wife. He was born October 19th 1871 and died while on active service February 24th 1897 aged 25, after distinguishing himself during the Niger Soudan campaign of liberation and the capture of Bida. He lies buried at Burutu West Africa but lives in the hearts of those he left behind."

This transept is enclosed by oak screens on its west and south sides.

In the south transept is a very beautiful and stately tomb of black and white marble, one of the finest examples of its kind and period, supporting the exquisitely carved effigies of Thomas, Lord Scroope of Bolton, K.G., and of Philadelphia his wife, the daughter of Henry Carey, Lord Hunsdon; above these is a marble canopy or cover, composed of triple composite columns of black marble (some of which are badly fractured) placed at the angles of the tomb, and bearing an entablature and a flat table cover, which cover is adorned with the armorial bearings, crest, and motto of Lord Scroope in the centre, and with others upon shields at the angles between the family supporters. These arms have been repainted in incorrect colours. Lord Scroope is represented in armour, with the collar, mantle, and—what was very rare—the cap of the Order of the Garter, and a full ruff, with his head resting upon two tasselled cushions, and his hands joined and raised in prayer. He wears a stiletto beard and small moustache. Lady Scroope is habited in a full flowing mantle and a ruff, and with her hair turned back from her face according to the fashion prevalent in her time. At the feet of the two principal effigies, which rest against their respective crests (that of Lady Scroope being



a swan with elevated wings), is another, of the only son of Lord and Lady Scroope, Emmanuel, created Earl of Sunderland in 1627. He is represented kneeling on a tasselled cushion, with an open book in his right hand, his forefinger between the leaves, and his left hand resting upon the hilt of his sword. He is in armour, over which falls a mantle, and he wears the stiff shirt collar, moustache, and square-cut "spade" beard of his period; his hair is long, but longest on the left side of his face, so as to constitute the "love-lock" against which Prynne so strongly inveighed.

In the centre of the north and south sides is a shield bearing, quarterly of six—(1) Azure, a bend or, *Scrope*, (2) Argent, a saltire engrailed gules, *Tibetot*, (3) Argent, a fesse double cotised gules, *Badlesmere*, (4) Or, three chevrons gules, a label azure, *Clare*, (5) Azure, a bend or, a label for difference, *Scrope*, (6) Sable, a chevron argent, an annulet for difference the whole being surrounded by a Garter with motto. Supporters:—two Cornish choughs. Crest:—Out of a ducal coronet or, a plume of five feathers azure. Motto:—NON HÆC SED ME. At the east end is a similar shield surrounded by a Garter, impaling, quarterly of four, (1) Argent, on a bend sable three roses of the first, a crescent for difference, *Carey*, (2) Sable, two bars nebulee ermine, *Spencer*, (3) France and England quarterly, within a bordure, compony, argent and azure, (4) a chevron between three bulls' heads, couped, surrounded by a wreath. At the west end is *Scrope*¹ impaling *Carey*,² surrounded

(¹) The conjunction of the arms of Scrope and Carey is of peculiar interest. One of the most remarkable instances in which recourse was had to arms to settle a dispute as to the rightful ownership of certain arms was in the year 1389, when no less than three families, Scrope, Carminow, and Grosvenor, bore similar arms—*Azure, a bend or*. The contest between Scrope and Carminow was not conclusive, and ultimately both families were permitted to bear the same arms, as they do at the present day. In the trial which ensued between Lord Scrope, [*Sir Richard le Scrope*], and Sir Robert [*le*] Grosvenor, the latter was forbidden to carry such arms unless he surmounted them with a silver border as a dimidiation. This he refused to do; and assumed in its stead, *Azure, a garb or*, part of the arms of the Earldom of Chester, to which he was entitled by descent from Randolph de Meschines. (Cussans, *Handbook of Heraldry*, 1882, p. 29.)

(²) In Isaacke's *Remains of Exeter*, it is stated that Robert Carey, in the reign of Henry V., engaged in a trial of arms, at Smithfield, with a Spanish Knight, whom he defeated; "and whereas, by the law of Heraldry, whosoever

by a Garter and wreath respectively ; supporters, a Cornish chough on the dexter and a cockatrice on the sinister side. At the north-east angle is *Scrope*, surrounded by a Garter, and supported by a Cornish chough ; at the north-west angle is *Carey* supported by a cockatrice ; at the south-east angle is *Carey* on an oval shield supported by a cockatrice ; and at the south-west angle *Scrope* quarterly of six, surrounded by a Garter, and supported by a Cornish chough.

On the north side, in two panels, side by side, is this inscription :—

THE RIGHT HONO^{LL} AND NOBLE
LORD THOMAS LORD SCROOPE
BARON OF BOVLTON MASHAM
AND VPSTALL, OF THE MOST
NOBLE ORDER OF Y^E GARTER
KNIGHT, LORD WARDEN OF
THE WEST MARCHSES,

STEWARD OF RICHMOND AND
RICHMONDSH AND BOW BEARER
OF ALL HIS MATIES PARKES
FORRESTS AND CHASES WITHIN
THE SAME LYETH HERE BYRIED
AND DIED Y^E 2 DAY OF SEPTEMB^R
ANNO DNI : 1609.

The two corresponding panels on the south side are inscribed :—

THE RIGHT HON^O : THOMAS
LORD SCROOPE &C MARRIED Y^E
RIGHT HONO^{LL} LADY PHILADELPHIA
DAUGHTER TO Y^E RIGHT HON^{LL}
LORD HENRY CARIE BARON OF

fairly in the field conquered his adversary might justify the wearing and bearing of his arms whom he overcame, he accordingly took on him the coat-armour of the Arragonese, being *Argent ; on a Bend sable, three Roses of the first*, which is ever since borne by the name of Carey, whose ancient coat of arms was, *Gules ; a Chevron argent, between three Swans proper*, one whereof they still retain in their crest."

HVNSDON LORD CHAMBERAINE^L
OF OVR LATE

QVEEN ELIZABETH HER
MATIES HOVSHOVL^D WHO DIED
THE 3 OF FEBRVARY 1627.
AND HAD ISSVE ONE ONLY SON
EMMANVEL SCROOPE

A panel at the east end is inscribed :—

EMMANVEL SCROOPE SON &
HEIRE OF Y^R RIGHT HONO^{LL}
THOMAS LORD SCROOPE & OF
THE RIGHT HON^{LL} PHILADELPHIA
HIS WIFE WAS AFTER HIS FATHERS
DECEASE LORD SCROOPE AND
THEN EARLE OF SUNDERLAND &C.

The corresponding panel at the west end is blank.

Concerning this transept and monument, Dr. Thoroton states :—"In the South Cross-Ile is a fair Tomb for Thomas Lord Scrope and his Lady, whereon lie their Effigies at full length; at the feet whereof is the figure of their son Emanuel kneeling in much less proportion; the Top or Canopy of the Tomb (whereon are their Arms with quarterings) is supported by tall Pillars of black Marble well polished. In the windows on that side is Arg. a Saltier engrailed Gules, Tiptoft. And in some places Azure a Bend Or, Scrope, quartering the former."¹

In the south-east angle of this transept a well executed portrait bust is supported on an elegant marble pedestal inscribed in twenty-two lines of varying length :—

"Erected to the Memory of the R^t Hon^{ble}: SCROOPE
LORD Visc^t HOWE,² who Departed this Life the 16th Day

(¹) Thoroton, p. 106.

(²) Sir Scrope Howe, representative for Notts. in the Convention Parliament, was the son of John Grubham Howe, Esq., M.P., for the County of Gloucester, who obtained the manor of Langar (where he fixed his abode) by marrying Annabella, illegitimate daughter, but co-heir of Emanuel, Earl of Sunderland, who having no issue by his wife, Lady Elizabeth Manners,

of January 1712, Aged 64 Years. At the Revolution in the Year 1688, he remarkably distinguished himself in the Preservation of the Religion, & Liberties, of his Country when Popery & Arbitrary Power threaten'd the Subversion of both. He married, ANNE the Daughter of JOHN EARL of *RUTLAND*, by whom he had *Issue*, one Son, who died young and two Daughters. Also IULIANA the Daughter of WILLIAM LORD ALLINGTON by whom he left *Issue*, two Sons and three Daughters."

In the south-west angle is a corresponding pedestal also bearing a marble portrait bust, The pedestal is inscribed in twenty-three lines :—

"This Monument was Erected, by His Sorrowful Mother, to y^e Memory of the R^t : Hon^{ble} SCROOPE Lord Visc^t HOWE^t : who in the year 1732, was by his Majesty KING GEORGE the 11^d ; appointed GOVERNOUR of BARBADOS. Being adorned with all those great and amiable Qualifications which Render a Man truly Noble, by His Conduct in that High Station He gained the Respect and Esteem that was Justly due to a Generous, Wise, Impartial & Disinterested GOVERNOUR. He departed this Life there March 28th 1734 in the 35th Year of His Age. He was Married 1719 to Mademoisell Keilmansegge, and Left Issue by Her, Four Sons & four Daughters."

Two large stones in the wall below the south window are boldly inscribed :—

"A RENT CHARGE of Five Pounds Yearly, is payable out of a Close called Coneygre in Granby, part of the North Field Farm, to the Minister and Churchwardens of Langar, to be applied as follows. One Pound Ten Shillings, equally divided,

settled his estates upon his natural children by Martha Janes ; the only son of this connection dying unmarried in 1646, the three daughters of the same became co-heirs. In 1663, King Charles II. granting to Mrs. Howe the precedence of an earl's legitimate daughter, she became thenceforward the Lady Annabella Howe. Sir Scrope Howe was elevated to the peerage of Ireland, 16 May, 1701, as Baron Clenawley, co. Fermanagh, and Viscount Howe. His marriages are recorded on his monument. On his death in 1712 he was succeeded by his son Emanuel Scrope, second Viscount Howe.

(1) Emanuel Scrope, second Viscount Howe, inherited, as fourth baronet, in 1730, on the demise of Sir Richard Grubham Howe, the ancient baronetcy of the family, conferred, 22 September, 1660, upon Sir John Howe, of Compton, co. Gloucester.

among Six of the oldest Men, and Women, of this Parish, to be given, by the Minister of this Parish, on the first day of June Yearly. Ten Shillings, to the Clerk of this Parish, for keeping the Monuments clean, and the Key of this Chancel (*sic*), payable also by the Minister, on the first day of June in every Year. Three Pounds, Yearly to be reserved by the said Minister to form a Fund for the repairing, upholding, and Keeping in good repair, the Roof, Walls, Windows, Doors, Screen and all other parts of this Chancel (*sic*) belonging to THE HOWE FAMILY.¹ A FURTHER RENT CHARGE of Five Pounds is payable Yearly out of an Estate belonging to THE EARL HOWE, situate at Odstone in the County of Leicester, to the Minister and Churchwardens of Langar, to be distributed by them in equal divisions, to Five Poor married Women, belonging to this Parish, for their relief, during their lying in."

Fixed on the wall of the blocked-up archway on the west side of this transept is an oblong marble tablet to Admiral Earl Howe,² inscribed:—

(1) "In 1819 Lady Howe and the Marquis of Sligo purchased a rent-charge of £5. issuing out of a close in Granby, and in 1822 they purchased a rent-charge of £5. issuing out of a close in Odstone, Leicestershire, £6 10s. whereof is distributed amongst the poor, and the rest in repairs of the Howe aisle of the church." (Curtis, *A Topographical History of Nottinghamshire*, p. 156).

Esdaile, 1851, states:—"The mother of the present Earl Howe, has left something to keep these monuments in repair; she was the eldest daughter of the Admiral."

(2) Richard, second son of Emanuel Scrope, second Viscount Howe (an Irish peerage), and his wife, Mary Sophia, eldest daughter of Baron Kielmansegge (Master of the Horse to King George I., as Elector of Hanover), succeeded as fourth Viscount, on the death, in 1758, of his eldest brother, George Augustus, M.P. for Nottingham, who served as Brigadier-General in the first American war, and fell at Ticonderago. He was born in London in 1725, was educated at Eton, and entered the navy, rising to the rank of Admiral of the Fleet and General of his Majesty's Marine Forces. "Of Lord Howe's splendid abilities as a commander there can be no two opinions. Nor is there any doubt that his personal qualities were equally worthy of note. In the discharge of his duties he was always reserved and solemn—so much so that the sailors gave him the nickname of 'Black Dick.'" For his gallant professional services the King presented him with a sword set with diamonds, a gold chain and other tokens of honour, and created him a peer of Great Britain, 20th April, 1782, by the title of Viscount Howe. On 19th August, 1788, he was advanced to the Earldom of Howe, being at the same time created Baron Howe, of Langar, in the county of Nottingham, with reversion of the latter dignity to his female issue. He was elected a Knight of the Garter in 1797. He married, in 1758, Mary, daughter of Chiverton Hartopp, Esq., of Welby, co. Leicester, by whom he had three

To the Memory of

RICHARD HOWE, EARL and VISCOUNT HOWE,
VISCOUNT HOWE and BARON CLENAWLEY, in Ireland;
Admiral of the Fleet, General of His Majesty's Marine Forces
And Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter:
He died the 5th Day of August 1799; Aged 73 Years.

Also of MARY JULIANA HOWE,
Second Daughter of RICHARD EARL HOWE;
She died the 9th day of April 1800; in the 35th Year of her age.
And of MARY COUNTESS HOWE,
Who died the 9th Day of August 1800;
In the 67th Year of her Age.

Above the inscription are the following arms, crest, supporters, and motto:—There are two oval shields of arms, side by side, that on the dexter bearing, quarterly, 1 and 4, Or, a fesse between three wolves' heads, coupé, sable, for *Howe*, 2, Azure, a bend or, for *Scrope*, 3, Argent, a saltire, engrailed, gules, for *Tiptoft*. Around this shield is a buckled Garter with motto. The other shield has the same arms as the first, with an inescutcheon, Sable, a chevron ermine, between three otters, passant, argent, for *Hartopp*. Above an Earl's coronet, which rests on the two shields, is the crest—Out of a ducal coronet, or, a plume of five feathers, azure. Supporters—Two Cornish choughs. Motto—UTCUNQUE PLACUERET DEO.

An oblong brass plate, let into a large floorstone on the north side of the Scrope monument, is inscribed:—

The Hon^{ble} Anne Mordaunt¹
Daughter of Scroop
L^d Viscount Howe

daughters. Earl Howe died 5th August, 1799, when the viscounty and earldom of Howe became extinct. The barony devolved upon his eldest daughter, and the Irish honours of Viscount Howe and Baron Clenawley, with the baronetcy, reverted to his brother, General Sir William Howe, M.P. for Nottingham. The illustrious hero of the glorious "First of June," 1793, who shattered the French Fleet, causing its admiral to "leave half his dismantled ships behind him," was buried, in the presence of a great multitude of people, in the family vault at Langar.

(1) Youngest daughter of the first Viscount by his second wife. Her eldest sister, Mary, maid-of-honour to Caroline, Queen-Consort of George II., married, as her second husband, the Hon. John Mordaunt, brother of the Earl of Peterborough.

*Wife of Charles Mordaunt
Esq^r Died 21st Aug^r: 1753
Aged 42 Years.*

Fixed in the north-east angle, near to, is an upright brass plate, 16½ inches high by 12¾ inches wide, with embossed margins, evidently a coffin plate, which bears a somewhat similar inscription in tasteful script lettering.

Between the Scrope monument and the south wall are three large floorstones, apparently those mentioned by Stretton. The northernmost, of stone, has the remains of a cross and an illegible inscription. The centre one, of alabaster, has the remains of an incised figure the upper part of which is entirely worn away, but part of the tabernacle work over the head and the lower part of the dress, which hangs in folds, and the feet, remain. The legible portion of the inscription reads—
“ Thomas Decimo Die Junij Anno domini M^oCCCC^oxxviii ” The southernmost slab, of stone, much worn, has the remains of a cross, and an inscription of which the following is legible—“ Hic jacet obiit 16^o die mensis aprilis a^o . dni . m^o . cccc^o cui ait . ppriet . de . am . . ” A small defaced slab, near to, has at the foot the word VIRGINIS.

This transept is enclosed by a carved oak screen on the north side, and on the west side by the upper part of the Howe vault previously mentioned, in the east face of which is a stone tablet inscribed ENTRANCE TO THE VAULT.

To the west of this transept, into which the blocked-up archway mentioned on page 310 formerly opened, is a small room, 12 feet long and 4 feet 6 inches wide internally, now used as a coal-place, with a door on the west side. It appears to have been rebuilt, for in the engraving of this church in Dr. Thoroton's work, a similar annexe to the transept is shown, but with a window high up in its south wall.

The chancel contains nothing of interest. On the south side is a small pointed priest's door, three feet wide. The altar rails are of the Jacobean period. Andrew Esdaile, in 1851, stated, “On the floor of the Chancel are slabs recording the memory of several Rectors,” but only one has survived.

A blue floorstone near the priest's door is inscribed :—

"In Memory of the Rev^d Richard Hardy, LL.B. Rector of Langar, Vicar of Kinoulton, and Curate of Owthorpe. He died August the 6th 1775 Aged 64. Also of Mrs. Anne Hardy, Wife of the Reverend Richard Hardy. She died Sept. 10, 1782, Aged 64."

A small marble tablet on the north wall is inscribed:—

"Sacred to the memory of John Hall,¹ who departed this Life 16th of Feb^y 1798 in the 67th Year of his Age : Also Sarah his Wife, who departed this Life 14th of May 1812 in the 80th Year of her Age."

The tower appears to have undergone considerable alteration during the last two centuries. Bishop Trollope, who saw it in 1864, when it was "in the act of reconstruction from the foundation," says that "during the fifteenth century this had been surmounted by an additional stage, to the great injury of the substructure, which was quite incapable of bearing such an extra burthen," a statement we fail to understand. The engraving of this church in Dr. Thoroton's work (published in 1677) shows that the tower, of three stages, terminated in the corbel table over the sound openings, surmounted by a row of shields in panels, supporting an embattled parapet. Our illustration shows that the structure has been increased in height by the insertion of a short stage between the corbel table and the parapet. It is 71 feet high, the centre stage being 23 feet square externally, and 14 feet square inside. The lower stage, from which the bells are rung, opens into the nave by an arch 12 feet high and 11 feet 6 inches wide. The fine carved screen, which Bishop Trollope states afforded the sole access to the tower, has been swept away, except the beam and jambs now fixed in the western arch.² The bells and clock are now approached by an external staircase in the angle of the chancel and north transept.

(¹) Steward to the Earls Howe.

(²) Esdaile, in 1851, stated.—"In observing more about the Church, the beautiful original Rood Loft is still remaining, and is taken great care of as an ornament. I do not know of any other remaining in any other Church about here. It is between the Chancel and Nave." For an interesting series of articles on "Rood-Lofts and Screens," see *The Church Times*, February 15th to March 8th, 1907.

There are five bells, inscribed:—

1st:—JOHN TAYLOR & C^o FOUNDERS LOUGHBOROUGH
1859

2nd:—J. TAYLOR & C^o FOUNDERS LOUGHBOROUGH 1859

3rd:—The same as No. 2.

4th:—JOHN TAYLOR & C^o OF LOUGHBOROUGH FOUNDERS
A: D 1859

5th:—J. TAYLOR & C^o OF LOUGHBOROUGH FOUNDERS
1859

T: BUTLER RECTOR

IS: HALL	} CHURCH WARDENS
J: ARGYLE	

Sanctus Bell:—Quite plain, but apparently ancient.

In addition to the stained glass formerly existing in the south transept, Thoroton mentions the following armorial glass:—

“In the Windows, Az. two Cherons Or, quarter with Arg. two Lyons Passant Gules, over the first is written *Lathum*; and over the Lions . . . *ndolf* . . . *Randolf*. *Chaworth* quarters the Chevrons, over which is written *Lathum* and *Chaworth* transposed, &c. several mistakes of the Glasier, or Painter.

Scroope with a File of three Labels *Arg.* impaling the two Chevrons quartering *Caltoft*, and they impale with *Fitz-Williams* Lozengy *Arg.* and *Gules*. And *Fitz-Williams* empales the two Chevrons quartering *Caltoft*, and Azure a cross *Argent*, *Alesbury*, &c.”

The only stained glass now to be found in the church is a small shield of ancient glass fixed in the middle light of the centre window on the north side of the clerestory.

Bishop Trollope states that in 1864 the church abounded in rich woodwork of a late period, but we understand that at the restoration then in progress the whole of this old carved oak, with the exceptions we have specified, was removed to a neighbouring manor house. The present fittings of the church are poor in character, and detract in no small degree from the dignity of the edifice.

(¹) Thoroton, p. 108.

The earlier registers at Langar are comprised in four volumes, all neatly bound in rough calf. The *first* volume consists of 51 leaves of parchment, measuring $13\frac{1}{2}$ by $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and contains entries of *baptisms* from 1595 to 1692, *marriages* from 1596 to 1692, and *burials* from 1596 to 1678. During the Commonwealth there are very few entries of marriages in the Langar Register, these ceremonies being performed before Justices of the Peace at Bingham. The *second* volume, of paper, contains entries of *burials* with the affidavits relating thereto required by the Act of 1678 (30 Charles II. c. 3) referred to on page 28 *ante*, between the years 1678 and 1734. The *third* volume consists of 17 leaves of parchment, 19 by $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches, containing *baptisms* from 1692 to 1763, *marriages* from 1694 to 1764, and *burials* from 1735 to 1764. Marginal memoranda of affidavits of burial in woollen are entered from 1735 to 1753, when they cease. The *fourth* volume, also of parchment, contains entries of *all ceremonials* from 1764 to 1812, together with some interesting notes and memoranda relating to the parish.

The following entries have been extracted¹ from the first volume:—

"The right honourable the lord Thomas Scroope lord & Baron of Boulton was buryed the third of Septēber [1609]."

"Elizabeth Godfrey lyenge in childbed & her newe borne infant were buryed the xiiijth day of September [1609]."

". . . Fornace of Wevertone died the xxviiijth day of November and by reason of the innundation of water was carried to Tisby [Tithby] and buried there the xxix day [1612]."

"Jhon Souch servaunt to y^e Lord Scroope was buried y^e xjth day of Julie [1614]."

"David Mecan servant to y^e Lord Scrope was buried October y^e sixt [1614]."

"William Butler an hundred yeares old was buried October y^e vijth [1617]."

"Mr. John Chaworth father to y^e Right Honorable George

(¹) By Mr. T. M. Blagg, F.S.A., of Newark, who kindly placed them at our disposal.

Viscount Armagh was interred in y^e quire belonginge to Weverton upon S^t James day in y^e night [1628]."

"The right honorable Emanuell earle of Sunderland was interred y^e vjth of June [1630]."

"The right Honorable Emanuel Earle of Sunderland gave fortie poundes to the poore of this parish which this yeare was put forth to y^e use of saide poore by y^e Parson and Churchwardens, that the saide poore may receive thirtie two shillings aboute the beginning of June, and two and thirtie shillings aboute the beginning of December this yeare, and soe everie yeare followinge (if it please god) unto the end of the worlde."

"Joanne Antwistle of Warten Lanne [Wiverton Lane] of this parish was buried by the consent of the Rector of Langar at Tithbie the 31th of January [1634-5]."

"Margarett Ward, *Graswiddowe* was buried May 12th [1639]."

"George Lord Vicount Chauworth¹ was buried July 15th [1639]."

"Thomas Flower, gentleman, was buried the 28th of October [1640]."

"Samuel Browne, curat, was bured the 15th day of Jeniuary [1642-3]."

"Anne Frizby the wife of Everhard Frizby at S^m Ambrose alias S^m Auberries was buried in Lorngar Churchyard on Tuesday May the 9th [1648]."

"Anne Flower the daughter of Henry Flower of S^t Ambrose in the fields, in Langar parish, and Ellenore his wife, was

(¹) This branch of the Chaworth family became extinct on the death, in 1694, of Patricius, third Viscount Chaworth of Armagh in the Peerage of Ireland, who, by his wife Grace, one of the many daughters of the eighth Earl of Rutland, left an only daughter and heir, Juliana (born in 1654), who was married to Chambre, fifth Earl of Meath in the Peerage of Ireland, and a Privy Councillor to Queen Anne. The Earl of Meath resided in Nottingham for upwards of twenty years prior to his decease on 1 April, 1715, and was buried on the following day in St. Mary's Church in that town, where his eldest son, Chambre, and two of his daughters, were buried in 1691, 1737-8, and 1742 respectively. A monument to the Earl and his second daughter, the Lady Mary Brabazon, who died 2 January, 1737-8, formerly in the chancel, is now fixed in the north aisle of St. Mary's Church. The Earl's great-grandson, John Chambre, tenth Earl of Meath, was created Baron Chaworth, of Eaton Hall, co. Hereford, 10 September, 1831, the present peer being thus the heir general of the Viscounts Chaworth.

baptized in Langar Church on Friday the tenth day of May [1650]."

"The right honorable Elizabeth countess dowdger of Sunderland was interred in the South quier of Langar church the 16 day of March 1653."

The church plate comprises a cup with paten cover, and paten, all of silver, presented in 1729 by Juliana, widow of the first Viscount Howe, and a silver flagon of modern workmanship. The cup measures—height $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, diameter of bowl $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, diameter of foot $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The bowl is deep, has straight sides, but no engraving. The marks are (1) capital Roman O, the London date-letter for 1729-30, (2) lion passant, (3) leopard's head crowned, and (4) the maker's initials R S between a mullet above and an annulet below. The paten cover is $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, the button or foot being $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter. Marks as on the cup, but no engraving. The paten, in the form of an oval salver, is $9\frac{3}{8}$ inches long and $7\frac{3}{8}$ inches wide, and bears the same marks as on the cup and cover, except that (4) the maker's initials are D W within a rectangle. In the centre is engraved on a lozenge, quarterly, (1 and 4) *Howe*, (2) *Scrope*, (3) *Tiptoft*, impaling Sable, a bend engrailed between six billets argent, *Alington*, the whole surmounted by the coronet of a viscountess. Supporters—dexter, a Cornish chough, *Howe*, sinister, a talbot argent billeté sable, *Alington*. Motto—UTCUNQUE PLACUERET DEO. On the upper margin is engraved—*This Plate belongs to Langar Church in Nottinghamshire 1729**. The elegant flagon, $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, with handle, lid, and spout, has the sacred monogram in front, and bears these marks—(1) maker's initials ^BJ^W within a quartrefoil, (2) lion passant, (3) leopard's head, (4) small old English p, the London date-letter for 1870-1, and (5) head of Queen Victoria.

The "curious old embroidered altar-cloth" described by Bishop Trollope on page 294 *ante*, is on exhibition, as a loan, in the Art Museum, Nottingham Castle, and thus specified—"Altar Cloth, silk and gold embroidery. Italian 16th Cent. Taken from a Spanish Prize by Admiral Howe, and given by him to Langar Church (Notts)."

The Chapelry of Barnston.

THE earliest information we have of this Chapelry is contained in the following Ordination by Walter Gray, Archbishop of York, dated 1231, from which it will be observed that a Chapel existed here prior to the year 1215.

"W., by the grace of God, etc., to all, etc. Let it be known to your community that when there was a dispute between Sir Roger prior and the convent of Lenton, and Robert, parson of Langar, on the one part, and Sir Ralph de Rodes, Richard de Wiverton, and all their men of Berneston, on the other part, touching a chantry to be had in the chapel of Berneston for three days in a week through the year as they were accustomed to have before the last Lateran Council,¹ which controversy was thus ended, that is to say, that the said men for having plenary service celebrated in the said chapel of Berneston by a chaplain and clerk residing in the town of Berneston, have granted to the said Robert, parson of Langar, and his successors, over and besides those two bovates of land anciently conferred on the said chapel of Berneston, seven quarters of bread corn, well dressed and prepared, to be paid yearly on the vigil of All Saints, and three quarters of barley well dressed and prepared, to be paid on the vigil of the Purification of the Blessed Mary. Also that these parishioners shall maintain the fabric of the said chapel, and find competent candle and all ornaments belonging to the same chapel excepting books, wine and *hostiis*, which the said parson Robert and his successors shall find. Also the said parishioners shall pay to the mother church the customary cerage yearly. Also these parishioners shall receive in the said chapel all Divine services, except the sepulture of the dead, which shall be made at the mother church, and excepting that all the parishioners shall visit their mother church three days in the year, namely on Easter Day, St. Michael's day, and on the Purification of the Blessed Virgin. And that the parties may

(1) This Council was held from 11th to 30th of November, 1215.

not be able in any way to draw back hereafter from this concession, the said Roger, prior and the convent of Lenton, for themselves and their successors, and Robert parson of Langar; also the said Sir Ralph de Rodes and Richard de Wiverton, for themselves and their heirs, and all the men of Berneston, have subjected themselves to the jurisdiction of Master William de Bodeham, then Archdeacon of Nottingham, and his successors for ever, that he may be able to compel them to observe the aforesaid things under a sufficient penalty in money to be inflicted according to his judgment or the judgment of him which shall be archdeacon at the time and to be expended in pious places remote from all exception and appeal. And that this agreement, etc., we confirm it by our authority. And the present writing we confirm with the impression of our seal and with the seals of the parties. Done in the year of grace 1231."

The inventory of Church Goods belonging to Barnston Chapel, drawn up in the reign of King Edward the Sixth, is printed on page 288 *ante*.

The chapel is also mentioned in the Parliamentary Commissioners' report of 1650, printed on the same page, but Thoroton does not refer to it.

According to pre-Reformation wills preserved in the Registry at York, Barnston [chapel] was dedicated to St. Mary.¹ Certain marriages solemnized in this chapel between the years 1614 and 1715 are recorded in the Langar register.

In 1832 the Chapel was described as "a small building, with a short tower." In or about the year 1855 it was rebuilt, at a cost of £1200, through the liberality of Thomas Dickinson Hall, Esq., of Whatton. It stands on rising ground on the road from Barnston Station (from which it is distant about a quarter of a mile) to Langar church. It comprises a nave and chancel built, in the Decorated style, of stone covered with slates, and provides accommodation for one hundred persons. At the west end of the nave is a bell-gable containing two small bells.

(¹) *Register of Archbishop Walter Gray*, Surtees Society, p. 43.

(²) *Associated Architectural Societies' Reports*, vol. xvi., p. 233.

The church plate consists of a cup and two patens, all of silver, and a brass alms dish. The cup, gilt inside, is $7\frac{3}{8}$ inches high, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter at both lip and foot. The date and other marks are indistinct. The sacred monogram is engraved on the bowl, and inside the foot is "*Presented to Barnston Chapel by T Dickinson Hall Esq' AD. 1855.*" The paten, 7 inches in diameter, has the sacred monogram in the centre, and the above inscription underneath. The marks are—(1) maker's mark, H. H, (2) lion passant, (3) leopard's head, uncrowned, (4) old English capital \mathfrak{E} , the London date-letter for 1854-5, and (5) head of Queen Victoria. A smaller paten, 5 inches in diameter, and inscribed in old English letters "*Barnstone Church. 1905.*", bears these marks—(1) maker's mark, indistinct, (2) small roman h, the London date-letter for 1903-4, (3) lion passant, and (4) leopard's head, uncrowned. The brass alms dish, 10 inches in diameter, is inscribed round the upper margin "Freely ye have received freely give," and beneath "Ex dono T. D. Hall, Esq. 1858."

The lost Church of St. Ethelburga.

THE third ecclesiastical edifice formerly situate within the confines of the parish of Langar, and which appears to have been of more than local fame, has, from time to time, been the subject of much discussion. The dedication of the church in question has been variously assigned to St. Athelburga, St. Aubrey, St. Ethelburga the Virgin, and St. Ambrose, besides being known as Giselkirk, which Thoroton states was "the old English name of St. Aubrey." The publication, however, in 1904, of a document, dated 1405, in the Papal archives, proves that the church was one "to which a great multitude resorts," and that it was dedicated to St. Ethelburga,¹ presumably the

(1) Ethelburga, daughter of Ethelbert, King of Kent (d. 616), and his wife Bertha, daughter of Caribert, King of Paris, was married to Edwin, King of Northumbria, who was slain, in 633, in battle with Penda, King of Mercia, referred to on page 44 *ante*. In the same year Ethelburga built a Benedictine Nunnery at Limington in Kent, of which she became abbess, being the first Saxon widow who took the veil.

saint of that name, queen and abbess, commemorated on July 9th. There is no reference to the church in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of 27 Henry VIII. Entries for the years 1648 and 1650 in the Langar register, printed on pages 315-7 *ante*, show that the dedication of the church was reputed locally to be to St. Ambrose or St. Aubrey. Its site must have been then long forgotten, for in the following extracts from Thoroton it will be observed that he makes no reference to it as being known in his day.

"There was an ancient Church or Chappel in the Fields of Langar, called St. Athelburga's, or St. Aubrey's, which was upon Deyncurts Fee, and was given to Thurgarton Priory, as Graneby Church was, to which Parish it properly belonged; for this Raph de Rodes gave the Priory of Thurgarton 2s. a year to be taken of Richard, son of Thurkel of Barneston, or of whomsoever should hold those two Bovats (or Oxfangs) he then had, to be free from paying small Tythes to the Church of Granby, for a certain Grange, which stood near Giselkirk (the old English name of St. Aubreys) part whereof stood in the Parish of Grandby.

There was a matter of question between Sir William de Rodes, Rector of Langar, and the Prior and Convent of **Thurgarton**, concerning certain obventions of the Church of St. Athelburga, without the Town of Langar, but the parties appearing in the Church of Wiverton, the Tuesday after Palm Sunday, in the year 1257, they agreed partly to divide the subject of the question between them."¹

Thoroton further states that Pagan de Tibetot, who was killed in 1314 at the battle of Scrivelin [Strevelyn] against Robert Bruce, "confirmed to the Priory of Thurgarton all their Lands and Tenements, Rents and Possessions within his Demesne in Langar, Barneston, and Wiverton, and particularly, all their concerns in the Chappel or Church of St. Ethelburga the Virgin, scituate and founded within his Demesne of Langar, called in English Giselkirke."

Thoroton (p. 103) makes this statement on the authority of

(¹) Thoroton, p. 103.

the copy of the Register of Thurgarton Priory (p. 72), then in the possession of Cecil Cooper, Esq., of Thurgarton, but now in the library of Southwell Minster. The reference to the church of St. Ethelburga (in which the word "virginis" is interpolated) reads:—"capellam seu ecclesiam infra dominicum meum de Langar situatim et fundatam nomine sancte Ethelburge virginis que Angliæ vocat Giselkirke."

Writing in 1851, Andrew Esdaile, the Bingham watch-maker, observes:—"The place where it was is about one mile South from the present Church, and in the middle of what I think de Encourt's Manor was. . . . In the year 1849, the Churchyard of St. Aubrie's was ploughed up by the proprietor,—what a pity for half an acre of land in the midst of 300. I have been on it and gathered many human bones of all ages, it never was disturbed before, and there are potatoes growing amongst the remains of humanity. The local name of the Close is St. Aubries, it was once called Shipman yard. A yard in ancient times was a Virgat, which was two ox-gangs, which was 30 acres. The meaning of Shipman's yard is, that in Leicestershire there were Parishes estimated by the yard, in Thorsby's time. One Shipman, a Freeholder lived in the village around St. Aubries, he had 30 acres of land, but he did not plough up the ashes of the departed to grow potatoes in."

The document in the Papal archives, previously alluded to, is of much interest, and proves conclusively that the church was situated somewhere on the outskirts of the parish of Langar. The following is a copy of the published abstract:—

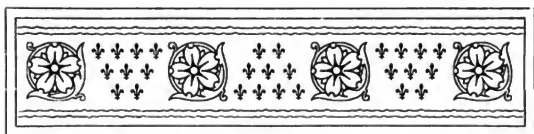
On 2 September 1405, Pope Innocent VII., at Viterbo, granted relaxation, during ten years, of three years and three quarantines of enjoined penance to penitents who on the feasts of Christmas, Circumcision, Epiphany, Easter, Ascension, and Corpus Christi, and Whitsun day, and the Nativity, Annunciation, Purification and Assumption of St. Mary the Virgin, the Nativity of St. John Baptist, S.S. Peter and Paul and the dedication, and on All Saints, the usual octaves and six days, and

(¹) "Bingham," etc. (referred to on page 297 *ante*) p. 45.

of a hundred days to those who during the said octaves and days visit the church of St. Ethelburga by Langar (juxta Langar in campis in valle) in the diocese of York, to which a great multitude resorts.¹



(¹) "Calendar of entries in the Papal Registers relating to Great Britain and Ireland," vol. vi. (1904), p. 70.



Orston.

THE Domesday Survey (1086) records that Oschintone at that time possessed two priests and a church.¹

William Rufus gave the churches of Orston and Mansfield, together with those of Ashbourn and Chesterfield, in Derbyshire, to the Cathedral Church of St. Mary of Lincoln, and to Robert (Bloett) Bishop of Lincoln, by an undated charter, which, however, recites that it was signed on the day after Archbishop Anselm did his homage. This fixes the exact date as December 5th, 1093. The charter also secures to the Cathedral the chapels in all the berewicks pertaining to these four manors, and all the tithes, lands, etc., which they possessed in the days of Edward the Confessor.²

On June 12th, 1238, Walter de Gray, Archbishop of York, confirmed the grant which his predecessor and the Dean and Chapter of York made of this church of Orkinton, to the Chapter of Lincoln in augmentation of their communion and the sustentation of the Canons resident there.³

The Taxation Roll of Pope Nicholas IV., 1291, gives the clear annual value of the church of Horston, which was appropriated to the Collegiate Church of Lincoln, at £60, the pension of the Vicar of Orston being valued at £10.⁴

According to the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (27 Henry VIII.) the

(¹) Domesday Book, i, 281.

(²) Mon. Ang., viii, 1271.

(³) Torre MS., York.

(⁴) Taxatio Eccles., p. 311.

church (*ecclesia*) of Orston, which was still appropriated to the Collegiate Church of Lincoln, was valued at the clear yearly sum of £12 4s. 6d., Robert Prede being then vicar.¹

The inventory of the Church Goods, drawn up in the reign of Edward VI., contains the following entry relative to this parish.

"The Invetorie of all the juelles and ornements of the p'ishe church of Orston in the countie of Nottyngham made the iiij day of Septembre in the sexe yeare of the Reign of o' Souer'gn lorde Edwarde the sext by the grace of god Kyng of England ffrance & Irelande defender of the feithe & of the church of england & also of Ireland supr'me hed.

Imprimis a picks of brasse & a chales of sylver & a paten Itm iiij alter clothes ij hangyngs for y^e hye alte^r Itm ij candelstyks of brasse on the same alto^r Itm iiij vestementes withe all y^e vestures th'to belongyng Itm iiij vestementes besyde with one albes Itm ij vestementes for deacons & ij vestementes for subdecons Itm v towells & iiij handetowelles Itm ij surplusses & a Rachett Itm a messe booke and parsons booke a grale booke a manuell boke a olde p'cessioness booke & vj olde bookes Itm a byble in Englyshe a homylie booke Itm a porssion boke in Englyshe & the Kynges injunctions & the communion booke Itm a crosse of brasse a crosse clothe of grene sylke and the staffe Itm a crucifix of of copper & a pyxe of y^e same Itm v banner clothes & iiij banner shaftes Itm ij handbells ij sacringe belles Itm iiij great belles & a Sanctis bell Itm a chrismatorie of puter & a payere of sensers of brase Itm the cou'ynge of the ffonte Itm a haly water tanker of brase.

The afforesaide Invetorie geven in by us [Robert Hartlyffe the vicar of Orston crossed out] Robert Preston Willm Bell Hugh Kerchever Robert Maltby Robert Rest Walter Clayton Churchwardens."

The Parliamentary Commissioners of 1650 reported:—"Also the Impropriacon of Orston cum Stanton belonginge to the Church of Lincolne the Tythes and Glebe land of Orston beinge worth one hundred pounds per Annum in the possession

(¹) *Valor Eccles.*, v, 165.

of John Kerchivall gentl. who payes thereout to the Church of Lincolne nineteene pounds per Annum And the Tythes of Staunton in the parishe of Orston being Improprate worth twentie five pounds per Annum in the possession of Mr. Staunton of Staunton And alsoe the Viccariage of Orston which is worth tenne pounds per Annum one Mr. Simpson Clerke the present Incumbent who supplies the Cure in his owne person and hath for his sallary onely the proffittes of the said Viccariage And that there is a Chappell within Staunton aforesaid fitt to be annexed to the parishe Church of Staunton.”¹

In his brief notes on Orston, Throsby states:—“ The village is considerable ; and the church is reputed the mother-church of Scarrington, Thoroton, and part of Staunton : it is dedicated to St. Mary. The body of the church is ancient ; but the tower was rebuilt not more than about thirty years ago : in it are four bells. Orston, Scarrington, and Thoroton are worth, together, about 100l. per ann. now under the Rev. Mr. Clements. The Rev. Mr. Fell, a resident, is the officiating minister at these respective places. Staunton, . . . has only a chapel, served by the Rev. Mr. Fell also, worth 10l. per ann.”²

Vicars.

Simon de Aplesthorpe, instituted at Scrooby 8 September, 1272. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln.

Anselm de Stokyng, instituted 21 February 1292. Same patrons.

John de Gretton, instituted 12 October, 1321. Same patrons. Died.

John Wythan, instituted 11 July, 1349. Same patrons.

Thomas de Stretton. Same patrons. Resigned for the church of Overton, Lincoln Diocese.

Adam de Warwyks, instituted 8 October, 1375. Same patrons. Resigned for Langford Vicarage in the Diocese of Lincoln.

Richard de Wilford, instituted 28 September, 1378.

Adam Glover. Same patrons. Resigned.

Richard Porter, instituted in July, 1394. Same patrons.

John, son of Walter de Orston, instituted 27 March, 1406. Same patrons. By his will, proved at York, 17 April, 1425, he desired to be buried in the chancel at Orston.

(¹) Parl. Survey, xiii, 230.

(²) Throsby, i., 224.

- Robert Cade**, instituted 17 April, 1425. Same patrons. Resigned for the church of Denton in Lincoln Diocese.
- John Wryght**, instituted 23 October, 1430. Same patrons. Resigned for Stuffin's chantry in the church of Mansfield, to which he was admitted 20 June, 1432, on exchanging with
- Richard Susanson**, instituted 20 June, 1432. Same patrons. Died.
- Lawrence Wright**, instituted 14 July, 1461. Same patrons. By his will, proved 5 May, 1474, he desired to be buried in the quire at Orston.
- Richard White**, instituted 19 June, 1474. Same patrons.
- Phillip Cockland**. Same patrons. Resigned.
- John Dyghton**, instituted 31 October, 1475. Same patrons. Resigned.
- Henry Babington**. Same patrons. Resigned.
- Henry Chaderton**, instituted in 1479. Same patrons. Died.
- John Shawe**, instituted 9 November, 1480. Same patrons. Died.
- Walter Mackerell**, instituted 19 April, 1484. Same patrons. Died.
- Walter Kerchevell**, instituted 17 August, 1515. Patrons, Assigns of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. Resigned.
- Robert Pride**, instituted 5 October, 1524. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. Resigned for the rectory of Hawksworth, to which he was instituted 20 July, 1543.
- Robert Hartley**, instituted 7 August, 1543. Same patrons. Died.
- John Markham**, instituted 14 October, 1552. Same patrons. By his will, proved 7 May, 1568, he desired to be buried in the chancel.
- Henry Colynson**, instituted 1 July, 1568. Same patrons. Died.
- Peter Whitmore**, instituted 17 November, 1588. Same patrons. Resigned.
- Arthur Hargrave**, instituted 13 July, 1601. Patrons, Assigns of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. He died intestate, administration being granted, 7 June, 1624, to his widow and children.
- John Muston**, M.A., instituted 18 June, 1624. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. Died.
- David Jones**, M.A., instituted 11 March, 1638. Patron, Morgan Wynn, S.T.B., Archdeacon of Lincoln. Died.
- **Simpson** occurs as Incumbent in the Parliamentary Commissioners' report of 1650.
- Ezekiel Dyglin**, M.A., instituted 27 June, 1661. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln.
- Thomas Speight**. Died 27 April, 1702.
- John Porter**, M.A., instituted 7 August, 1702, the benefice being "now vacant." Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. He married Elizabeth Chappell, at Hawksworth Church, 25 November, 1703.
- Nathaniel Noble**, M.A., instituted 8 June, 1705. Same patrons. Cause of vacancy not stated.
- Joshua Hemingway**, B.A., instituted 15 March, 1705-6. Cause of vacancy not stated. Same patrons. He married at St. Peter's Church, Nottingham, 3 March, 1718-9, Mary Maltby, also of Orston.
- Francis Stevenson**, instituted 10 November, 1736, on the death of Joshua Hemingway. Same patrons.

Thomas Wakefield, B.A., instituted 22 March, 1742-3. Same patrons.
Cause of vacancy not given.

Samuel Drake, instituted 25 November, 1751, on the "cession of the last incumbent." Same patrons.

Samuel Drake, B.A., instituted 18 February, 1754, on the "cession of the last incumbent," probably himself. Same patrons.

Robert Ingram. The mandates for the induction of this and three subsequent vicars have not been found in the Archdeaconry records.

Bonham Langley, B.A., instituted 13 September, 1760, on the cession of Robert Ingram. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. Instituted 20 December, 1764, on his own cession. Same patrons.

Thomas Newbound, M.A., instituted 11 March, 1769, on the cession of Bonham Langley. Same patrons.

David Field.

Peter Moon, instituted 30 May, 1772, on the resignation of David Field. Same patrons.

William Oddle, B.A., instituted 14 December, 1773, on the resignation of Peter Moon. Same patrons.

Edward Clements.

Robert Greville, LL.B., instituted 14 January, 1795, on the death of Edward Clements. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln.

Edward Robson, M.A., instituted 1 September, 1795, on the cession of Robert Greville. Same patrons.

George Gordon, junior.

Charles Ingle, instituted 30 November, 1821, on the cession of George Gordon, the younger. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln.

Charles John Fynes Clinton,¹ M.A., instituted 29 November, 1827, on the cession of Charles Ingle. Same patrons.

William John Mellish, M.A., instituted 27 September, 1855. Same patrons.
Died at Winestead Rectory, Yorks. Buried at Orston, 19 December, 1889, aged 60 years.

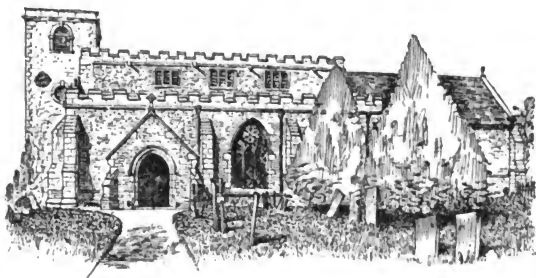
Thomas William Swann, M.A., instituted 3 January, 1873, on the resignation of William John Mellish. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln.

The Rev. Edward Trollope, F.S.A. (afterwards Bishop Suffragan of Nottingham), writing in 1864, remarked:—"The church has been a very fine one, and possesses ancient features of great beauty; but the whole is now in a lamentable condition, notwithstanding its dues received from other churches, which were once considerable, as the mother church of this district,

(¹) He was also Rector of Cromwell, Notts. In 1842 he published "Twenty-One Plain Doctrinal and Practical Sermons," which were dedicated "To his parishioners at Cromwell (to whom these Sermons were, in their substance, preached), as well as to his more distant parishioners at Orston (with Scarrington and Thoroton annexed)."

and its present connexion with the diocesan cathedral body. Evidently neglected for many years, its ruin was absolutely threatened by the removal of its ancient tower, which served to consolidate the whole fabric, and the erection of the present smaller and mean substitute, which utterly mars the external beauty of this old church. The mischief thus effected, actually as well as architecturally, is patent to all practical observers."¹

The church of St. Mary, Orston, is a very interesting structure built of rubble in narrow courses, and comprises nave with clerestory, north and south aisles, south porch, chancel, and western tower. The whole of the church, with the



exception of the north aisle and tower, is overgrown with ivy, and is, within and without, in a somewhat neglected condition.²

(¹) Associated Architectural Societies' Reports, vii, 214.

(²) Since the following account of Orston church was written in May, 1886, this large and interesting edifice has been partially restored, at a cost of about £900, being re-opened April 9th, 1890. The south aisle, which was in a ruinous condition, has been entirely re-built, the fine windows, as well as the rest of the fabric, being a faithful reproduction of the ancient work, the old stone when sound being used again. The whole of the pillars of the nave have been carefully and thoroughly repaired, together with the arches, which have been cleared of plaster. A new stone porch has been built, the old one being of brick, and very dilapidated. The church has been newly floored to accord with the floor of the chancel, which is of the same level, and which was restored by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in 1888. The church is seated throughout with substantial chairs. The choir fittings, lectern, and pulpit, are all of oak. The pulpit, of modern design, was formerly in Elston church, but being considered too large for that edifice was presented to the present Vicar of Orston.

The internal measurements are:—length of nave and aisles, 52 feet 9 inches, width of nave 17 feet 10 inches, width of north aisle 18 feet 6 inches, width of south aisle 18 feet 8 inches; length of chancel 41 feet 6 inches, width 19 feet 9 inches.

The nave is of three bays, of the Early English period. On the north side the arches are semi-circular and moulded, supported by circular pillars and semi-circular responds, with octagonal caps and bases. The arches on the south side, also semi-circular, are of two orders of chamfers, supported by an octagonal eastern pillar, semi-circular responds with octagonal caps and bases, and by a western circular pillar with circular cap and base. The remaining base-moldings of these pillars indicate their original vigour and beauty. The clerestory, of very late date, is lighted on each side by three plain square-headed three-light windows, and has an embattled parapet. The roof is a flat Perpendicular one covered with lead, but the pitch of the original roof is indicated by the remains of a small piece of weathering on the west wall of the north aisle. There is a floorstone to the memory of Daniel Wickham, who died September 5th, 1727, in his 75th year. The font, which was originally placed on the north side of the western pillar of the south aisle but now placed at the west end of the nave,¹ has an octagonal bowl, with semicircular headed arcades with floral mouldings on seven of its sides, the eighth being plain. Five of the faces are ornamented with angelic heads and roses, while another contains a well-cut double Tudor rose, in the centre of which is a small narrow vessel in which are placed three lilies, stalked, which the Vicar considers may be symbolic of the Trinity. The remaining panel is inscribed:—

GIVEN
By M^{rs}.
CONSTANTIA
KERCHEVALL
FEB : 7
1662

Over the chancel arch are the Creed, Lord's Prayer, and Ten Commandments.

(¹) The font is now placed at the west end of the south aisle.

The aisles are very interesting specimens of Early Decorated work, the windows containing very elaborate tracery. The north aisle is supported by two rectangular buttresses at the north-east angle, and by three similar buttresses to the north wall. The two windows in this wall and that at the east end are alike, three-light pointed Decorated, but the tracery of the easternmost window in the side wall is missing. The west window is also three-light pointed Decorated, in the sill of which is the recumbent figure of a lady of the Roos family, from whom the Dukes of Rutland are descended.¹ The roof is original and worthy of careful inspection. The doorway in the north wall, which is embattled, is a small pointed one of two orders of chamfers, now walled up. On this wall is a slate tablet to the memory of the Rev. Jonathan Fell,² for more than thirty-one years curate of this parish, who died January 26th, 1805, aged 56, leaving a wife and eight children. At the north-west angle of this aisle is a beautiful foliated cross, such as usually surmounted church gables of the period, which appears to be in its original, though in a somewhat singular, position. The base of such another cross may be seen at the opposite end of this aisle.³

The south aisle is supported by two rectangular buttresses to the south-east and south-west angles, and by two similar buttresses to the side wall. There are three-light Perpendicular windows at the east and west ends, that in the latter being very

(¹) Andrew Esdaile ("Bingham," etc., p. 38) thus quaintly refers to this monument—"in the chancel is a monument for a lady who was a Roos, no doubt the daughter of Nicholas Roos, who had the Manor from his Mother Lady Albinic, afterwards Lady Roos, the lady for whom the monument is for, was married, for on her right shoulder are the Roos Arms, and on her left shoulder her husband's; she must have died without children." On carefully examining the effigy we found on the base, *above* the lady's right shoulder, a small shield bearing three water-bougets, doubtless intended for Roos, and above the left shoulder a similar shield bearing two chevrons, probably representing Staunton.

(²) Jonathan Fell, clerk, curate of Orston, and Gertrude Bean, were married, by license, at Orston church, 5 April, 1779. At the same church, William Fell and Mary Bean were married 25 March, 1776.

(³) The north aisle wall being in a dangerous condition is now strongly shored up by stout timbers which, while making it perfectly secure, detract considerably from its external beauty.

much *out* of the perpendicular. The south wall contains two three-light pointed Early Decorated windows with elegant tracery, and a doorway similar to that in the north aisle. The roof is a flat modern one, and the walls embattled. A small piscina, the projecting basin of which is broken off, and which has a small stone shelf, occupies the usual position in the south wall. Fixed to the wall beneath the east window is a stone tablet inscribed :

HERE

Lyeth the Body of ELIANOR
wife of IOHN KERCHEVALL
Daughter of WILLIAM
HARTOPP of Little - Daul -
by in the County of Lei -
cester Esqui^r : who departed
this life the 25th of May
1695.

Close to is a slate slab to the memory of John Kerchevall, gent., who died September 23rd, 1721, in his 75th year. There is also a floor stone to the memory of William Maltby, who died November 1st 1718, in his 78th year, and of Jane his wife, who died November 3rd, 172— (the last figure of the year is covered by the corner of a pew), in her 71st year. A good bold string runs round both aisles just below the window sills. Many of the original massive oak benches remain.

[The removal of the pews has disclosed the year of Jane Maltby's death as 1724, and close to the east wall a portion of a floorstone inscribed "Constantia Kerchivall one of y^e daughter of John Kerchivall, and Ellener his wife ob: die 5^o Octobris 1681," as well as the lower portion of another floorstone on which appears "A.D. 1727. In the 75 Year of h—." The slate and stone memorials to John Kerchevall and his wife Elianor are now (1907) fixed on the west wall inside the new porch].

The south porch is of brick, high pitched and tiled. It has replaced an older porch, the weather lines of which remain. An old sundial, painted on a board and almost illegible, is fixed on the gable.

The chancel is an interesting specimen of Early English

work, supported by two rectangular buttresses to the north-east and south-east angles. The north wall contains three lancet windows, and there are three similar windows in the south wall which also contains a narrow two-light "low-side" window, the hood moulding of which is finished with mask terminals, and a small pointed priest's door. The east window consists of three lancets, the central one being higher than the outer ones. The roof is high pitched and covered with old red tiles. The south wall contains a small pointed piscina, above which are fixed two marble tablets.

One of the tablets is inscribed :—

"In a Vault near this place, is deposited the Body of WILLIAM RICHARD MIDDLEMORE,¹ Esq^r., 2nd son of W. R. MIDDLEMORE, Esq^r., late of Grantham in the County of Lincoln. After a short illness of 30 hours, previous to which he appeared in perfect health, he died on the 6th day of October 1815, aged 48. Behold an Instance of the Instability of Human Enjoyments, learn hence an important lesson, seek your Saviour, while it is called to day, to morrow may not be yours. *This monument was erected by his widow Susanna, Daughter of John Mathews, Esq., of Tynemouth, Northumberland, by whom he left no issue.*"

The other tablet is to the memory of Susanna, widow of William Richard Middlemore, who died August 28th 1848, in her 74th year. Against the north wall is a very small organ

(1) This gentleman, who died at his residence at Lenton, near Nottingham, was a solicitor and banker in that town in partnership with Francis Evans, Esq., of Lenton Grove, Prothonotary of the Court of the Honour of Peverel, who predeceased him two days, aged 60, and is buried in the old churchyard at Lenton. His mother married, as her second husband, John Storer, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., as stated on pages 207 and 211 *ante*. His sister Mary was married, at St. Mary's church, Nottingham, 4 January 1798, as his second wife to the Rev. Richard Wolseley, of Millmont, co. Down (afterwards the Rev. Sir Richard Wolseley, Bart., of Mount Wolseley, co. Carlow), and predeceased her husband, who married again. His widow resided at Orston Hall, near Hawksworth, where the Storer's were settled, and her benevolence still remains a tradition in the village of Orston. She left her property, which consisted of real estate in Orston, Thoroton, Hawksworth, and Mansfield, to be distributed amongst the children of her husband's younger brother, Lieut.-Gen. George Middlemore, C.B., Governor of St. Helena, who superintended the removal to France of the remains of Napoleon in 1810. See "Some Account of the Family of Middlemore of Warwickshire and Worcestershire by W. P. W. Phillimore, M.A., B.C.L., assisted by W. F. Carter, B.A.," printed for private circulation in 1901, with a supplement in 1903.

presented to Orston church by Mrs. Middlemore in 1834, at a cost of £80, and *enlarged* by *public subscription* to her memory in 1864.¹ The chancel arch is semi-circular. A small portion of the lower part of the old Perpendicular screen remains.²

The tower, rebuilt of ashlar in a pseudo-classical style in the year 1766 (on the west face, but now concealed by ivy, is inscribed "Jno. Kettleborrow Thos. Taylor 1766") opens into the nave by a small doorway,³ and there is a small door in the west wall.

There are four bells, inscribed :—

1st, ✠ GOD SAVE THE CHVRCH 1621. Bell mark of George Oldfield G ⓪. Diameter 28½ inches.

2nd, ✠ GODSAVETHECHVRCHOVROVEENE&REALM&SENDVS
PEACEINCHRISTAMENI 1599. All capitals, continuous. Each N is upside down, and under OVR is a bas-relief portrait of Our Saviour in profile. Below the cross is the mark of Henry Oldfield. Diameter 30½ inches.

3rd, GOD SAVE HIS CHVRCH I MOLTBY W BRONSON CHVRCH-
WARDENS 1730. Diameter 33½ inches.

4th, . all . men . that . heare . my . mornfull . sound . repent . before . you .
ly . in . ground . 1622. In old English, with the bell mark of Henry Oldfield, of Nottingham, the initials h o being carefully filed off. Diameter 35½ inches.

Dr. Thoroton gives the following arms and inscription :—

"In Orston church were collected by Mr. St. Lo Kniveton—
Gules, two Chevrons Or.—Azure, six Flowers de Lis Or.—
Gules, three Water Bougets Arg. *Lord Ros.*"

"Upon a plain Stone—Here lyeth the Body of John

(¹) This organ originally stood at the west end of the nave. Its enlargement in 1864 was really its conversion from a barrel organ to a key-board instrument.

(²) This has since been removed. This rood screen appears to have formed part of, or been included in, the lath and plaster partition which, until the year 1861, when it was removed by order of the Archdeacon of Nottingham, entirely separated the chancel from the nave.

(³) Since these notes were originally written, the Vicar has found in the belfry the well-painted Georgian royal arms of the eighteenth century, inscribed "G III R." This large framed canvas has been carefully restored and fixed on the wall over the above doorway where it serves to relieve the monotony of a large blank space.

Kerchevall, Son unto Heugh Kerchevall, ob. 9 Apr. 1597."

In his reference to Orston, Andrew Esdaile states—"On the chancel floor is a slab for a Priest of the Church, dated 1404,"¹ but which has now disappeared.

The earliest volume of Orston register consists of 29 leaves of parchment, measuring 12 inches by 4½ inches, repaired in 1804, by the Rev. Edward Robson, then vicar, and endorsed "1589 to 1640." The first page commences—"A register book for Orston [Anno] Domini 1590; Weddings, Burialls and Christeningsed. anno." The ceremonials are mixed, and comprise *baptisms* from 1590 to —, *marriages* from 1592 to 1639, and *burials* from 1590 to —. The last five leaves are tattered and eaten away. The *second* volume consists of 13 leaves of parchment, 12½ inches by 5½ inches, the first four pages being written in an illiterate style and faded. From 1660, when the register is signed by Ezekial Diglin, vicar, the volume is better kept. The entries comprise *births* and *baptisms*, from 1653 to 1673, *marriages* from 1660 to 1673, and *burials* from 1653 to 1673. It will be observed that there are no marriages recorded between 1639 and 1660. The third volume, also of parchment, 12 inches by 7½ inches, "Commencing from y^e Death of Mr. Thomas Speight, late vicar, who died April y^e 27^h, Ano Dni. 1702," has the following memorandum inside the cover:—"Years in the old Register Books, 1591-1592, downwards to 1681. There wants about 21 years. Preserved from an old loose leaf prefixed to this book. E.R." The volume contains *baptisms* from 1702 to 1771, *marriages* from 1702 to 1754, and *burials* from 1702 to 1771. There are no ceremonies recorded between 1673 and 1702. The *fourth* volume, of paper, 14¾ inches by 9½ inches, and which has suffered much from damp, contains entries of *marriages* from 1754 to 1812, in manuscript, not on printed forms. From 1758 to 1764, Thomas Purcell, the curate, used this peculiar form of registration, "The banns of marriage were

(1) By his will, proved at York, 20 July, 1597, John Kerchevall, gent., desired to be buried in the church where his father was buried. (Torre MS., York).

(2) "An Historical Account of Bingham & Surrounding Villages," 1851, p. 39.

solemnized," while in one case he wrote, "The banns of marriage were solemnized by licence." The *fifth* volume, of parchment, 12 inches by 7½ inches, bound in calf, contains *baptisms* and *burials* from 1771 to 1812.

The subsequent registers are in conformity with the Acts of 1812 and 1836.

A large paper book of Churchwardens' Accounts between the years 1656 and 1789 contains many curious entries. Among miscellaneous memoranda at one end, including a page of names of "Persons y^t are to repayr y^e Ch: Wall," is the following quaint agreement for the repair of the church clock:—

"Janeuary y^e 31 : 1721 A contract of a bargin made for the Clok mending and reparing for the Eus for the toun of orston betwixt Jorg East of Guntrap and James Wickam and William Marshall being Chorch Wardans for The toun of orston for Keeping the Cloking Repare this fore sade jorg East js to haue Three Shillings a yere a loud him by the Toun of orston I say to be Cap in repare by me so Long as I leve


George East."

The church plate consists of a communion cup with paten-cover, both silver gilt, two pewter plates, and large pewter flagon. The cup measures—height 6¾ inches, diameter of bowl and foot 3¾ inches, depth of bowl 3¾ inches. It has no knop, ornamentation, nor inscription, but bears the following marks—(1) small italic *e*, the London date-letter for 1622-3, (2) lion passant, (3) leopard's head, crowned, (4) defaced maker's mark, portion of an ornamental cusped shield being only visible. The paten-cover is 4½ inches in diameter, the button or foot being 1¾ inches in diameter. It is much damaged. The button, which has been both rivetted and soldered to the cover, is rudely inscribed—Orton 16[4]0 Cvpe. The pewter flagon, 10½ inches high, measures 4½ inches wide at the top, and 6¾ inches wide at the base. It has a handle, but the lid is missing, and there is no spout. Near the top on two diamonds appear to be leopard's heads, and beneath these are two other diamonds each bearing an eagle's head erased. One of the pewter plates or patens, 8¾ inches in diameter, bears underneath, as a maker's mark, a shield with a chevron engrailed between three leopard's

heads, and, on a semicircular ribbon, the word LONDON. The other pewter plate, $8\frac{7}{8}$ inches in diameter, bears two illegible marks.

The handsome set of silver plate belonging to Thoroton church and described further on, is also used at Orston church.

The Chapelry of Thoroton.

 THE Chapel of Thoroton (from which hamlet the ancestors of Dr. Robert Thoroton, the historian of Nottinghamshire, derive their distinctive surname, and where the family resided for many generations prior to their removal to Car Colston, as stated on page 67 *ante*, in the thirteenth year of King Henry the Eighth), is situate about a mile to the north of Orston, to which benefice it is still annexed under the style of the Vicarage of Orston-with-Thoroton.

The inventory of Church Goods relative to this place, drawn up in the reign of King Edward the Sixth, is as follows:—

“The Inventorye of all the Juel’ etc. etc. of the Chapell of Thoroton in the pi’she of orston . . . Imprimis one challis of tynne or put’ a pyckes It a corporas & a pelowesere (?) of panted clothe of whit labre It ij alt’ close with a hangyng for the same alt’ It a messe booke & ij candellstickes on the alter It ij vestments olde ij towelles & a shett of able It one albe & one amyshe ij stoles and two phanelles¹ It a olde surplese & a coope It a byble boke in englyshe a manuell booke a parsones boke in englyshe It a homile booke with all the Kynges Injunctions and the comunyon booke It too banner clothes with staffes It a crosse of brasse & a staffe a crosse clothe It a hande bell & a sacrynge bell It ij belles in the Stepyll It a coūyng for the ffonte and a crysmetorie It a peyre of censours of bras It a curten y^t hange afore the Roode Willm slater curat Robert Machen Richard Smythe Richard barett John Weyle Willm Suotton.”

(¹) The maniple or napkin worn by the priest at mass. It was originally but a plain strip of linen worn on the left wrist. In later times it was highly decorated, and often made of the richest materials. See illustration of Babington Brass at Hickling on page 233 *ante*.

The Parliamentary Commissioners of 1650 reported:—"Alsoe the Impropriacon of Thoroton in the possession of the Earle of Kingston or of his Assignes worth threescore pounds per Annum there issueing forth of the same to the Church of Lincolne tenne pounds seaventeene shillings foure pence per Annum And that there is a Chappell within the saide Towne of Thoroton the cure whereof is supplied by the said M^r Simpson Viccar of Orston by preachinge once a fortnight and hee hath onely for his sallary there the small tyethes beinge worth fortie shillings per annum the said Chappell standinge within a quarter of a Myle or thereabouts of the parishe Church of Orston to which the same appertaines."¹

In his account of this place, Dr. Thoroton observes:—"I hold the Tythes and Glebe, with the third part of the Tythes of Screveton, &c. by Lease under the Dean and Chapter of Lincolne, as a portion or part of the Rectory of Orston, which I had of Sir Edward Lake, Baronet, and he of the Marquess of Dorchester, who held during the life of Nicholas Timperley of Norfolk, Esquire."² It would appear that this lease descended to Dr. Thoroton's eldest surviving grandson, for in the records of the Archdeaconry of Nottingham are the following presentments relating to "Thurrowton":—

22 November 1715. Against Robert Sherrard,³ gen. "for not repaireing the chancell there y^e is in ruin."

17 January 1715-16. Against Robert Sherrard, gen. "for not rebuilding the chancell there."

The Chapel at Thoroton was struck by lightning on April 27th, 1868, when a portion of the tower and spire were much injured. In other respects, too, the fabric was in a dilapidated state, the original chancel and porch, as also the north aisle,

(¹) Parl. Survey, xiii, 229.

(²) Thoroton, p. 118.

(³) Robert Sherard, second son of Philip Sherard, Esq., and his wife Anne, eldest daughter of Dr. Robert Thoroton, was born in October, and baptized at Car Colston, 5 November, 1676. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Thomas Reding, Esq., of Godeby, co. Leicester, by whom he appears to have had issue two sons and six daughters. He was buried at Car Colston, 2 March, 1748. It will be noticed on page 290 *ante* that one of his brothers, Bennet, who was Rector of Langar, was presented on the first of the above-mentioned dates, "for not rebuilding the Parsonage house" there, which fixes the age of the present rectory house at Langar.

having disappeared. A restoration was then carried out, which included the thorough repairing of the tower and spire, the re-roofing of the entire building, the rebuilding of the north aisle, the chancel, the porch, and the north and south clerestories. The wall of the south aisle and the windows were also thoroughly repaired, the entire cost of the restoration being £850.¹



According to pre-Reformation wills preserved at York, the chapel at Thoroton is dedicated to St. Helen. Ecton's *Thesaurus*, 1763, gives the same dedication, but in the "Southwell Diocesan Church Calendar," and on a stained glass window in the chapel, the saint's name occurs as Helena.

The fabric comprises nave with modern clerestory, north and south aisles, south porch, chancel with north vestry and organ chamber, and western tower and spire.

(¹) Associated Architectural Societies' Reports, vol. x., p. xi.

It measures internally :—length of nave 36 feet, width 17 feet 4 inches ; length of each aisle 37 feet ; width of north aisle 6 feet, width of south aisle 5 feet 9 inches ; length of chancel 18 feet, width 15 feet ; length of organ chamber 10 feet 10 inches, width 8 feet 3 inches. The tower is 9 feet square.

The extensive restoration which took place in the year 1868 has already been described.

There are evidences of the existence of an older church, a fragment of Norman work being preserved outside the wall of the vestry. The oldest portion of the present building is the northern arcade of three bays, with semi-circular arches supported on circular pillars with circular moulded caps and bases, which appears to be transitional between the Norman and Early English periods. Prior to the restoration of 1868, this arcade was walled up, the north aisle being completely destroyed, but the foundations being discovered, the aisle was rebuilt on the old plan. The south arcade, of three bays, is Early English, the pointed arches being supported on octagonal pillars with moulded octagonal caps and bases. This aisle, with the two arcades, tower, and spire, were the only portions of the fabric which were not rebuilt. The door opening into the porch is somewhat narrow. Lying close to this doorway is a floorstone inscribed :—" Here Lieth the Body of Geruis Treese who Departed this Life March the 14th in y^e Year of our Lord 1723 and in the 50th Year of his Age."

In the floor of the nave is a worn slate to the memory of Job Treece, who died [], and Mary, his wife, who died 12 January, 1830, aged 72 years.¹ Another slate in the same floor is inscribed to the memory of Ann, daughter of Job and Mary Treece, who died 22 December, 1809, aged 26 years, and to Hannah and Mary Treece, who died in infancy.

The very ancient font at the west end of the north aisle is cylindrical, supported on a circular shaft and wide octagonal

(¹) Job Treece and Mary Darbyshire were married at Thoroton, 9 July, 1782. Job Treece was buried 26 July, 1818, aged 60 years.

base, and bears traces of the lock and hasp with which the lid was formerly fastened down.

The window at the west end of the same aisle is filled with stained glass representing "Saint Helena Empress," crowned, and bearing a large cross, and is inscribed :—
 "✠ To the Glory of God ✠ Elizabeth Walter Mellish Born August 23, 1802, at rest July 13, 1868 A son to his Mother."

The chancel and chancel arch are entirely modern, as also are all the internal fittings.

The east window, filled with stained glass representing New Testament subjects, is inscribed :—"By Mary Treece¹ to the glory of God In Memory of James Treece her husband born 1796 Died 1856 also of James their son born 1832 died 1866."

The two-light window on the south side is filled with stained glass representing the Raising of Lazarus and Christ stilling the tempest, and inscribed :—"To the Glory of God and in Pious Memory of William and Rebecca Williamson by Harriett Marsh their daughter."

The adjoining single light window has a representation of the Ascension, and is inscribed :—"To the glory of God in memory of Joseph Moggs born 1769 died 1836 and Sarah Marshall his wife Born 1773 died 1850 by Susan Hall their daughter."

Outside the east wall of the vestry may be observed a well preserved piece of Norman arch, bearing the cable and billet ornaments, and in the same wall a small lancet window, which probably belongs to the Early English period.

At the east end of the vestry or organ chamber is a slate tablet bearing the following arms, crest, and inscription :—Arms, Gules, on a fesse cotised between three spear heads argent as many mullets of the first, *Barrett* ; Crest, A horse's head couped per pale azure and gules gorged with two bars argent. Inscription :—

Prope hunc locum Conduntur
Cineres

GULIELMI BARRETT

(¹) Mary Treece was buried at Thoroton, 30 July, 1878, aged 75 years.

*Generosi, Obiit sexto die Junii
Millesimo septingentesimo
sexto, Duodecima proles Pro-
sapiæ fuit in hac Villa
Ætatis 47*

*Tempora mutantur et nos
mutamur in illis*

The beautiful tower and spire, of the Decorated period, at once attract attention. The tower is in three stages, built of rubble in narrow courses, supported at its western angles by square-set buttresses, and tapers towards the parapet. The corbel table beneath the pierced parapet is very curious, as also are the gurgoyles, the mouths of the heads being awry. This fact led to a facetious statement in White's *Nottinghamshire Directory* of 1864, where, on page 454, we are informed that "round the summit of the tower are figures of the Ryemouth family, cut in stone."



On the west face of the tower are the well defined remains of what has once been a feature of considerable beauty and refinement. It is a niche under a traceried ogee enriched arch, terminated by a very steep gable bearing evidences of enrichment and carved finial. Within the niche is a shaft with moulded wide-spreading cap, which appears to indicate that at one time it supported a seated figure or group of figures. On either side of the niche, in a sunk panel, is a winged headless figure in high relief, that on the right being of exceptional merit especially in its drapery

and dignity of pose. In the gable, on either side of the finial, are two other figures, the whole forming, so far as we are aware, a noteworthy feature in the churches of South Nottinghamshire.

The arch opening into the nave is narrow, of two orders of chamfers, with a hoodmould terminating in masks. The staircase is in the south-east angle.

There are two bells, incised :—

1st :—SVSSITO VOCE PIOS TV IESV DIRIGE MENTES T HALL WARDEN 1703 In one line, Roman capitals. The T before Hall is cut out with a chisel, not cast like the other letters. Diameter, $28\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

2nd :—GOD SAVE OVR KING 1660 On the haunch in one line. The k in king is not a capital letter. Mark of George Oldfield. Diameter, $33\frac{1}{2}$ inches.


Provision is made for a third bell.

The earlier registers at Thoroton are contained in three volumes, The *first*, of 64 leaves of parchment, in a stiff parchment cover, measures $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches. On the front fly-leaf is written, "Thoroton Register-book repaired Jan. 1804, by Edw^d Robson, Vicar." It is badly written, and is in places considerably faded. It contains *baptisms* from 1583 to 1773, *marriages* from 1587 to 1751, and *burials* from 1587 to 1774. The *second* volume, also of parchment, $12\frac{1}{4}$ inches by $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches, of which only five leaves have been used, is bound in brown calf, and contains *baptisms* and *burials* from 1774 to 1812. The *third* volume, of paper, $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches, is bound in parchment, and contains *marriages* from 1758 to 1810. The subsequent volumes are in conformity with the Acts of 1812 and 1836.

The church plate consists of a chalice, paten, and flagon, all of silver, and a brass alms-dish, the whole contained in an oak chest bearing a small brass plate, inscribed, "Church of St. Helena Thoroton A.D. 1874." The chalice is 8 inches high, with bowl, bearing a cross moline, 4 inches in diameter at the lip, hexagonal stem with handsome perforated knop, and hexagonal lobated foot, $5\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter, on which is engraved the sacred monogram. The marks are—(1) the

makers' mark, $\frac{1}{2}$ £, (2) lion passant, (3) leopard's head, uncrowned, (4) small old English s, being the London date-letter for 1873-4, and (5) bust of Queen Victoria within an oval. Within the foot is the following inscription, in old English characters :—*Thoroton ✠ To the Glory of God, and in memory of Sophia Stafford Mellish, at rest August 19th A.D. 1871. ✠* The paten, 6½ inches in diameter, is inscribed on the upper margin, "*✠ The Lamb of God that takest away the sins of the world,*" with a representation of the Agnus Dei in the centre. Beneath are the marks and inscription as on the chalice. The flagon, of handsome design, with handle, lid, and thumb rest, is surrounded by the inscription, "*✠ Glory to God on high,*" and has the same marks, and, inside the foot, inscription as on the chalice and paten. The brass alms dish, 12 inches in diameter, is inscribed on the upper margin, "*✠ It is more blessed to give than to receive.*" As previously stated, this service of plate is also used at Orston church.

The Chapelry of Scarrington.

 HE hamlet of Scarrington is situate about two and a quarter miles west of the parish church of Orston to which, until the year 1867, it was attached.

The inventory of Church Goods relating to this place, drawn up in the reign of King Edward the Sixth is as follows :—

"The Inventory off all y^e goods belongyng to y^e chapell of skarryngton of y^e p^rshe of orsten fyrst a chalyc of sylver w^t a pattyn of y^e same Itm iij vestmettes on of greyn say on of whytt sattyn & on of whytt cloth Itm iij alter clothes on old coop off tawny chamlytt iij bells and on cros of bras. mayd y^e xj day off m^rche by John duffeyld curate of y^e same thomas ward church wardyns Rich vpton Rych schypman Robrtt Otimyng ?"

The Parliamentary Commissioners of 1650 reported :—"Alsoe the Impropriacon of Scarrington the Tythes whereof are in the possession of Thomas Porter of Farnton gent beinge worth

Fiftie pounds per Annum and the Glebe lands thereof in the possession of William Oliver of Scarrington worth twenty Nobles per Annum which are held of the Church of Lincolne by the said Thomas Porter And that there is a convenient Chappell w^t hin the Towne of Scarrington aforesaid belonginge to the Parishe Church of Orston and there are certaine Tythes issueing out of Scarrington aforesaid worth twentie Nobles per Annum the Cure whereof is supplied by M^r Simpson Viccar of Orston who preacheth once every other lords day for the most parte the said Chappell beinge very well scituated wee conceive it fitt to bee made a parishe Church of itt selfe by reason itt is twoe Miles or thereabouts distant from the parishe Churche.”

“In Scarrington Church was Collected by Mr. St. Lo Kniveton, Gules, a Bend Ermine betwixt six Besaunts.

Arg. the first Quarter Ermine, a Crosse Gules.”²

Thorsby states:—“There is nothing in the village or church of note; the latter has a spire steeple, with three bells, and Bacon says it is a chapel to Orston.”³

White's *Nottinghamshire Directory* of 1832 says of the chapel that “being in ruinous state, it was partly rebuilt, and thoroughly repaired about 30 years ago, at the cost of £300. It has a spire steeple with three bells.”

The following note was made by the late Sir Stephen R. Glynne, Bart., after visiting Scarrington in April 1866:—

“A small and rather poor church, much out of condition, consisting of nave and chancel only, with a west tower and spire. There seems to have been once a south aisle, now destroyed, and the arcade may be distinguished in the south wall now rebuilt in brick. The arches are pointed upon octagonal pillars. There is no arch to the chancel or any division. The church is pewed. East window has been smashed—those on north of nave are Perpendicular, one square headed and labelled: those on south are modern, as also the wall. The roof is ceiled. The chancel has an original south doorway with hood. There is an oblong recess in wall on the south of chancel. Font is small, and apparently

(¹) *Parl. Survey*, xiii, 227.

(²) *Thoroton*, p. 120.

(³) *Thorsby*, i, 231.

17th century. The tower is Decorated, rather heavy and has flat buttresses which may be Early English. The west doorway has two orders of mouldings, the outer having the ball flower, the inner square flowers and no shafts. The second stage has a plain Early Decorated window of two lights without foliation. The belfry windows are large but mutilated. The parapet is plain, the spire octagonal without ribs, having two tiers of single spire lights set in the same sides."

By an Order in Council, of February 1867, the Chapelry of Scarrington was detached from the Vicarage of Orston, and the Chapelry of Aslacton from the Vicarage of Whatton, the two detached chapelries being united to form the new Vicarage of Scarrington-with-Aslockton. It will be observed that this singular arrangement was effected over two hundred years after the Parliamentary Commissioners had reported that they conceived the Chapel of Scarrington "fitt to bee made a parishe Church of itt selfe."

Inside the cover of the present register of Baptisms is written :—

"Memoranda. William John Mellish, M.A. of Queens' College Cambridge was instituted & admitted to the Vicarage of Orston cum Scarrington & Thoroton, September 27th 1855, and was the last Vicar of the three joint Parishes. In February 1867 the Parish of Scarrington was separated from Orston cum Thoroton, and united with that of Aslacton, which was at the same time separated from the Parish of Whatton, and on April 12th 1867, the Rev^d Alfred Pavey, M.A. of Queen's College Oxford, was instituted & admitted as the first Incumbent of the united Parishes of Scarrington cum Aslacton."¹

VICARS.

Alfred Pavey, M.A., instituted 12 April, 1867. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. He exchanged this benefice with Henry Leigh Bennett for the Vicarage of Mansfield, Notts., which he held from 1873 until 1900. Rural Dean of Mansfield, 1874-1900. Canon of Woodborough in Southwell Cathedral since 1885.

(1) We are informed that one reason for uniting Aslacton with Scarrington was the frequent overflowing of the river Smite, and the consequent flooding of the road and paths from Aslacton to Whatton, from which place it was, at times, practically cut off. This has, however, been remedied within recent years at considerable cost.

Henry Leigh Bennett, junior, M.A., instituted 6 November 1873. Same patrons. Rural Dean of Bingham, 2 Div., 1874-5. He resigned this benefice and was Rector of Thrybergh, Rotherham, 1875-1900 (being Rural Dean of Rotherham, 1881-1895), and Rector of St. Mary Magdalene, Lincoln, 1901-1904. Author of a *Life of Archbishop Rotherham*.

Charles Holland, B.A., instituted 16 July 1875. Same patrons. Resigned 8 October 1884.

John Standish, B.A., instituted 14 February 1885. Same patrons.

Scarrington church, dedicated according to pre-Reformation wills preserved at York, to St. John of Beverley, comprises nave, south aisle, chancel with organ chamber, and western tower and spire. The church measures internally :—length of nave and aisle 45 feet, width of nave 16 feet 10 inches, width of aisle 10 feet 10 inches ; length of chancel 17 feet 6 inches, width 16 feet. The tower is 12 feet square.

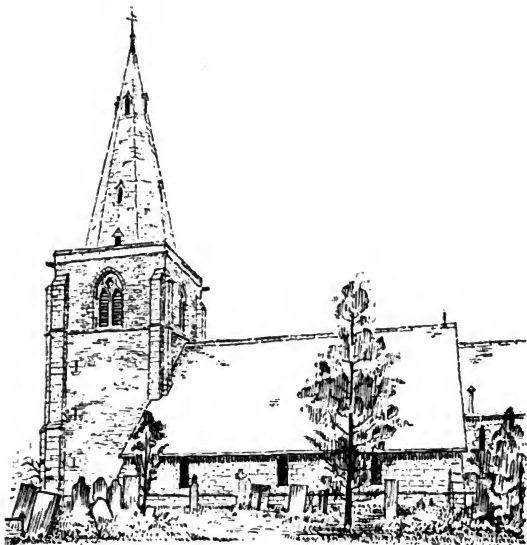
The church has been restored within recent years and the tiled roofs and windows (excepting that in the tower) are all new.

The nave wall is built of rubble, is supported by two buttresses, and contains four windows, those in the centre being single lancets of modern insertion. The westernmost window of two pointed lights, is filled with stained glass, with this inscription, "To the memory of his beloved mother who died Oct. 19 1829 aged 52 this window is erected by Thomas Vincent Ludlow." The easternmost window, of three pointed lights, is also filled with stained glass, and bears the inscription, "To the memory of his beloved father who died Oct. 18. 1846, aged 80 this window is erected by Thomas Vincent Ludlow."

There is evidence of the former existence in this wall of a doorway 2 feet 9 inches wide. The old timbers of the roof are now exposed to view. The nave is separated from the aisle by three pointed arches of two orders of chambers, having a hood mould on the nave side terminating in carved heads, one of

(¹) These inscriptions do not commend themselves to the genealogist. On referring to the Scarrington register we find that Rebecca Ludlow was buried 23 October 1829, aged 52 years, and that John Ludlow was buried 21 October 1846, aged 79 years. We further find, in the Orston register, that John Ludlow, of Scarrington, and Rebecca Vincent, of Orston, were married at Orston, 5 October, 1802. Thus the identity of the persons intended to be commemorated is established.

which is locally supposed to represent St. Helena. The eastern pillar is octagonal, with moulded base, but the mouldings of the capital have been cut down to form a rude foliated cap. The eastern respond is of similar form, except that in the capital the nail-head ornament is introduced. The western pillar is circular, with moulded cap and base. The semicircular respond at the west end of the arcade also has the nail-head



ornament. Round each pillar are circular stone benches for the convenience, before the introduction of seats, of the weary and infirm.

The aisle has been rebuilt. It contains three single lancets in the side wall, and double lancets under enclosing arches at the east and west ends. Inside, on the south wall, is a white marble tablet, inscribed :—

"Requiescat in pace Ann Georgii Worley de vico Lvnnon conivx quæ cum per vnum et viginti annos hanc domum Dei sedvla curavisset ministerio feriâ sextâ fideliter perfvincta die labente in vmbram mortis repente vocata est ; ianvam vitæ per tenebris adeptâ die dominica xiv kal : Nov : anno salvtis nostræ mcmii^o ætatis svæ lxxv^o."

The chancel, which appears to have been shortened, has undergone considerable reparation, the upper part of the gable having been rebuilt, and new windows inserted. The east window, of three lancets under a hood mould terminating in carved heads, and of smaller size than its predecessor, is filled with stained glass, below which is a brass plate inscribed :— "In memory of Henry Vincent Flower. Died July 27th 1851 aged 49 years." A lancet in the north wall, filled with stained glass, has a brass plate beneath inscribed, "To the glory of God and in affectionate remembrance of Mary Elizabeth, the beloved wife of John Thomas Marsh, who died April 18th, 1870, aged 36 years." The south wall contains a small plain priest's door the pointed head of which has been restored, on either side of which is a single lancet window, the eastern containing stained glass, with a brass plate below inscribed "Gloriam Dei. E. Mee obiit Sept. die xxv A.D. mdcccxcî ætatis suæ lxxxviii." The other lancet is also filled with stained glass inscribed "In memoriam T. M. obiit IAN. XXVI. MDCCCLXX." On this wall is a white marble tablet inscribed :—

"In memory of Henry Flower, gent, who departed this life September III, MDCCCXLIII, aged LXXIX years. Also of Mary his wife who died February III, MDCCCXXIX aged LXI years."²

The chancel arch, and the reredos of stone, alabaster, and mosaic work, are modern.

The tower and spire are as described by Sir Stephen Glynne, but were extensively restored in 1896 at a cost of £500, the spire being entirely rebuilt, the tracery in the belfry openings

(1) The register records the burial, on 31 January 1870, of Thomas Marsh, aged 63 years.

(2) Henry Flower, of Scarrington, and Mary Vincent, of Bottesford, were married at Orston, 7 March 1791.

replaced, and the parapet and buttresses repaired. The staircase is in the south-west angle. The tower opens into the nave by an arch of three orders of chamfers, the inner order being supported on semi-octagonal shafts. The font stands near. It has a small octagonal bowl, circular shaft, and octagonal base, and resembles a chimney pot. It appears to be of the Restoration period.

The tower contains three bells inscribed:—

1st, ✠ Sancta Maria Ora Pro Nobis. In old English letters round the haunch, with Lombardic capitals very clearly cast. Diameter 27½ inches.

2nd, ☙ [Shield of arms] a n n e m a In one line round the haunch, in old English letters about two 2½ inches high, and several inches apart. All the letters are very richly ornamented.¹ Diameter 29½ inches.


3rd:—✠ hee campana ✠ § beate § + § trinitate ✠ sacra § fiat In one line round the haunch, in old English letters. At the commencement and after the words campana and trinitate is a fleur-de-lis. Between the words beate trinitate is a cross, on each side of which is a portion of a narrow cable pattern border, which also occurs before beate and fiat. Diameter, 33 inches.

The earliest volume of the Scarrington register consists of eighteen leaves of parchment, 14¾ inches by 5½ inches, in a limp parchment cover. It contains baptisms from 1570 to 1695, marriages from 1571 to 1640 and from 1654 to 1672, and burials from 1570 to 1684. Among numerous entries relating to the Shipman family are the baptism in November 1632, and burial

(1) In his description of this bell, Mr. W. P. W. Phillimore remarks:—“After the ☙ follows a shield, bearing within a bordure engrailed three garbs, and in the field is a foliated pattern twining in between the garbs. These are the arms of the ancient Kent family of Kempe, one of which, John Kempe, was Cardinal Archbishop of York from 1426 until 1452, when he was translated to Canterbury. Since Cardinal Kempe was a man of great eminence, not only as an ecclesiastic, but also as a lawyer and statesman, we may presume that he is here commemorated as Bishop of the diocese, although personally unconnected with the place. If this be so, the date of the bell may be fixed sometime between 1426 and 1452. The capital ☙ before the coat of arms therefore probably refers to the Archbishop's Christian name, though we are still in the dark as to the meaning of the other letters of the legend.” Mr. Phillimore adds “This is an excellent peal of mediæval bells, of which, however, only the treble is in use.” *The Reliquary*, xx, 35,

in October 1680, of Thomas Shipman, author of "Carolina: or, Loyal Poems. By Tho. Shipman, Esq; London. Printed for Samuel Heyrick, at Grayes-Inn-Gate in Holborn, and William Crook, at the Green Dragon without Temple Bar. 1683." The *second* volume consists of 29 leaves of parchment contained in stiff boards. The *baptisms* extend from 1694 to 1812, *marriages* from 1699 to 1764, and *burials* from 1693—4 to 1812. The *third* volume, of paper, 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches by 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, bound in stiff boards, contains *marriages* from 1754 to 1806. At the commencement is written—"Memorandum. This Book was discovered in the hands of an auctioneer at Boston & was bought of him by the Parish of Scarrington for 5/- Jany 28th 1863. W. J. Mellish, Vicar." Pinned to the first fly leaf is a piece of parchment, dated June 10th, 1735, containing a schedule of all books, vestments, and vessels ("A flaggon, chalice & paton. Plate for the offertory") belonging to the Church of Scarrington. The remaining registers are in conformity with the Acts of 1812 and 1836.

The church plate consists of a chalice, two patens, and flagon, all of silver, an electro-plated cup, and pewter flagon. The chalice is 8 inches high, with semi-circular bowl, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, at the lip, hexagonal stem with ornamented circular knop, and hexagonal lobated foot, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and set with twelve carbuncles. It weighs 15 ounces avoirdupois, and the whole is elaborately chased. The marks include the Birmingham date-letter for 1860-1. Beneath the foot is this inscription—*Presented to SCARRINGTON CHURCH BY T. D. Hall Esq^r 1867.* One of the patens is 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width, and weighs 8 ounces 10 drams avoirdupois. It has an ornamented edge, and bears the sacred monogram in the centre. The marks are—(1) maker's mark IS in a circle, (2) lion passant, (3) small Roman I, the London date-letter for 1746-7, (4) leopard's head, crowned. Underneath is the inscription—*Presented to Scarrington Church by T. D. Hall Esq^r 1867.* Formerly slightly soldered to this plate was a circular foot, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and 2 inches in height, the ornamentation on which and the character of the metal suggest that it has been added to a piece of private plate to form a

paten. The other paten is flat, $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, and weighs 9 ounces 2 drams avoirdupois. On the upper surface is engraved—*I will offer to thee the sacrifice of thanksgiving. Ps. lxxvi. 15.*, and beneath “*E.P.A.D. 1869.*” the paten having been presented by Mrs. Emma Pavey, wife of the Vicar. The marks include the London date letter for 1869-70. The handsome flagon is $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, and weighs 37 ounces 14 drams. It is of hexagonal fluted form, and has a handle, spout, and lid surmounted by a knob. The marks include the London date letter for 1870-1. The outer edge of the rim beneath the flange of the lid is inscribed— PRESENTED TO SCARRINGTON CHURCH BY M^{RS} VINCENT. EASTER, 1873. The plated cup is $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide at the lip, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter of foot. It is perfectly plain and of elegant shape, the tapering bowl, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches deep and gilt inside, standing on a long stem and circular foot inscribed *Scarrington 1845.* The pewter flagon, with handle, spout, lid and thumb-rest is 10 inches high. It has a false bottom and is 6 inches deep. Underneath is stamped—JAMES DIXON & SON.

The Chapelry of Staunton.



THE position of Staunton is somewhat peculiar, it being situate chiefly in the Hundred of Newark, but also partly in the Hundred of Bingham. With reference to the latter portion, Thoroton states:—“The Tythes of this part belong with the rest of the Rectory of Orston, to the Church of Lincoln, and the Dean and Chapter find a Curat to officiate in a Chappel, which stands in the Church-yard of Staunton, whither the inhabitants which hold this Land resort, as being of Orston Parish. Harvey Staunton, Esquire, is Lessee to the Dean and Chapter also.”

The inventory of Church Goods, drawn up in the reign of King Edward VI., is as follows:—

“The Inventorie mayd the fife daye of septembr of all

(¹) Thoroton, p. 155.

y^e guds belongyng to y^e chappell Church of Stauntton
 A^o Edwarde sexto vj^o firste one chalys of sylver y^e patent
 of siluer Itm one vestment of redde sattyn with all y^t p'teyneth
 unto hit Itm one chessable off grene saye Itm ij Autt' clothes
 of lynyne Itm ij tawells on lynene & y^e od' halfe lynyne &
 y^e halfe herdyn Itm ij lytell bells Itm one handbell Itm one
 crosse off lattyn Itm one candelstike of lattyn Itm one sur-
 plus for a p'st Itm one surplus for y^e clarke

Jherome Drand

Est est

John Pkynson."

The Parliamentary Commissioners of 1650 reported "that there is a Chappell within Staunton aforesaid fitt to bee annexed to the parishe Church of Staunton." ¹ See page 326 *ante*.

In his references to Staunton, Throsby states :—"Near the church also stands the chapel, mentioned by Thoroton, belonging to Orston, and now in disuse. The chapel duty being done in the church, by Mr. Fell, curate of Orston, for which there are ten pounds per annum paid by the Charlton family." ²

"There was formerly a chapel in the [Staunton] church-yard, belonging to the parish of Orston, the service thereof was a charge upon the parish of Orston, the Stauntons at one time, as lessees of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, paying some stipend for these ministrations. The chapel was built by Sir Geoffrey de Staunton, and was intended to provide for that part of Staunton which lies in the Hundred of Bingham, the tithes of which belonged, with the rest of the rectory of Orston, to the Church of Lincoln. At the present rectory house are to be seen a double set of Registers for 'the Church parish of Staunton,' and for 'the Chapel side of Staunton;' separate sets of churchwardens were elected, and separate accounts kept. Mr. Allin, an old inhabitant of Staunton, and now well over eighty years old, remembers carrying the cushions from the Staunton pew in the church to the Staunton pew in the chapel when he was quite a

(¹) Parl. Survey, xiii., 230.

(²) Throsby, i., 318.

small boy. The chapel was pulled down in the early years of last century.”¹

Sir Geoffrey de Staunton, Knight, son of William de Staunton (who died in his father's lifetime) and his wife Joan, married Joan, daughter of Sir John de Lowdham, Knight, by whom he had four sons and a daughter, and dying in 1369 was succeeded in the family estates by his eldest son, Sir William de Staunton, the last Knight of the family.

Sir Geoffrey de Staunton's younger brother Simon, was, when only an acolote, instituted Rector of Staunton, 12 May 1329. He built a rectory house, demolished only in the middle of the last century, with a large stone dovecote and a gatehouse, of which no traces now remain. By his will he desired to be buried in Staunton church, and bequeathed Ten pounds towards the building of the chapel on the south side of Staunton churchyard. He died 13 September 1346, and as his will was dated the same day, it is evident the chapel must then have been in course of erection. He was buried in Staunton church, where, at one time, there was the following inscription to his memory :—“ Hic jacet Magister Simon Rector ecclesiæ de Staunton, et frater Galfridi de eadem, militis, Qui ædificavit Rectoriam de Staunton. Obiit Idus Septembris, anno domini 1346. Cujus animæ propitiatur Deus. Amen.”

In his account of the registers formerly belonging to Staunton Chapel, Mr. Thomas M. Blagg states :—

“The first volume of these Registers measures 9 inches by 5½, and consists of 17 leaves of parchment of various sizes, the last leaf blank, and contains entries of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials from 1663 to 1737. The second volume consists of six leaves of parchment, folio size, the last two leaves blank, and contains entries of Baptisms and Burials from 1739 to 1769, and of Marriages from 1739 to 1753. The third volume is a small quarto book of paper, bound in boards, and containing Baptisms from 1785 to 1814, Burials 1786 to 1809, and one Marriage, in 1802. The last volume is dated 1814, is of folio size, in covering of coarse brown paper, and consists of six parchment leaves. It contains only one entry—the baptism of

(¹) *Transactions of the Thoroton Society*, 1900, p. 53.

Thomas, son of Richard Bradley, of Staunton, farmer, and Sarah his wife, on April 4, 1814. A loose leaf in this volume belongs to the Registers of Elton-on-the-Hill (of which the late Dr. Staunton was also incumbent) and contains two Burials belonging to that parish, in 1842.

"The chapel of which these are the registers stood in the same churchyard as the parish church of Staunton. It was pulled down in 1827 by Dr. Ashpinshaw, afterwards Staunton.¹ The chapelry appears to have belonged to the parish of Orston, in the same way that the chapelry of Elston belonged to the parish of East Stoke [see *Notts. Mar. Regs.*, vol. iii. p. 93], or the chapelry of East Allington, in Lincolnshire, to the parish of Sedgebrook. Andrew Esdaile, the only local writer who mentions the matter, says in his *Rutland Monuments*,² (p. 64):— 'The churchyard has a Chapel in it, which has lands for a living to it distinct from the Rectory; it seems to look older than the Church. This Chapel is considered to belong to Orston, as the Mother Church, to which it contributed to repair and something yearly also.'

"The following titles appear on the first and second pages of the Register respectively:—1. 'A Regester of Xtenings, Marriages & Burialls in Staunton Chappell in the Parish of Orson in the Countie of Nottingha' begun in the yeare 1663.' 2. 'Staunton Chappell in y^e parish of Orston iny^e Conuty of Nott. A Regester of all y^e Mariges Christenings and burialls w^h haue beene in these yeares under writtin begining y^e yeare: 1663.'"³

The following note occurs on page 20 of the first volume of the register:—

"Be it remembred that upon the Second Day of January 1675 M^{rs} Anne Staunton the Relict of Collonel William Staunton Gave unto the use of Staunton Chappell one large Pewter flaggon

Jonathan Gray, Curate
Francis Smith
Churchwarden "

(¹) A note on Dr. Staunton appears on page 169 *ante*.

(²) "A history of Bottesford and the neighbouring villages of the Vale of Belvoir, written in 1819 and published in 1845." *Mr. Blagg's footnote*.

(³) Nottinghamshire Marriage Registers, iv, 43.



Owthorpe.

THE Domesday Survey (1086) does not record that Ovetorp at that time possessed either a priest or a church.

The Taxation Roll of Pope Nicholas IV., 1291, gives the annual value of the church of Outhorp which was appropriated to Thurgarton Priory at £10.¹

John, son of William de Outhorp, gave to the Priory of Thurgarton the right of patronage which he had in one moiety of the church of Owthorpe, and Sir Robert de Vilers, Knight, gave the other mediety, inasmuch as the monastery being possessed of the whole church, obtained it to be so much appropriated to them as to receive the fruits thereof entirely to themselves, either serving it with one of their own Canons or else some stipendiary curate, for there was never any incumbent presented or instituted thereunto.²

There was a chantry founded in this church by Sir Robert de Vilers, Knight, who gave five oxgangs of his demesne with his capital messuage and the church of Owthorpe to the said Priory of Thurgarton for it to find one of its own canons or a secular chaplain to celebrate mass in this church for his soul, and the souls of Mary his wife, his ancestors and heirs.³

Thoroton states :—In the year of our Lord 1328. 2 E. 3. the Church was valued at twenty Marks, and three Carucats of Land each at 40s. A Wind-mill at 10s."⁴ It is not clear that the mill belonged to the church, if so the annual value of the whole amounted to £476 in present money.

(¹) Tax. Eccles., p. 311.

(²) Torre M S., York.

(³) Thoroton, p. 79.

(⁴) Thoroton, p. 79.

The inventory of Church Goods drawn up in the reign of Edward VI., contains the following entry relative to this parish :—

"The Inventorie of all the ornaments belongynd to the p'ishe churche of owthorpe v September Imprimis A crose of brase pane mettyll It a crissmatorie of the same mettall It a challis of sylū & gylt & a pattyn of the same It ij corpoxes & one casse It thre alt' clothes & ij towells It one vestment for the holyday of Blew silke It j vestment for the workeday of whytt ffuschon It j cope of fuschun coler Red It j crosse of copper It ij candelstyks for the alt' of brase pane mettall It a cruett of pewder It a surplise for the prest & a rochett for the Clarke It a small bell for the communion and a hande bell It three sv'all belles in the stepull-by us Ric esse (?) curat-Herre Howit-thoms Byrde-george crossland-willm Jamys."

The Parliamentary Commissioners of 1650 thus briefly reported :—"And alsoe the Impropriacon of Owthorpe which is fortie pounds per Annum John Hutchinson Esquier is the Proprietor thereof and receives the proffittes to his owne use"

Dr. Thoroton writes, "The old Church, which was pretty large, and the Chancell, both covered with Lead, were pull'd down by Colonel John Hutchinson, and this little one built to the North Wall of the Chancel, in which he made a Vault, wherein his body now lies, being brought from Dele Castle in Kent, where he died a Prisoner."

Throsby states: "The church must rank with the indifferent; it consists of one aisle, or nave, and a low tower, with one bell. It is dedicated to St. Margaret. Patron Sir George Bromley, Bart. Incumbent Rev. Mr. Gregory, of Langar, near Bingham. It is a perpetual curacy, and has in gen. ral been held by the rectors of Langar."

This benefice has been held by other neighbouring incumbents, including the Rev. Thomas Smith (Rector of Stanton-on-the-Wolds) from 1825 to 1876. The Rev. Joshua

(1) Parl. Survey, xiii, 257.

(2) Thoroton, p. 79.

(3) Throsby, i., 160.

Brooke, Vicar of Colston Basset, was licensed to the perpetual curacy of Owthorpe, 7 August, 1889, and held the same until his death in 1888, when he was succeeded by the Rev. A. J. L. Dobbin, Vicar of Cropwell Bishop. The present incumbent is the Rev. J. H. R. Wood, Vicar of Cropwell Bishop, licensed to the perpetual curacy of Owthorpe, 23 January, 1901, on the presentation of Sir Henry Bromley, Bart.

Mr. William Stretton wrote the following note on this church in 1816 :—

Owthorpe church is built of faced ashlar stone, has a nave only with a plaster floor, a small low steeple or cupola, with one bell, and a clock. The church was the chancel of the former church which appears to have been large ; foundations and bases of Saxon columns have been discovered in digging graves. The present church was built, or rather altered in the time of Charles 2nd, and has a large vault under the floor in which are deposited the families of the Hutchinsons, memorable in the reigns of Charles 1st and 2nd, to whom the only monuments in the church are erected. The altar is screened off by a row of wood columns and Gothic arches of rude modern workmanship.

The bell has the initials of the churchwardens' names, a rose, and the founder's mark like one at Bridgford ; no date. On the bell frame is—

R W o C W

1716

It is very likely the bell frame was renewed in 1716 as the bell is of older date. I am of opinion the chancel was then first used as a church ; the church being in a dilapidated state, and was pulled down soon after by Col. John Hutchinson.¹

The following note was made by Sir Stephen R. Glynne, Bart., when he visited Owthorpe in November, 1869 :—

“An uninteresting church much altered and modernised. It has a nave and chancel now thrown into one wide and undivided space and a small tower of debased character placed in the centre of the west end. This tower has no buttresses, but a plain parapet and two-light square headed belfry windows. The west door has a key stone, but over it is an original corbel representing angels bearing shields. There are some two-light windows on the south without foliations with hoods and original corbels. The east window is of three lights

(¹) Stretton MS. No. 31, p. 16.

with debased tracery. The church is pewed, and there is a modern screen. The font is a pretty good one of Perpendicular character, with octagonal bowl—each face surmounted by a battlement and having paneling with shields."

The church of St. Margaret, Owthorpe, consists of a nave measuring internally 43 feet 3 inches long and 24 feet 8 inches wide, and a western tower 7 feet 2 inches by 6 feet 10 inches.

The nave, built partly of rubble and partly of ashlar masonry, is supported on the north side by two buttresses to the centre of the wall, and at the east end by a large sloping buttress on the north side of the window. The church is lighted by two



pointed windows of two lights each on the south side, and by two pointed two-light windows at the west end. There is a circular headed three-light window at the east end, but no windows in the north wall. The parapet is plain, and was formerly surmounted by stone balls, set at intervals, one of which remains. The roof is hipped at each end and covered with tiles, and, as if to hide its unsatisfactory appearance, the west wall is curved up towards and on each side of the tower somewhat in the form of the quadrant of a circle. The old screen described by Mr. Stretton remains, but the base of the fifteenth century octagonal font with embattled margin round the bowl sketched by him has been removed. An early

Jacobean canopy or tester surmounts the pulpit on the south side.

The vault of the Hutchinson family is in the centre of the church, extending from the north to the south wall. In the year 1859 the floor gave way, and, we were informed (17 September 1885) by a person who was then present, that on descending the steps at the north end, seventeen coffins were found, one of them, that of a lady, and not of the Colonel, as some have supposed, being chained to the wall in an upright position. This coffin and one lying on the floor, were the only perfect ones in the vault, and our informant told us that he accidentally put his foot upon the latter one when it collapsed. The upright coffin was in a good state of preservation. The vault has been arched over where the floor gave way, and is now permanently closed.

On the north wall is a mural monument to the memory of Colonel John Hutchinson.¹ It is of inferior workmanship and consists of a large tablet with two small panels below. On each of the upper corners of the large tablet is a winged skull,

(¹) John Hutchinson the elder son of Thomas Hutchinson, Esq. (afterwards Sir Thomas Hutchinson, Knight) of Nottingham and Owthorpe, Notts., and his first wife Margaret, daughter of Sir John Byron, Knight, was baptised at St. Mary's Church Nottingham, 18 September, 1615. He was educated at the Free School, Nottingham, at Lincoln Grammar School, next at Nottingham, and finally at Cambridge University. On July 3rd, 1638, he married, at St. Andrew's Church, Holborn, Lucy, elder daughter of Sir Allen Apsley, Lieutenant of the Tower of London. (His brother, George, married Barbara, younger daughter of Sir Allen Apsley, and died without issue in 1644). At the outbreak of the Civil War he took up arms on behalf of the Parliament, was appointed a Colonel of Foot in 1643, having been, shortly before (June 29th), when only twenty-eight years of age, appointed Governor of the Town and Garrison of Nottingham, his head-quarters being at Nottingham Castle. In 1645 he was chosen to be a burgess of Nottingham and one of the county representatives. He was afterwards, for two years, a member of the Council of State, and was one of those who signed the warrant for the execution of King Charles the First, Ludlow saying of him, that he "exceeded most of the members of the high court of justice in zeal for putting the King to death." After the restoration of Charles the Second he was, in 1660, elected one of the Members for the County of Nottingham, but was discharged from sitting as such by an Order of the House. He escaped sentence of death as a regicide, but was first imprisoned in the Tower, and then at Sandown Castle, Kent (Thoroton erroneously says Dele, i.e., Deal) where, his health failing he died September 11th, 1663, and was buried, by his own desire, in Owthorpe Church, Notts. His memoirs, written by his wife, have passed through many editions.

beneath that on the dexter side being the crest of Hutchinson, a cockatrice azure, legged and combed or, and below the skull on the sinister side is the crest of Apsley, a fleur-de-lis between two wings expanded. In the lower part of this tablet, on the dexter side, are the arms of *Hutchinson*, Per pale gules and azure, semée of cross crosslets or, a lion rampant argent, while on the sinister side is a blank space formerly occupied by the arms of Apsley. Below this tablet and between the two small panels is a shield bearing *Hutchinson* impaling Barry of six argent and gules, a canton ermine, *Apsley*.

On the large tablet is the following inscription :—

In a vault under this wall lieth the body of IOHN HVTCHINSON, of Owthorp in the County of Nottingham, Esq^r, eldest sonne & heire of S^R THOMAS HVTCHINSON, by his first wife the Lady MARGARET daughter of S^R IOHN BIRON, of NewsteD in the sayd county.

This Monument doth not comemorate
Vaine ayrie glories, Titles Birth & State ;
But sacred is to free illustrious Grace
Conducting happily a mortall's race ;
To end in Triumph ouer death & hell
When (like the Prophet's roahe) the fraile flesh fell,
Forsaken as a dull impediment,
Whilst Ioues swift fiery chariot clim'd th'ascent
Nor are the reliques lost but only torne
To be new made & in more lustre worne
Full of this ioy he mounted, he lay downe
Threw of his ashes, & tooke of his crowne
Those who lost all their splendor in his graue
Ev'n there yet noe inglorious period haue

He married LVCY, the daughter of S^R ALLEN APSLEY, Leiften^t : of the TOWER of LONDON, by his 3^d wife, the Lady LVCY daughter of S^R IOHN S^T IOHNS of Lidiard Tregoz in the county of Wilts who dying at Owthorpe Octob : 1659, and lieth buried in the same Vault.

The small lower panels are inscribed :—

He left surviving by the said LVCY
4 sons THOMAS married IANE the
daugh: of Sr ALEXANDER RADCLIFFE,
buried also in the same vault and
EDWARD, LVCIVS, and LOHN, & 4 daug:
BARBARA, LVCY, MARGARET, & ADELI¹²³;
which last also lies in the same vault.

He died at Sandowne castle in
Kent, after ij months harsh and strict
imprisonment without crime or
accusation, upon the ijth day of Sept:
1663: in the 49th year of his
age, full of joy in assured hope
of a glorious resurrection.¹

On the same wall is another monument bearing the arms of *Hutchinson* impaling Gules, a fesse chequé or and sable between six crosses pateé or, *Boteler*. The crest is missing, but the helmet remains. Below is the following inscription:—

In the Vault underneath
lieth the body of
CHARLES HUTCHINSON, ESQ^r
third Son of S^r THOMAS HUTCHINSON
late of this Place, K^t, by Dame CATHERINE
STANHOPE his second Lady, who Married
ISABELLA one of the Daughters and
Coheiress of S^r FRANCIS BOTELER late
of Wood-hall near Hatfield in Hartford-
Shire, K^t by whom he had CHARLES,
FRANCIS, THOMAS, BOTELER, & STANHOPE,²
all dead, CHARLES, THOMAS & BOTELER
buried in y^e said Vault, and also ELIZABETH,
FRANCIS, IULIUS AND ISABELLA, surviving.
He departed this life the 3^d
of November 1695.

(1) It is somewhat singular that this inscription is incorrectly quoted in all the editions of the "Memoirs of the life of Colonel Hutchinson Governor of Nottingham By his Widow Lucy," including the edition in two volumes edited by C. H. Firth, M.A., and published in 1885. In these versions of the inscription, "supposed to have been written by Mrs. Hutchinson," its arrangement and peculiarities of spelling are ignored. For instance, "Vaine ayrie glories, Titles Birth & State" is rendered "Vain airy glorious titles, birth, and state," "the Prophets roahe" [robe] becomes "the prophet's cloak," "Ioues [Jove's] swift fiery chariot" is converted into "love's swift," "Tregoz" is altered to "Tregooze," while the year of Col. Hutchinson's death, given on the monument as 1663, is corrected to 1664. We have given the inscription, line for line, as it appears on the monument.

(2) These five children were baptized at St. Mary's Church, Nottingham, between 21 September 1663 and 3 September 1669.

In the 57 year of his Age.^r
 Also the body of ISABELLA his Relict,
 who departed this life the
 28th of October 1728:
 In the 92^d Year of her Age.

On the south wall is a large monument surmounted by a shield bearing the arms of *Hutchinson* and *Boteler* quarterly, impaling Vert, a lion rampant or, *Norton*, together with the crest, and motto "In recto decus," of *Hutchinson*. Below the inscription is a shield bearing the arms of *Norton* as above, impaling Azure, three swords in triangle pommel to pommel argent, hilts gules, on a chief or, a lion passant of the third, *Norton*. The crest to the dexter arms is a Moor's head couped proper, wreathed about the temples, argent, azure, and gules, while the motto is "Confide recte agens." The crest to the impaled arms is a demi dragon holding a sword, and the motto "No foe to fortune, no friend to faith, no wo to want, so Norton saith." Below is a winged skull. The following is a copy of the inscription :—

In the Vault underneath lyes the Body of Elizabeth
 Norton, who dyed October the 30th 1713 ; in the
 45th Year of her Age.
 She was one of the Daughters & Coheirs of S^r
 Thomas Norton of Coventry, Barronet : & Relict of
 Collonel W^m Norton, of Wellow, in Hampshire ;
 (2^d son of Collonel Richard Norton, of Southwick
 in y^e s^d County ; by his 2^d Wife Elizabeth ; one of
 The Daughters of William, Lord Viscount
 Say and Sele) by whom She had Issue
 Colonel Thomas Norton now of Ixworth Abbey
 in y^e County of Suffolk : Captain Richard Norton
 Who Lyes interr'd in this Chancel, and Betty
 Married to Julius Hutchinson, of this place, Esq^{re}
 By whom he hath Issue now living Anno Dom :
 1718 : Thomas, Botiler, Charles, Isabella, Norton &

"Charles sonne of Sr Thomas Hutchinson Knighte & Dame Katherine his wife" was baptized at St. Mary's Church, Nottingham, 15th June 1636, so that at the time of his death he was over 59 years of age.

Also had Elizabeth & Lucius, both dead and here
interr'd.

It is worthy of Remark y^t the above mentioned
Colonel RICHARD NORTON Lived to have y^e
Honour to Entertain four Kings of England in
His house at Southwick.

The above named JULIUS HUTCHINSON.¹
Esq^r died the 28 day of February 1738 in His
60th year : And is interred in this

VAULT.

The above Named BETTY HUTCHINSON
Relict of *Julius Hutchinson* Esq^r Departed this life
y^e 22^d of February 1752 : in the 67th Year of her Age : & is Also
Deposited in the same Vault.

On the north wall, east of the screen, is a small tablet in
memory of John Renshaw, gent, who resided many years at
Owthorpe Hall, and died August 24th 1802, aged 60.

On the north side of the east window there is a tablet to the
memory of Rebecca, wife of John Renshaw, of Owthorpe, died
March 9th 1780, aged 35, and buried at Bakewell; Mary, relict
of the said John Renshaw, died April 2nd 1831 aged 65, buried
at Sneinton; Elizabeth, daughter of John and Rebecca
Renshaw, died January 31st 1838, aged 72, and George
Renshaw, of Nottingham Park, son of John and Mary Renshaw,
died May 23rd 1840 aged 46, and was buried at Sneinton.

On the south side of the east window there is a tablet to the
memory of three daughters of John Renshaw of Owthorpe
Hall; Rachel, who died March 17th 1873, aged 72; Eve, who
died June 2nd 1856, aged 63; and Ruth, who died February
17th 1806, aged 8 years.

The tower is low, built of stone with a plain parapet, below
which is a string course with two carved heads under on each
side. There is a plain window of two lights with semi-circular
heads in the west and south sides. Part of the head of an old

(¹) Julius Hutchinson Esq^r of Outhorp, Notts. and Mrs. Betty Norton, of
the par. of St. Mary, Nottingham, were married at St. Peter's Church,
Nottingham, 12 January 1703. He was buried at Owthorpe 10 March 1738,
his widow, Betty, being buried there, 2 March 1752.

Decorated window is built in the north side, and in the south side is a small triangular aperture. There is a plain west door, over which is a carved corbel representing two angels bearing a shield. The bell, which bears the mark of Richard Mellers, of Nottingham, is inscribed ✠ S ✠ S ✠ S . There is also an ancient one-handed clock similar in appearance to that removed from Cropwell Bishop Church in 1906 (see pages 137-9 *ante*), but which has been out of order for very many years.

The church was repaired with as little alteration as possible in 1905, and re-opened by the Bishop of Southwell on June 26th of that year.

The early registers of Owthorpe are lost, the earliest extant not commencing until 1731. The registers between 1731 and 1812 are contained in two volumes. The *first* volume, bound in parchment boards, consists of 19 leaves of parchment measuring $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 6 inches, except the sixth leaf which is a fragment measuring only $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 6 inches. The book contains entries of *all* ceremonials from 1731 to 1794. The *second* volume is well bound in rough calf, and consists of 72 leaves of parchment (most of them unused) measuring $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and contains entries of *all* ceremonials from 1794 to 1812. It is traditionally stated in the village that the earlier registers were taken away by the Hutchinson family when they ceased to reside here. See also Throsby, i., 160.

The subsequent registers are in conformity with the Acts of 1812 and 1836.

Mr. Thos. M. Blagg, F.S.A., writes :—" The Owthorpe Registers contain at one period a larger proportion of entries of baptisms of bastards than any other parish registers that I have examined. During the years 1775-1785, inclusive, there are in all 54 entries of baptisms, 17 of which, or over 30%, are illegitimate. Moreover the children are in the names of seventeen different women, six of whom are mentioned as residing at the Lodge-on-the-Wolds.¹ For entries of many

(¹) White's Nottinghamshire Directory of 1832, page 503, says :—" Lodge on-the-Wolds is an Extra Parochial liberty, upon the Roman Fosse-way, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.E. of Nottingham. It contains only one house and 25 acres of land,

more illegitimate children whose mothers were also women resident at Lodge-on-the-Wolds see the parish registers of the neighbouring parish of Cotgrave. There are also one or two entries of this class relating to Lodge-on-the-Wolds in the parish registers of Kinoulton."

The church plate consists of a silver communion cup with paten cover, silver flagon, and silver paten or salver. The cup measures — height $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, diameter of bowl $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, diameter of foot $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches. It weighs five ounces, and has only one mark, a leopard's head crowned. The bowl is ornamented with Elizabethan scroll work, with hour glass curve thrice repeated, as on the cup at Cropwell Bishop. The paten-cover has the hour glass scroll of foliage at the back. It weighs two ounces, has no plate marks, and is now used for collecting the alms in. It is $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter to fit the cup. The button, the top of which is gone, is one inch in diameter. The flagon, with lid, handle, and thumb rest, is $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, and weighs 47 ounces. On it are the arms of *Hutchinson* impaling *Stanhope*.¹ The marks are (1) small italic *p*, the London date-letter for 1632-3, (2) leopard's head crowned, (3) lion passant, (4) the maker's mark, R S with heart beneath. The paten or salver is ten inches in diameter, and weighs 16 ounces. It bears similar arms to those on the flagon, and the marks—(1) leopard's head crowned, (2) lion passant, (3) black-letter capital *M*, the London date-letter for 1669-70, (4) maker's mark S O surmounted by a fleur-de-lis.

occupied by Henry Randall, but belonging to Henry Cole Bingham, Esq. . . . It is said the house here was once a noted *Lying-in-Asylum* for pregnant ladies, who wished to secrete their illegitimate offspring, and afterwards pass themselves upon the fashionable world as 'virgins chaste and fair.'

(¹) Sir Thomas Hutchinson, Knight, of Owthorpe, father of Colonel John Hutchinson, the regicide, married, at St. Mary's Church, Nottingham, 17 December 1631, as his second wife, Catherine, daughter of Sir John Stanhope, of Elvaston, co. Derby. She died in 1694, aged 102. Both were interred at St. Paul's, Covent Garden, co. Middlesex.



Radcliffe : on : Trent.

RADCLIFFE-ON-TRENT, a large undulating residential village and river-side resort, derives its name from the precipitous and romantic *red cliff* on the south bank of the river *Trent*, near which it stands, and which affords the spectator some extensive and beautiful views over the vale watered by that broad and, at this place, meandering river. The words *on-Trent* distinguish it from another village in Nottinghamshire, also situate on a river near a red cliff—Radcliffe-on-Soar, in the Hundred of Rushcliffe.

The Domesday Survey (1086) does not record that Radeclive at that time possessed either a priest or a church.

The Taxation Roll of Pope Nicholas the Fourth, 1291, gives the clear annual value of the church of Radeclyf sup' Trent at Twenty pounds.¹

On August 21st, 1295, John, Archbishop of York, appointed that the day of the dedication of this church should be annually celebrated on August 20th, but on September 29th, 1303, Thomas, Archbishop of York, at the request of the parishioners, and having regard to the fact that the feast fell in harvest time, translated the observance of it for the future to the Sunday next after the feast of Our Lady's Assumption yearly.²

The church of Radcliffe was anciently a rectory belonging to the patronage of the Deyncourts, and after them to the Gousells, the rector having under him a vicar, who had for his

(¹) Tax. Eccles., p. 311.

(²) Torre MS., York.

perpetual vicarage the whole church, paying to the parson a piece of gold yearly as a pension, but on April 20th, 1379, this church was, by Alexander, Archbishop of York, appropriated to the Prior and Convent of Thurgarton, and in recompense of the damage thereby done to his Cathedral Church, the Archbishop reserved to himself and his successors the annual pension of twenty shillings, and to his Dean and Chapter ten shillings, payable out of the fruits hereof by the said Priory, in equal portions at Pentecost and Martinmas.

Alexander, Archbishop of York, having a little before appropriated the church of Radcliffe to the Prior and Convent of Thurgarton, ordained in May, 1379, that there be a perpetual vicar in the same, who shall be presentable by them, and be one of the canons of their monastery, the portion of which vicarage shall consist of eight acres of arable land in the four fields thereof proportionately, and also in two acres of meadow. Also he shall have all the minute tithes, oblations, mortuaries, and other obventions and emoluments whatsoever to the altarge of the church in any respect belonging, excepting the tithes of wool and lambs within the said parish, which said tithes of wool and lambs together with the glebe of the church, excepting the said mentioned acres and the tithes of garbs and hay within the parish, shall be received by the said Prior and Convent. The vicar shall find bread and wine for divine celebration and lights in the quire, and pay procurations, synodals, and Peter's-pence, and inhabit the rectory house until such time as the Prior and Convent provide him a competent mansion, but all other burdens, ordinary and extraordinary, in the church incumbent, shall be borne by the said Religious.¹

According to the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (27 Henry VIII.) the church of Ratclyff which was appropriated to Thurgarton Priory was valued at the clear yearly sum of £4 12s. 6d., William Carcolston being then vicar.²

"Robert Daincourt, and Hawisia his wife, for their Souls health, gave to God and St. Mary of Radeclive, one Toft towards the sustentation of a Priest for ever, to celebrate the

(1) Torre MS. York.

(2) *Valor Eccles.*, v. 164.

It would thus appear that at this time there were several clergy in Radcliffe-on-Trent. "Gerard the Clarke," above mentioned, appears to be Gerard de Radcliffe, instituted Rector, 26th August, 1227, on the presentation of Robert Deyncourt and another.

"The Chauntry of Ratclif vpon Trent Founded by whom
y^e not presented to Mayntaine a preiste to sing masses for euer
y^e worthe by yere in lands tenements & other possessions lying
and being in Diuers places w^tin the said parishe of Ratclif
As by the Survey thereof made Remayning w^t the Sveyo^r of
the said shere (*sic*) particlerly appereth iiii li. ijs. vijd.

Rents Resolute iiijd
and so Remayneth to the Kings Maietie at the tyme of this
S^rvey by Reason thincumbent was then dysceased called
Thomas Smythe iiijl. ijs. ijd.
Memor^d Goodes Remayning to the Kinges maiesties
use _____ none

Preacher Scolemaster or the Poore Relieved by this
Chauntury_____none.”²

“ The Inventorie of all the Anorments & goods of y^e parisshe
 curche of ratlyff upon Trentt Imprimis on chalis off
 Syver w^t a p^{en} It a pyxe of latten w^t a crose of latten It a
 crose clothe of grene selke It a vestmentt and a coope of wyte
 Satun It a vestmentt & a coope wyth ij tenakylles off blak
 worstyd It vj awther clothes It iij towelles It ij candyllstykes
 of brasse It ij hand belles of brasse It ij corpraxses w^t the cases
 It on holy waterr fate of brasse Itm on Basyn & a lav^r off latyn

(1) Thoroton, p. 92.

(2) **Certificates of Chantries**, roll 37, no. 25.

Itm on Sakyryng bell w^t a santus bell brokyn in y^e Croune
w^t trussyng Itm iij bells yn y^e Stebyll Itm on ssurpysse w^t ij
rachettes Itm iij Albes to y^e sayd vestments belongyng

Rychard Baylie Church Wardyns

Thomas Grene

John frank

Rychard grene

Richard Wryght

} Tounsmen."

The Rectory of Radcliffe-on-Trent, lately belonging to the
Priory of Thurgarton, and demised to Sir John Zouch for £20
per anum was, on April 3rd, 1591, granted by Queen Elizabeth
to Michael Stanhope Esquire and his heirs.¹

The Parliamentary Commissioners of 1650 reported:—
"Alsoe the Impropriacon of Ratcliffe vpon Trent which is
worth one hundred and sixetie pounds per Annum in the
possession of the State sequestered from the Earle of Chester-
field And the Glebe lands which are worth thirty five pounds
per Annum belongeing to the Earle of Kingston And the
Viccariage of Ratcliffe aforesaid wch is worth five pounds per
Annum William Creswell Clerke the present Incumbent
thereof who hath the Cure of soules there and receives for his
salary the proffites of the said Viccariage and fiftie pounds per
Annum forth of the Tythes of the said Impropriacon by way
of augmentacon who preaches once and expounds every lords
day and sometimes preaches twice but is disaffected to the
Parliaments proceedings."²

In *A Terrier of the Vicarage of Radcliffe-upon-Trent, in the
County of Nottingham, made in the year 1777*, by Thomas
Davenport, Vicar, we find:—"In the Steeple are four Bells
and a Clock. In the Church, all necessary Furniture for the
Pulpit and the Altar. A Pewter Flagon; a Cup plated on the
outside with Silver, and the inside washed with Gold. The
Church repaired by the Parishioners, and the Chancel by the
Impropiator."³

Throsby says "The church has a nave, with a spacious

(¹) Thoroton, p. 94.

(²) Parl. Survey, xiii, 248.

(³) "Old Nottinghamshire," 1881, p. 37.

chancel ; a spire steeple, and four bells, and is dedicated to St. Mary."¹ On a plate facing page 243 of the same volume, he gives a rude sketch of the ruins of a tower and spire, inscribed "Ratcliffe steeple fell in 1792." It would appear from Stretton's notes on this church made in 1824 that the spire was not rebuilt, as he refers to the tower being "cased" in a "mean though neat" manner like the rest of the fabric. Throsby also states that at the time of his writing the incumbent of Radcliffe was Mr. *John* Davenport, of Goadby, Leicestershire.

That Throsby was in error in stating that "Ratcliffe steeple fell in 1792" and Stretton in the statement (hereafter printed)



that the church underwent "considerable alteration about the year 1793" is proved by the existence of a rare engraving² of which we give a reduced copy. The engraving is $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches long and $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches high. It is inscribed at the top "RADCLIFFE, N.E.," and lettered below "Drawn Aug. 15. 1795" and "Longmate del. et sc." The drawing appears to have been made from what is now the garden of the Manvers Arms Inn. It shows a nave with pointed doorway, on either side of which is a two-light pointed window, a three-light window (of larger

(¹) Throsby, i, 187.

(²) We are indebted to Mr. Thomas Armstrong, of Radcliffe-on-Trent, for the loan of the engraving from which our illustration is made.

size) being near the east end. A large buttress supports the north-west angle, while the roof (formerly high-pitched as indicated on the east wall of the tower) is flat and covered with lead. The chancel is supported at its eastern angles by diagonal buttresses, and by a large buttress at its north-west angle. It has a central pointed doorway, on either side of which is a two-light pointed window. A pointed east window is also indicated, while the high-pitched roof appears to be covered with tiles. The tower, supported by square-set buttresses at its western angles, is in two stages, surmounted by an embattled parapet, the upper stage containing two-light pointed sound openings. A tall, graceful, crocketed spire, terminating in a large finial and weather vane, springs from the parapet, and is ornamented by two tiers of spire lights, those in the lower tier being placed in the cardinal sides. To the east of the chancel may be seen the gable end of the small half-timbered vicarage house built in the year 1777, and superseded by the present residence erected between the years 1830 and 1833.

Rectors.

Gerard de Radcliffe, instituted 26 August, 1227. Patrons, Robert de Aincote (Deyncourt) and Walter de Gousell.

W. de Shenendon, collated 22 February, 1240. Patron, the Archbishop of York, by lapse. Collated on the same day to the Rectory of Radcliffe-on-Soar. Prebendary of South Muskham, Southwell, between 1242 and 1259.

Hugh Gousill, instituted 27 March, 1290. Patron, William de Radclyve.

Hugh de Goushill. Died.

John de Kyneton, instituted 16 June, 1340. Patron, Sir William Deyncourt, Knt. Resigned (perhaps for the rectory of Radcliffe-on-Soar.)

Robert de Alyngton, instituted 23 June, 1365. Patrons, Simon de Beckingham and three others. Resigned.

William Dalby, instituted 1 March, 1367. Same patrons. Resigned.

John Caldewell, instituted 5 October, 1372. Patrons, William de Hanley, clerk, and John Bray. Resigned.

Robert de Hanley, instituted 29 November, 1377. Same patrons.

Vicars.

John de Thurgarton, canon of Thurgarton. Patrons, the Prior and Convent of Thurgarton. Resigned for the vicarage of Knebworth, Lincoln diocese.

Walter de Elmeton, canon, instituted in 1404, on the same presentation. Resigned.

John Herle, canon, instituted 16 September, 1410. Same patrons. Died.

Thomas Wryght, instituted 6 December, 1425. Same patrons.

John Merehall. Same patrons. Died.

John Mydleton, canon, instituted 26 October, 1426. Same patrons. Resigned.

Robert de Elynor, instituted 4 January, 1442. Same Patrons. Died.

John Ackworth, canon, instituted 16 May, 1473. Same patrons. Died.

John Browne, instituted 30 October, 1504. Same patrons. By his will, proved 24 January, 1519, he desired to be buried in the churchyard.

Edmund Lorge or Hlge, instituted 1 November, 1519. Same patrons. Will proved 18 September, 1521.

James Meynell, instituted 19 August, 1521. Same patrons. Died.

William Colston, canon, instituted 2 November, 1524. Same patrons. Occurs in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* as William Carcolston.

William Welbye. By his will, proved 25 March, 1549, he desired to be buried in the north end of the chancel within the church of our Lady.

Edward Shepard, instituted 26 April, 1549. Patrons, the Assigns of the Prior and Convent of Thurgarton.

* * * * *

George Cotes. Ceded. See note on page 3 *anti*.

Richard Rumney, B.A., instituted 13 March, 1622. Patron, Philip, Lord Stanhope. Died.

Daniel Wilcock, B.A., instituted 13 May, 1624. Same patron. Died.

Paul Sherwood, instituted 12 June, 1633. Patron, Philip, Earl of Chesterfield. Resigned.

William Cresswell, M.A.,¹ instituted 3 August, 1638.

Josia Redford, instituted 24 December, 1683. Patrons, William, Earl of Kingston, and Ralph Edge, of Nottingham, Esq.

Gabriel Wayne, B.A., instituted 20 May, 1740.² Patron, King George the Second, by lapse. Also incumbent of Shelford. Died 1 September, 1771, aged 73 years. See M.I. at Shelford *post*.

(1) In the Register of Holme Pierrepont is recorded the marriage, on 20 June, 1690, of William Creswell, clerk, minister of Radcliffe-on-Trent, and Mrs. Alice Rustatt. In the same Register is to be found the marriage, on 1 August, 1663, of Richard Howis, clerk, and Mrs. Alice Creswell, daughter to Mr. John Rustatt, rector of Holme Pierrepont. Although William Creswell was viewed with disfavour by the Parliamentary Commissioners of 1650, he weathered the storm of the Usurpation period, and signed the register year by year, no appointment of a "Parish Register" being recorded. We have been unable to find the entry of his burial, or any mention of Josia Redford the next vicar in the above list. John Hagger (who was Vicar of Cropwell Bishop) signed the register as "minister" from 1717 to 1728, and Robert Arnald (who was then Rector of Holme Pierrepont) as "minister" from 1729 to 1735.

(2) This appears to have been a re-institution, for the following entry appears in the register:—"August the 22: 1736 Mr. Wane took possession of Ratcliff Benift (*sic*) and Preacht his first Sermon."

John Davenport, instituted 18 October, 1771, on the death of Gabriel Wayne. Patron, Evelyn, Duke of Kingston. Buried at Radcliffe-on-Trent, 25 June, 1827.

Thomas Trevenen Penrose, B.A., instituted 17 August, 1827, on the death of John Davenport. Patron, Charles Herbert, Earl Manvers.

Edward Denison, M.A., instituted 28 April, 1830, on the cession of T. T. Penrose. Same patron.¹

William Bury,² instituted 20 April, 1833, on the resignation of Edward Denison. Same patron.

Robert Burgess, M.A., instituted July 1845, on the resignation of William Bury. Patron, Earl Manvers. Died 18 December, 1873, aged 53 years.

John Cullen, D.D. (Illinois), instituted March, 1874. Patron, Earl Manvers.

Mr. Stretton thus described the church as it appeared in February, 1824:—

"The church is of ashlar stone, and has a low tower steeple, with lateral buttresses, and a slated roof. The original fabric was built as early as the time of Edward III, but has undergone considerable alteration about the year 1793. The lead roof has gone towards the *modern* improvements. The fine old windows are now of the meanest Gothic form, with a mullion in the centre. The walls and tower are principally cased, and [the whole church] conveys the idea of a mean, though neat, building. There are two windows on each side, and a large east one, also a two-light at the east end of the south aisle.

(¹) Edward Denison, the second of the nine sons of John Denison, Esq., M.P., of Ossington, Notts., was born 13 May, 1801. Whilst Vicar of Radcliffe he built the present vicarage house and laid out and planted the extensive grounds. He was consecrated Bishop of Salisbury 18 April, 1837, and died 6 March, 1854. The late Dean Hole wrote: "Edward Denison, of Ossington, a brother of the Speaker—of whom, the first Commoner in England, we Nottinghamshire folk are justly proud—took the highest honours at Oxford. He was nominated by the late Earl Manvers—a nobleman whose generous deeds and genial humour will long be happily remembered—to the Vicarage of Ratcliffe-on-Trent, where he won the affectionate respect of all. So kind was his heart and so liberal his hand, that his patron, himself a munificent donor, used to say 'that he feared his good friend at Ratcliffe gave more in charity than he received in income.' His sermons, whether preached before the University, or in his own village church, show as well the learned Theologian as the earnest practical Christian." (*Allen's Handbook to Nottingham*, 1866, p. 131.)

(²) Eldest son of William Bury, Esq., of the Minster House, Ripon, Captain 11th Regiment of Foot. Born at Doncaster 26 October, 1800. Rector of Longstowe, co. Cambridge, 1825-32, Vicar of Radcliffe-on-Trent, Notts, 1833-45, Chaplain of Scofton Chapel, p. Worksop, 1846-63, Rector of Pimperne, co. Dorset, 1862 until his death there 31 October, 1886. His son, the Rev. Thomas William Bury, was Vicar of Attenborough-with-Bramcote, Notts. from 1861 to 1875, and his nephew, the Rev. William Edward Bury, has been Rector of Screveton, Notts., since 1880.

The inside has a nave of 60 feet by 20, a south aisle 16 feet, and a north one of 9 feet in width. The aisles are separated [from the nave] by clustered columns of the original form, with foliage caps, supporting Gothic arches with bevelled mouldings, like those of St. Peter's, Nottingham. The entrance is by a south-west door. The pulpit, desk, and pews are new and uniform, and the floor is paved with stone flags, or paving tiles. The church is lofty, and has a plaster ceiling. An arched recess under the south wall has formerly been occupied by a figure which was destroyed in the alterations of 1793. There is a loft across the west end for the singers which has a road through the steeple. The tower is very low, and modernized like the church. The roof has a weathercock and its appendages, and a large modern south dial placed against the wall (by W.S.).

There are four bells, described below. [Mr. Stretton has omitted the inscriptions which are given hereafter.]

The font is only a modern basin placed in the side angle.

The chancel is large and lofty, and has a small south door of original form, of about the time of Edward III. There is a piscina with quartrefoil head and basin. The stone seats for the officers of the altar are in part remaining. The altar table is of oak wood; the railing good, and in best order. There are no King's arms, Lord's prayer, belief, or decalogues. There is only one monument in the church, which is of brass, near the pulpit. It is 2 feet 3 inches by 1 foot 9 inches, and is neatly engraved with the effigy of a lady, in a full dress, standing at a table with a book in her hand, and on each side is a shield of arms, under which is inscribed, "Neare to this
"place lyeth interred y^e body of Anne Ballard y^e wife of
"William Ballard of Wimeswould in y^e County of Leicester
"Esq^r by whom he had issue Six Sonnes, viz. George, Adrian,
"Myles, Daniell, Bowett, and Gabriell, who having lived in
"good reporte to y^e age of four score and three yeares deseassed
"this life the 9th day of December Anno Dñi 1626. Aske how
"she lived and thou shalt know her end, She died a Saint to
"God, to poore a freind."

Stephen Ratcliffe, a prostrate figure carved in Wood, used to lye under an arch in the south front of the Church, he was Lord of the Manor, and patron of the living, he is supposed to have lain there for many Generations, untill the rejoicing took place on the Death of Tom Payne, when a number of Youths stole him away, and burned him in effigy, in lieu of Payne.¹

The Church of St. Mary, Radcliffe-on-Trent, has been entirely rebuilt. The old chancel was replaced by the present one, built in the Early English style, in the year 1855, and the

(¹) Stretton MS., No. 34, p. 24.

remainder of the church was taken down and rebuilt in a French Gothic style in the year 1879.

The following note, under the date of November 6th 1879 is taken from *The Lincoln Diocesan Church Calendar*, 1880:—
 "After having been well nigh re-built, the Parish Church of Radcliffe-on-Trent was re-opened by the Bishop of Nottingham. The changes made in the building, since it was last used for the purpose of public worship, have been very extensive, involving the re-erection on an enlarged scale of the nave, north and south aisles, and tower. The old Church of St. Mary—irrespective of the chancel adjuncts, which still remain, consisted of a nave, and aisles measuring 45 feet by 46 feet within the walls, and a small west tower. The building, which was erected in the last century, was unpretending to the last degree, and devoid of any architectural interest. The church, as now rebuilt will accommodate about 700, and consists of a nave 74 feet in length within, and 47 feet high to the ridge of the roof. The style is that of the thirteenth century as exemplified in the ecclesiastical buildings of England and France."

A drawing of the present edifice, comprising chancel with south chapel, nave and aisles, north west tower, and narthex, is given in "The Building News," vol. 38, p. 396.

The old bells mentioned by Mr. Stretton were inscribed:—

(1) ✠ **IHESVS BE OVR SPEDE** 1612

(2) ✠ **UIRGO . EST . ELECTUS .
 IONES.**

(3) **I** sweetly toling men do call to taste on meat that feeds the soole 1625.

(4) **A**ll men that heare my mornfull sounde repent before you ly in grounde 1625.

None of the bells had founder's marks, but the dated bells apparently came from Oldfield's foundry. The tenor was cracked. All have been recast.

The brass plate to the memory of Anne Ballard, measuring 27½ inches in length and 21½ inches in breadth, is now enclosed in an oak frame and fixed on the north side of the archway dividing the south aisle from the chapel. In the upper part is the figure of a lady standing beneath a round arch at a prayer

desk covered with a fringed cloth, holding a book in her right hand, and a circular box, pierced with holes, possibly a pomander, in her left. On the dexter side is a shield, bearing—Sable, a griffin segreant ermine, beaked and legged or, for *Ballard*, impaling [argent?] on a chevron [gules?] between three demi-lions passant [of the last?] three roundlets [perhaps intended for chaplets or] a chief per fesse dancettée . . . and . . . , for *Hall*.

On the sinister side is another shield bearing the arms of *Hall*.

The inscription is as follows:—

NEERE TO THIS PLACE LYETH INTERRED Y^e
 BODY OF ANNE BALLARD Y^e WIFE OF WILL-
 IAM BALLARD OF WIMESWOULD IN Y^e COVNTY
 OF LEICESTER ESQ^r BY WHOME HE HAD ISSUE
 SIX SONNES VIZ: GEORGE ADRIAN MYLES
 DANIELL BOWETT & GABRIELL WHO HAVINGE
 LIVED IN GOOD REPORTE TO Y^e AGE OF FOWRE-
 SCORE & THREE YEARES DESEASED THIS LIFE
 THE 9th DAY OF DECEMBER ANNO DNI: 1626
 Aske how shee liu'd, & thou shalt know her ende
 Shee dyed a Saint to God to poore a Freinde.

The attire of the lady is distinguished by extreme simplicity for this period. The head is covered with a kerchief which falls down to the waist. Around the neck is a rather large starched ruff, below which is a plain collar. The gown is long and flowing, with closely fitting sleeves and plain cuffs, and is confined round the waist by a plain band of ribbon, with a bow in front.

The lady here commemorated, Anne, daughter of . . . Hall, of Godalming, co. Surrey, was the second wife of William Ballard (descended from Sir George Ballard, of Horton, near Canterbury, *temp.* Richard II.) of Wymeswold, co. Leicester, who was buried there 1 April, 1595, his widow being buried at Radcliffe-on-Trent in the year 1626. As previously stated they

had six sons, (1) George, baptised at Wymeswold 9 February, 1575, (2) Adrian, baptised 6 September, 1576, (3) Miles, baptised 13 April, 1578, buried 15 May, 1581, (4) Daniel, baptised 19 September, 1579, will dated 1640, father of Richard Ballard,



goldsmith, of St. Clement Danes, co. Middlesex, who married 20 December, 1675, at St. James's Church, Clerkenwell, Ann Robson, of Christ Church, London, (5) Gabriel, baptised 27 November, 1580, buried 16 July, 1583, and (6) Bowett,

twin with Gabriel, baptised 27 November, buried 2 December, 1580.¹

The following are the other inscriptions to be found in the church.

The brass eagle lectern is inscribed "Given in the name of Him whose word is Truth. In memory of her dear Sister F.E.B. by A. A. Burnside, A.D. 1880."

The west window is filled with stained glass inscribed "To the Glory of God and memory of Robert Burgess 27 years Vicar of this parish died December 1873."

The window in the baptistery at the west end of the north aisle is filled with stained glass inscribed :—"To the Glory of God and in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the ministry of John Cullen Vicar A.D. 1874 A.D. 1899 Erected by children whom he baptised." To the right of the window is a diamond shaped brass plate bearing a copy of the above inscription, and to the left is a corresponding plate inscribed "Frederic Adolph Cullen. Aged six months."

At the east end of the north aisle a large brass plate bears this inscription :—"This tablet was erected by the Parishioners of Radcliffe-on-Trent to the memory of Robert Millington for 7 years the faithful Warden of this Church and Superintendent of the Sunday School. He died October 6th 1886, aged 48 years."

Built into the south wall of the church is a modern stone tablet inscribed :—IN MEMORIAM STEPHEN DE RADCLIFFE (OBIIIT A.D. 1245.) HUIC ECCLESIE BENEFactoris. The only information we have respecting the Radcliffe family, derived from an autograph belonging to Thomas Rosell, Esq. of this parish, is to be found in Dr. Thoroton's work. "Mr. Stephen de Radclive had a son named Stephen, and he one named Ancelline, who was living 29 H. 3. One of the Stephens,

(¹) A note on this brass appears in the Transactions of the Monumental Brass Society, iii., 215-218, which we have not seen. It is also described, but not illustrated, in "Monumental Brasses of Nottinghamshire," by J. P. B. and H.E.F., part 1, 1904, pages 29-31, and it is from this that we have compiled the above genealogical note. Our description of the brass was written (and revised by Col. Lawson Lowe, F.S.A.), in August, 1885, but the presence of the oak frame prevents a rubbing being made.

as the tradition is, gave the pasture [known as 'Hastegang'] to the Town; he lies in the South wall of the Church, under his image cut in Oke, under an Arch." From this we learn that the Stephen de Radcliffe, who was buried under an arch in the south wall of the Church, was, according to *tradition*, a benefactor to the *town* of Radcliffe, and that his descendant Ancelline de Radcliffe was living in the year 1244-5.

A marble tablet in the south aisle is inscribed :—

"In a vault near this spot lie the remains of Thomas Bolton Esq^r of Radcliff Lodge, who died Feb^y 2nd 1829, aged 74 years: also of Mary, his wife, who died, March 21st 1803, aged 47 years. Be not slothful, but followers of them who through faith and patience inherit the promises. Heb : vi. 12."

Another marble tablet on the same wall is inscribed :—

"In Memory of Robert Murdock, M.B. Surgeon on board H.M.S. Eurydice, who was drowned off the Isle of Wight on Sunday, March 24th 1878, when that Vessel foundered: He practised in this Village for several years, & this Tablet is erected by a few friends as a mark of their esteem."

Two windows in the same aisle contain stained glass and are respectively inscribed :—

"To the Glory of God & in holy memory of his servant Frances Emily Burnside who died Dec. XXVII. MDCCC LXXV."

"To the Glory of God and in sacred memory of my wife Annie who died May 8th 1893 by W. Hayter."

A marble tablet of benefactions "was erected by public subscription," in 1885, on the north wall of the nave.

The tower contains six bells, cast by Taylor & Co., of Loughborough. The first bell, 2 feet 5 inches in diameter, is inscribed "Ad Gloriam Dei." The second, 2 feet 7 inches in diameter, is inscribed "Ring in the thousand years of peace." The third, 2 feet 9 inches in diameter, and dated 1882, is inscribed "Laudo Deum Verum." The fourth, 2 feet 11 inches

(1) This benevolent lady, who resided at Lamcote House in this parish, was one of the daughters of the Rev. John Burnside, Rector of Plumtre, Notts., from 1816 to 1864. The windows on the south side of the chancel of Plumtre Church are filled with stained glass "In memory of Frances Emily Burnside."

in diameter, and dated 1882, has "Come when the music calleth of the church bells silvery sound." The fifth, 3 feet 2 inches in diameter, and dated 1879, has "Jesus be our speed." The sixth, 3 feet 7 inches in diameter, and dated 1879, bears "All men that hear my mournful sound repent before you lie in ground." Provision is made for two additional bells.

The late Colonel Lawson Lowe, F.S.A., supplied us with the following modern blazons of the arms existing in the church in the time of Dr. Thoroton :—

In the South aisle, Or, five pallets, sable, *Strabolgi* ; Azure, semée de lys or, *France*, (or, more probably, incorrectly described and intended for *Burgh*) ; Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Argent, a lion rampant sable,, 2nd and 3rd, Or, a castle sable, ; Paly of six argent and azure, *Strelley* ; Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Argent, on a bend sable, three roses or, *Rossell*, 2nd and 3rd, Argent, a fesse dancettée between ten billets gules, *Basily*.

In the East window of the chancel, Azure, a fesse dancettée between ten billets or, *Deincourt*.

In the North aisle, Barry of six argent and azure, a bendlet sinister gules, *Grey*, impaling, Quarterly argent and azure, a cross counter-changed

Upon a Brass in the wall, a griffin segreant *Ballard*, impaling on a chevron between three demi lions passant as many roundels : a chief per fesse dancettée and *Hall*.

The *earliest* register consists of 47 leaves of parchment, 18 inches by 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches, bound, with fifteen paper leaves of smaller size, in stout vellum. The ceremonials are mixed, and contain entries of *baptisms*, *marriages*, and *burials*, from 1632 to 1741. In the paper part of the volume, however, an abstract has been made of the entries, and classified under separate headings.

The volume contains many entries relating to the Rosell family, for many generations resident in this village, and whose pedigree is recorded by Dr. Thoroton.¹ The following entry in the year 1657 is of interest :—"Buried Roger Campion the

(¹) Thoroton, p. 93.

Parish Clearke aged 97 yeares at y^e least haueinge serued his aforsd office in this parish eight yeares Septemb 29."

The *second* volume consists of 40 leaves of parchment, 15½ inches by 6½ inches, and is bound in vellum. It contains entries of *baptisms* from 1741 to 1791, *marriages* from 1741 to 1754, and *burials* from 1741 to 1791. The *third* volume, of paper 9¾ inches by 7½ inches, and bound in brown leather, contains *marriages* from 1754 to 1788. The *fourth* volume is of printed paper forms bound in marbled boards, 15 inches by 9¾ inches, and contains *marriages* from 1789 to 1812. The *fifth* volume contains *baptisms* and *burials* from 1791 to 1812. The remaining registers are in accordance with the Acts of 1812 and 1836.

The church plate comprises chalice, two patens, and flagon, all of silver, and brass alms dish. The silver forms a handsome set, of good shape and proportion. The chalice, decorated with jewels, is 8 inches high, and weighs 20 ounces avoirdupois. It has a Roman capital D, the London date-letter for 1879-80, and the maker's Mark $\frac{15}{16}$, for Cox & Son, Southampton Street, Strand. The inscription is "To the Glory of God in the Service of S. Mary's Church Radcliffe on Trent and in Holy Memory of his Servant Frances Emily Burnside Obiit Decem. XXVII. MDCCCLXXV." The paten weighs 8 ounces avoirdupois, and has the same marks as the chalice. It is inscribed "Given to the Glory of God in the Service of S. Mary's Church Radcliffe on Trent by Thomas Bolton MDCCCXI." It was remodelled in 1879. The flagon, 10 inches high, and weighing 24 ounces avoirdupois, has the same marks and inscription as the paten. The brass alms dish has the legend "Freely ye have received freely give." The second, or credence, paten is 7 inches in diameter, standing on a foot 2¾ inches in diameter, and bears these marks, (1) makers' initials $\frac{M}{A}T$, (2) lion passant, (3) leopard's head, (4) Roman capital M, the London date-letter for 1887-8, (5) sovereign's head. It is inscribed "To the Glory of God in the Service of S. Mary's Church Radcliffe on Trent and in memory of Lewis Hartwell Obiit Mar. xx. MDCCCLXXXVII." The whole of the inscriptions are in Old English characters.



Screveton.

THE Domesday Survey (1086) does not record that Screvetone at that time possessed either a priest or a church.

The Taxation Roll of Pope Nicholas IV., 1291, gives the clear annual value of the church of Kirketon at £8.¹

According to the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (27 Henry VIII.) the rectory of Screyton was valued at the clear yearly sum of £6 19s. 1d., Thomas Curwell being then rector.²

According to the official survey taken prior to the suppression of chantries, "The parishe church of Screton y^e worthe by yere of thincrease coming and growing of one cove valued at ixs and iiij Shepe valued at ijs. viijd. le pece Graunted for mayntayning of lights there for euer xijd."³

The inventory of Church Goods, drawn up in the reign of King Edward the Sixth, contains the following entry relative to this parish :—

"This inventoye made the xvij day March anno edwardi sexti sexto of all ornamentes and other goodes belongyng to the church of Skreton in the countye of nott a peyts of bras wth the sacrament of the awlter in ytt a challes a patten of syluer and gylt a cross of bras gylted two belles in the steple a sacryeng bell a vestment of red sarcenynt an other vestment of dornex an other of whit fushion a coope of dornex A pax inamiled two candlestykes inamiled two Crwetts of powder

(1) Tax. Eccles., p. 311.

(2) Valor Eccles., v., 164.

(3) Certificates of Chantries, roll 37, no. 30.

Thre aulter clothes two towells an ark wyth two lockes

In wyttnes wheroff

Thomas Curwyn clerk

John hall

wyllm hollingworth

Thomas Kyrk

wyllm ragsdall

wyllm hall

Robart hall."

The Parliamentary Commissioners of 1650 reported:—
 "Also the Rectory or Parsonage of Screveton which is worth thirtie pounds per Annum Penniston Whalley Esquier the now Patron thereof Leonard Foster Clerke the present Incumbent who hath the cure of soules there and receives the proffittes thereof to his owne use and in regard he himselfe is disabled by his extraordinary age to supplie the Cure in his owne person doth hire one Mr. Bucknall to performe the said Cure who preaches once every Lords day and receives for his salary twentie pounds per Annum And there issues more forth of the said Towne of Screveton certaine Tythes unto the Church of Lincolne worth tenne pounds per Annum And certaine other Tythes unto the said Mr. Whalley worth sixe pounds per Annum And certaine White tythes alsoe unto the Viccar of Orston worth tenne shillings per Annum."¹

The Church of St. Winifride, of Screveton, is a rectory anciently belonging to the patronage of the family of Screveton, from whom it came to the Hotots, who (*temp.* Edw. I.) sold the advowson to the Bardolfs and from them it descended to the Bozoms from whose heirs it was sold to the Whalleys. The rector hereof hath but the 8th part of the tythes out of 18 parts divided, and the church of Lincoln a sixth, and the inheritors of the fee of Busli the 4th part of that total. There were ancient suits at law between the Abbot of Welbeck and the Lords of this town about the rights of patronage to this church (as *temp.* Hen. II., King John, and Hen. III.), but at last, viz., in 10th Hen. III., it was agreed that they should present by turns.²

(¹) Parl. Survey, xiii., 237.

(²) Torre MS., York.

Rectors.

- William Bardolf**, instituted 19 September, 1282. Patron, Robert Bardolf.
- John de Naffington**, instituted 23 December, 1318. Patron, Lora, relict of Robert Bardolf. Resigned.
- John de la Bourne**, instituted 27 October, 1330. Patron, William Bozon. Resigned.
- Thomas de Helwell**, instituted 4 July, 1345. Patron, William de la Zouch, clerk. Resigned for a prebend in the Collegiate Church of Beverley.
- Richard de Thurmerton**, instituted 27 July, 1347. Patron, William Bozon, Rector of Stubton. Resigned.
- Adam de Chesterfield**, instituted in 1354. Resigned.
- John Vavasour**, instituted 13 December, 1361. Patron, Dame Margery Bozon.
- John de Houton**. Died.
- John de Lonesby**, instituted 28 April, 1377. Patron, William de Burgh. Resigned for the church of Clayton, in the diocese of Lincoln.
- Arnald de Wyke**, instituted 12 December, 1388. Patron, Margarita Bozon.
- John Juwell**. Resigned for the church of Buckenham in the diocese of Norwich.
- William Benet**, instituted 12 April, 1401. Patron, Sir John Bozon, Knt. Resigned for the church of Walton in the diocese of Lincoln.
- John de Baynton**, instituted 9 March, 1408. Patron, Peter de Assheton. Resigned for the church of Thorpe-on-the-Hill in the diocese of Lincoln.
- Henry Cusas**, instituted 30 January, 1416. Patron, Henry Bozon *domicellus*. Resigned.
- John Flamberg**, instituted 25 July, 1420. Same patron. Resigned for the Vicarage of Thorpe-juxta-Newark, to which he was instituted 21 August, 1420, on exchanging with
- John Henhed**, instituted 21 August, 1420. Same patron. Resigned for the church of Burton, Lincoln Diocese.
- John Serjeaunt**, instituted 13 March, 1430. Patron, Robert Willoughby, Esq. Resigned for the church of Swaton in the diocese of Lincoln.
- Robert Grene**, instituted 5 October, 1431. Same patron. Resigned.
- William Storour**, instituted 27 June, 1433. Same patron. Resigned for the chapel of Todwick, Yorks.
- William Dene**, instituted 9 February, 1435. Patrons, Feoffees of Henry Bozon. By his will, proved 9 October, 1477, William Deane, rector of Kirketon juxta Screton, desired to be buried in the chancel of St. Wenefride of Screton.
- William Maselyn**, instituted 1476. Patron, Thomas Bozon. Resigned.
- Robert Barker vel Baker**, instituted 15 October, 1482. Same patron. Resigned.
- Bryan Waryner**, instituted 21 April, 1487. Patron, Thomas Bozon. Died.
- John Alastre**, Prior of Thurgarton,¹ instituted 1 June, 1504. Patron, Henry Bozon. Died.

(¹) See page 146 *ante*.

Seth Hoghton, instituted 7 January, 1507. Patron, the Abbot and Convent of Welbeck. Resigned.

Robert Roworth vel **Roworldby**, instituted 16 May, 1514. Patron, Henry Bozon. Died.

Thomas Curwen, instituted 24 May, 1533. Patrons, the Abbot and Convent of Welbeck. He was deprived of this benefice.

Richard Blande, instituted 4 August, 1554. Patrons, William Cordall, and Mary wife of Richard Pannall. By his will, dated 22 October, 1571, he desired to be buried in the chancel at Screveton.

John Cantrell, instituted 22 November, 1572. Patron, Richard Whalley. Resigned.

George Watts, S.T.B., instituted 14 October, 1601. Same patron. Resigned.

Leonard Foster, instituted 26 November, 1602. Patron, Sir Henry Cromwell, Knt., and John Whalley. See the report of the Parliamentary Commissioners. 1650, page 384 *ante*. Buried at Screveton, 27 June, 1652.

William Jackson,¹ died 27 February, 1681.

Timothy Long, instituted 3 March, 1661. Patron, Peniston Whalley. Ceded.

Samuel Brunsell,² instituted 27 October, 1663. Same patron. Ceded.

Thomas Hall,³ instituted 7 December, 1671. Same patron.

Levett Franks, instituted in 1728, on the presentation of Robert Thoroton, Esq. Buried at Screveton.

John Rose, instituted 25 March, 1735, on the death of Levett Franks. Patron, Robert Thoroton, Esq.

Abraham Blackborne,⁴ instituted 1745.

William Kirkby.——He died in the year 1782, aged 45 years, and was buried in the chancel of Bingham church. See page 13 *ante*.

Charles Manners Sutton,⁵ instituted 1782 on the presentation of Thomas Thoroton, Esq.

(¹) In his account of East Bridgeford, Thoroton (p. 151-2) states:—"Next beyond the Parsonage from the Church is a small place heretofore called Sir John Markhams Mannor, given by one Mr. Jacson Parson of this Church, to his Kinsman Michael Jacson, who married Frances, the daughter of . . . Poole of Syreston, and by her left four sons, William, his eldest . . . had one only Child called also William, a modest man, but of great worth, who died Parson of Screveton, Feb. 27. 1661. leaving but few equals for Prudence, Piety, and Learning, in this Country. He married Dorothy my Fathers sister, by whom he left [with other issue] a son of his own name William (now one of the Coroners of this County)."

(²) See note on page 17 *ante*.

(³) See note page 53 *ante*.

(⁴) Abraham Blackborne was the younger of the two sons of Abraham Blackborne, merchant of the City of London, and his wife, Mary, daughter of Sir Richard Levett, Knight, of Milford Hall, co. Stafford, who was Lord Mayor of London in 1700. This lady who married as her second husband, Thomas Thoroton, Esq., of Screveton, great-nephew of Dr. Robert Thoroton, died in 1753. See the inscription on a tablet erected to her memory printed further on.

(⁵) Charles Manners-Sutton, fourth son of Lord George Manners-Sutton (third son of John, third Duke of Rutland), by Diana, daughter of Thomas Chaplin,

Peter Thoroton, LL.B., inducted 31 January, 1789. Prebendary of Wolverhampton. Rector of Colwick, and Rector of West Bridgeford, Notts., from 27 October, 1803, until his death, unmarried, at Ramsgate, 15 November, 1817. He was succeeded in the Rectory of Screveton by his younger brother

Charles Roos Thoroton, M.A., instituted 1 March, 1801, on his own petition. Afterwards Rector of Bottesford, Leicestershire, in succession to his younger brother, Sir John Thoroton, Knt.

Rowland Hoyle, B.A., resigned the Vicarage of Granby for this benefice, to which he was instituted 30 March, 1821, on the cession of C. R. Thoroton. Patron, Rosilia Thoroton, of Screveton Hall, widow. Buried at Screveton.

John Chancourt Girardot, M.A., instituted 6 December, 1824, on the death of Rowland Hoyle. Patron, Thomas Blackburne Hildyard, Esq., of Flintham, Notts. He was also Vicar of the adjoining parish of Car Colston until his death, 23 October, 1878. See footnote page 54 *ante*.

George Christopher Hodgkinson,¹ M.A., instituted 8 January, 1879, on the death of J. C. Girardot. Patron, Thomas Dickinson Hall, Esq., of Whatton, Notts.

William Edward Bury, M.A., instituted September, 1880, on the death of G. C. Hodgkinson. Patron, the Rev. Frederick Dickinson Hall, M.A.

The church of St. Wilfrid, Screveton, stands in the fields midway between the villages of Screveton and Car Colston.² Mr. Stretton appears to have paid it a very brief visit after inspecting the church at the latter place, and his notes are most meagre. The building comprises nave with north and south aisles, south porch, western tower, and chancel with north vestry. The internal measurements are :—length of nave and aisles 30 feet, width of nave 17 feet, north aisle 12 feet 6 inches, south 11 feet 6 inches, total width 41 feet; length of

Esq., of Blankney, was born 14 February, 1755. Educated at the Charterhouse and Emmanuel College, Cambridge; B.A. and 15th wrangler in 1777; M.A. 1780, and in 1785 was instituted Rector of Averham with Kelham, near Newark, and of Whitwell, in Derbyshire. He became successively Dean of Peterborough, 1791; Bishop of Norwich, 1792; Dean of Windsor, 1794; and Archbishop of Canterbury, 1805. He officiated at several royal marriages, and crowned George IV. in 1821. He married Mary, daughter of Thomas Thoroton, Esq., of Screveton, Notts., by whom he had two sons and ten daughters. His eldest son became Speaker of the House of Commons and afterwards Viscount Canterbury, and his eldest daughter married the Bishop of Carlisle. He died 21st July, 1828, and was was interred in a family vault, which he had caused to be prepared under Addington Church.

(¹) Buried at Car Colston, 29 April, 1880. See page 57 *ante*.

(²) The following notes were written in December, 1885.

chancel 24 feet, width 14 feet. The tower is 13 feet square internally.

The chancel, nave and aisles are Early English work, with insertions of later periods. The tower is probably late Decorated. The chancel was restored in the year 1881, and the nave and aisles underwent similar treatment in the year 1884; the church being previously in a very dilapidated condition.

The nave is of three bays, the arches, of two orders of chamfers, being supported by circular columns with moulded caps and bases, and responds at the east and west ends. The



easternmost arch on the south side goes through the east wall, and where it joins into the chancel wall some indications of Transitional work were found during the restoration. There was formerly a clerestory containing three windows on the south side, only the mullions of which had been removed, but the walls have been lowered, and a high pitched tiled roof replaces the old flat leaded one.

The aisles have been rebuilt, the walls lowered, and tiled roofs substituted for the leaded ones. The old windows have been replaced.

The north aisle is supported by four rectangular buttresses,


and contains in the north wall two three-light windows of the latter part of the Early English period, the mullions of which interlace in the arch, over which is a chamfered dripstone with knuckle terminations. There is a single semicircular-headed light at the west end, and at the east end another single light with trefoiled head, now blocked up. The door is opposite to the south porch.


The south aisle has two rectangular buttresses, and contains two two-light late Decorated windows in the south wall, half of a similar window at the west end, and a small three-light Perpendicular window at the west end. An interesting piscina discovered during the restoration, having a carved conventional lily in the basin, is placed at the east end of the south wall. The porch is modern, built in the Early English style, opposite the western bay of the nave. It has a pitched roof covered with tiles, and gable cross; the dripstone over the entrance terminates in carved heads of a king and bishop. This porch replaces an old brick one with a very dilapidated tiled roof. Over the south door is a shield bearing, Argent, five fusils in fesse gules, within a bordure sable, charged with cross crosslets of the first. Thoroton says:—"This [shield] is upon a Stone over the Church door in the Porch; and upon a little stump of a Stone cross, on a little hill in the High-way before Mr. Whalleyes Gate."

The chancel opens into the nave by an acutely pointed arch of two orders of chamfers with hoodmould terminating in carved heads. On the north side there is a large Early English pointed arch of two orders of chamfers until recently walled up, but which now opens into a modern vestry. There are two lancet windows in the south wall, the easternmost being an ancient one of which the other is a copy. The east window is a modern three-light pointed one of Decorated character, and filled with stained glass inscribed, "To the Glory of God and to the beloved memory of George Christopher Hodgkinson. M.A., Trin. Coll. Camb. sometime Rector of Screveton, his children dedicate this window, 1884." The chancel is supported by two rectangular buttresses at the north east and south east angles and by a similar buttress to the south wall.

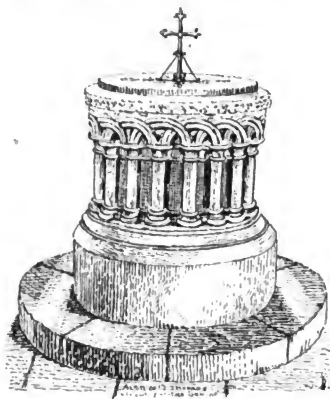
The tower is supported by diagonal buttresses which rise to the third stage, and has an embattled parapet with a pinnacle at each angle. There is a triple lancet window, of late insertion, in the west wall of the lower stage, a small semicircular headed window above in the central stage, and a double opening with semicircular head in each side of the upper stage. The tower is unusually large and opens into the nave by a low arch of two orders of chamfers resting on pilasters similar to those in the nave.

There are three bells:—

1st:—EXDONI RICARDVS HALL 1639, followed by the mark of George Oldfield— with cross, crescent, and star.

2nd:— *celorum xti placeat tibi rex sonus istu*, with an unknown founder's mark over the cross and the word *istu*.

3rd:—Quite plain.



The font stands under the tower arch. It is a remarkably fine cylindrical Transitional one, c. 1170, with interlacing semicircular arcades, similar to those on the font in Ancaster Church, Lincolnshire.

The whole of the fittings in the church are modern.

There are several monuments in the church. The following, placed in the

tower, were removed from the chancel when it was restored in the year 1881.

(¹) The monuments in Screveton Church have been described by Major A. E. Lawson Lowe, F.S.A., in *The Genealogist*, vol. vii., p. 199, but since that time they have nearly all been moved, and are now described in their present positions.

The principal of these is a large alabaster monument in the Renaissance style placed against the south wall of the tower. It consists of an altar tomb surmounted by the recumbent figure of a gentleman with a long pointed beard, in a complete suit of plate armour, with his head resting upon a helmet bearing the crest of Whalley, a whale's head erased, and his feet on a whale. Along the upper edge of the tomb is the following inscription cut in relief:—

"Here lyeth Richard Whallage Esquier who lived at the age of 84 yeares and ended this life the 23 of November 1583."

In front of the tomb are three plain shields, upon which, according to Thoroton, these arms were formerly painted, (1) Argent, three whales' heads erased lying fesseways sable, *Whalley*, (2) Argent, a bend between two lions' heads erased gules, (3) *Whalley* impaling the last.

On a large tablet standing at the back of the monument are three compartments containing figures carved in bold relief, representing Whalley's three wives and twenty-five children. The dexter compartment surmounted with the initials L.W. contains a figure of his first wife, Lora, daughter of Thomas Brookman, with an open book in her hand, and her five children; the centre compartment, over which are the initials V.W., contains a similar effigy of his second wife Ursula, and her thirteen children; and the sinister compartment over which are the initials B.W., contains a similar effigy of his third wife Barbara and her seven children.

Above the figures are the following quaint lines:

"Beholde his wives were no'ber thre
Two of them died in right good fame
The thirde this tombe erected she
For him who well deserved the same
Bothe for his life and godlie end
Whiche all that knowes must neds come'd
And they that knowes not yet may see
A worthy Whallaye loe was he"

At the end of the monument, above the head of the recumbent effigy and below the initials R.W., are these lines:—

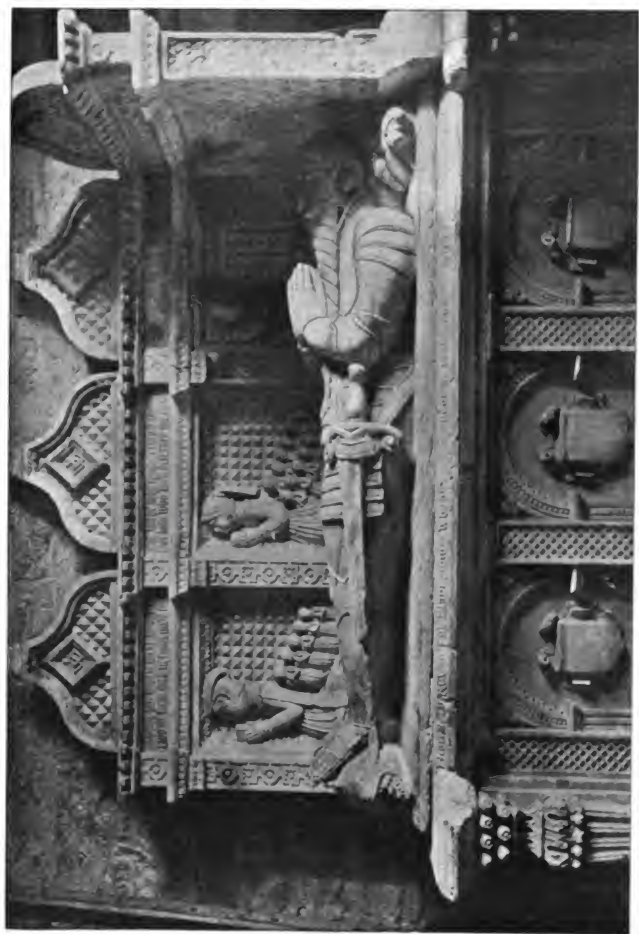
"Since time brigs all things to a' end
Lett us our selves aplye
And learne by this our faith full fre'd

That ere in tombe doth lye
 To feare the lorde and eke beholde
 The fayrest is but dust and molde
 For as we are so ones was he
 And as he ys so must we be."

On the other side are the initials T.W. and "Made Anno d'ni 1584," and below a coat of arms, with crest, helmet and mantling, (1) *Whalley*, (2) Gules, a lion rampant argent, *Mowbray*, (3) Argent, a tau cross raguly gules, *Stockton*, (4) Argent, five fusils conjoined in fesse, gules, *Newmarch*. Crest, a whale's head haurient erased sable.

Underneath, at the end of the altar tomb, is the figure of a gentleman in plate armour, with a plumed helmet, long sword, and broad sash with long flowing ends, kneeling upon a cushion, representing Thomas Whalley, Richard Whalley's son and heir.

Richard Whalley was the son and heir of Thomas Whalley, of Kirkton Hall, an old mansion formerly standing near Screveton Church, and in which Dr. Thoroton, the antiquary, was born, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of John Strelley, Esq., of Woodborough, in the county of Nottingham. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and was afterwards attached to the Court of King Henry VIII., where he gained a reputation for "the grace and skill which he displayed in the martial exercises of that age." In 1535 he was employed, with John Beaumont and others, in surveying the religious houses in Leicestershire, and subsequently purchased Welbeck Abbey after its dissolution. He also obtained of Richard Dighton, "one of the jobbers in the estates of the dissolved religious houses," property in Osberton, Hardwick, and Worksop. In 37 Henry VIII., he obtained a grant of the wardenship of the college of Sibthorpe and its possessions. In the reign of King Edward VI., Whalley became a steward of the Lord Protector Somerset, to whom he is said to have been nearly related. Indeed, that great nobleman, when in the zenith of his power, contemplated elevating Whalley to the peerage by the title of Earl of Nottingham. On the fall of Somerset, Whalley, with Sir Michael Stanhope and other adherents, were sent to the Tower; but Whalley, more fortunate than his companions, was



WHALLEY MONUMENT, SCREVEYTON.

released January 25th, 1549-50, on giving a recognizance to appear when called upon. He did not, however, desert the cause of Somerset, for in February, 1550-1, he entered, with spirit, into an intrigue for restoring that nobleman to power, for which offence he was committed to the Fleet. Later on he consented to act as agent for the Earl of Warwick, afterwards Duke of Northumberland, and was called as a witness against his own patron. He was appointed Crown Receiver for Yorkshire, but being deprived of that office on a charge of malversation, was sent to the Tower, September 19th, 1552, and heavily fined. In 1554, he represented East Grinstead in the Parliament which met in April, and in subsequent Parliaments he was one of the Knights of the shire for Nottinghamshire. Having become involved in debts amounting, through the fine imposed upon him, and from other causes, to above £48,000, he sold Welbeck, where he had resided, in 1558, paid his creditors and took up his abode at Screveton. On July 3rd, 1561, Queen Elizabeth granted Whalley the manors and demesnes of Whetton, Hawksworth and Toton, with the advowson of the rectory of Hawksworth. He subsequently acquired other valuable estates, and when he died, November 23rd, 1583, after a long and chequered career, he left a large fortune for the enjoyment of his family, whom he had lived to see become connected by marriage with some of the leading families in this and the adjoining counties. He was thrice married; his third wife Barbara, who survived him and erected the monument above described to his memory, afterwards married Edward Burnell, Esq., who died in 1590, and to whom she erected a similar monument in Sibthorpe church.

Above this monument are the royal arms of King Charles the Second, elaborately carved in wood, with cherubs' heads and other ornamentation, and bearing the arms of Whalley, with the initials C.R. and the date 1684. This was formerly fixed over the chancel arch.

On the south wall of the tower is a large mural monument of white marble, profusely adorned with sculptured drapery, foliage, etc. On the upper part is a shield with the arms of *Whalley* impaling, Gules, six fleurs-de-lys argent, three, two,

and one, *Ireland*. Beneath is this inscription :—

“ Hic jacet MARGARETA
 PENISTON WHALLEY¹ Armigeri
 necnon servientis ad pacem Regis
 D'ni CAROLI Secundi,
 Electiq. primi Burgensis Burgi de NEWARKE
 duper erecti maiore Aldermannis ipsoq.
 Shaftsburiensi cancellario contra conantibus
 Uxor charissima :
 GEORGII IRELAND filii et heredis
 THOMÆ IRELAND de Bewsey
 Equitis aurati
 filia unica :
 quæ quidem MARGARETA ex conjugio suo jam
 mæstissimo quatuor suscepit filias, quarum 1^a
 MARIA et 2^a PENISTON infantili ætate obiit
 primâ hic sepultâ altuâ apud Crofton, Lancast : 3^a ELIZ.
 et 4^a MARGARET etiam nû supersunt matrē pie lugentes
 quæ certa spe in X^{to} resurgendi post vitam DEO piâ
 Regi Ecclesiæq' fidam amicis benignam Charitatis
 Operibus insignem tum suis tum omnibus maxime
 desideratam plenâ coronæ justitiæ fide transacta animam

(¹) Peniston Whalley, born in 1624, was the son of Thomas Whalley (son of Richard Whalley and his second wife, Frances, daughter of Sir Henry Cromwell, Knight, and aunt of Oliver Cromwell), who died in the lifetime of his father, and his wife Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Peniston, of Rochester, Kent. His marriage and issue are recorded on his wife's monument. In 1660 his name was inserted in the Commission of the Peace for the County. He appears to have been a man of some learning, which he loved to parade before grand jurymen and his brother magistrates in support of his policy of coercion. In 1661 and 1674 he delivered charges to the Grand Juries at the General Quarter Sessions at Nottingham and Newark, which were subsequently printed and published. We have already pointed out, on page 70 *ante*, that in association with his friend and neighbour, Dr. Thoroton, of Car Colston, he “ was notoriously active in persecuting the Quakers living in the county.” Thomas Shipman, the Royalist poet, of Scarrington, mentioned on page 351 *ante*, wrote some lines entitled “ The Grove. 1675. Some thoughts dedicated to the Nymphs of the pleasant Grove at S. [Screveton] belonging to my most honour'd Friend, Peniston Whalley, Esq.” In 1677, Whalley, the last male in the direct line of the family of that name located at Screveton, and whose estate was worth £1,500 per annum, after unsuccessfully contesting a Parliamentary election at Newark, fell into financial difficulties, and died in prison, for debt, in London, in or about the year 1680. Some time before his death he owned that the hand of God was justly upon him for his great oppressions.

pie et placide JESU DEO Salvatori reddidit Sept. 10
1675 annum agens ætatis suæ quinquagesimum,
2 Tim. 4, 7, 8."

Near to is another mural monument, somewhat similar in design to the last, having these arms at the top, Argent, a chevron engrailed between three talbots' heads erased azure, a crescent gules for difference, *Hall*, impaling *Whalley*. The inscription is as follows :—

"Vnder the midle of y^e altar by her beloved
Mother lyeth *Margaret* dearest *Daughter*
of *Peniston Whalley Esq'*, the Entirely
Loving Wife of *Tho. Hall*, Rec^d of this
Church, from whose Endeared Embraces she
was Taken in y^e Beauty of Her Age (Dec. 10
1680, Ætat. 24) Leaving him ye comfortable hop'
of a Joy full Meeting where All Teares shall be
Wiped Away, with the Blessing of a Fair
Fortune for their Fairer Issue, son *Ireland*,
Daughters *Mar'gret* and *Whalley*. A person
She was of Prudent, Charitable, Louley
Conuersation, of Material Piety, Before
Her Death Professing Her True Faith,
Penitance and Charity, & Having Received
Absolution And y^e Christian Viaticum With
Her Expiring Breath She Chearfully said
Lord Jesus Receive my Soul— Into Thy Hands
O Lord I comend my ——"
2 Reu. 12.

Another tablet on the same wall is inscribed :—

"To the Memory of *Mary*, / daughter of *S^r Richard Levett*,
K^t, Merchant of London, / who died 5th April, 1753. / She
was first married to *Abraham Blackborne* of London / and had
issue two sons, / *Levett* and *Abraham*; / afterwards she
espoused / to / *Thomas Thoroton, Esq^{re}*, of *Screveton*, / by
whom she had one son, / *Thomas Thoroton*. / This monument
was erected in filial gratitude / by her sons, / *Levett* and
Abraham Blackborne." /

Near to is a small white marble tablet, removed from the west end of the south aisle, inscribed :—

"To the memory of / Admiral Evelyn Sutton, / who departed
this life XI June, MDCCCXVII. / Aged LXIX Years, / and
whose remains are deposited near to this place. / Also in the
same Vault, / Roosilia, / Widow of Admiral Evelyn Sutton, /
who died IV January, MDCCCXXIX. / Aged LXXVII.
Years." /

The following floor-stones are now laid in the tower.

On two plain stones formerly within the altar rails,

"Hic sunt
cunabula
in quibus
Thomas
et Maria con-
-jux . filiū
Th^o Whalley
sopitum
posuerunt
natū renatū
et denatū A^o
1628
et denuo
nasciturum."

"Hic
deposuerunt
Thomas et Maria-
Whalley
filiolam
Martham
Charū pignus
scientes cui
crediderunt
natam
et denatam
anno domini
1624."

A large stone slab, removed from the north aisle, having the
arms of *Ireland* incised thereon, is inscribed:—

HERE LYES THOMAS IRLAND
GEN. DESCENDED FROM
THE ANTIENT FAMILY
OF THE IRLANDS OF
HUT IN LANCASHIER,
WHO DYED OCTOBER
1669. AGED 76.
*or he or none strict life did
superarrogate
for loyallty old age with celibate.
hoc pietatis ergo sculpi fecit
Margaretta Whalley
eadem stirpe Irlandorum progenita
Jan., 16, 1670, det deus nobis
lucem eternam. Amen."*

There are also stones to the memory of William Sampey, who died September 16th, 1742, aged 39 years, and Mary, his wife who died November 1st, 1737, aged 33 years; Robert Sampey, who died March 6th, 1830, aged 58, and Mary his wife, who died November 27th, 1836, in her 90th year;¹ also to the above-named Admiral Evelyn Sutton and his wife.

There are four floor-stones, formerly in the chancel, at the east end of the nave, inscribed:—"R.T. Ar. Obiit Jan. 21^{mo} 1751." "Mary Thoroton, October the 5th, 1753, in the 64th year of her age." "Thomas Thoroton, Arm. Ob. May 9th 1794, Ætat. suæ 71." "Rosilia Thoroton, vidua Thomas Thoroton, Arm^l. Ob. April 12, 1823, Ætat. suæ. . . ."

There were formerly on the north wall of the chancel two old hatchments with the following arms:—Quarterly, 1 and 4,



Argent, a fesse between three bugle-horns sable, *Thoroton*.

2. Argent, a lion rampant, per fesse gules and sable, *Lovetot*.

3. Quarterly, 1 and 4, Per pale dancettée argent and azure, 2 and 3, argent,

a fleur-de-lys azure, *Moryn*, impaling, Or, two bars azure,

a chief quarterly of the last and gules, in the first and fourth two fleur-de-lys, and

in the second and third a lion passant guardant of the

first, *Manners*. Crest: A lion

rampant, per fesse gules and sable, holding between the paws

a bugle-horn of the last. Motto: Deus scutum et cornu salutis.

On the restoration of the chancel, these hatchments, being in a dilapidated condition, were removed. These were the funeral

achievements of Thomas Thoroton, Esq. (d. 1794), and his wife, Rosilia Manners (d. 1823), to whom we shall further

refer. We have introduced a reduced facsimile of Mr. Thoroton's book-plate for the purpose of illustrating his

hatchment.

(¹) Mrs. Mary Sampey was the last person interred in this church.

Thomas Thoroton, Esq., commemorated on one of the above floor-stones, and mentioned on the tablet to his mother, was the great-grandson of Thomas Thoroton, Esq. (died 1695), who was the youngest brother of Robert Thoroton, M.D., the Nottinghamshire historian. He married Roosilia Manners, a member of one of the younger branches of the Duke of Rutland's family, whose death is recorded on another floor-stone, and whose age at death according to the parish registers was 87 years. They had five sons and three daughters. The eldest son was M.P. for Grantham and ancestor of the Hildyard family of Flintham, the second and third sons were Rectors of Screveton as stated on page 387 *ante*, the fourth son, Sir John Thoroton, Knight, Rector of Bottesford, 1782 to 1820, designed and superintended the re-erection of the north-east and north-west fronts of Belvoir Castle after the fire of 1816, while the youngest son was Secretary to the fourth Duke of Rutland, when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The eldest daughter was married to Charles Manners Sutton, Rector of Screveton, and subsequently Archbishop of Canterbury, the second daughter married Admiral Evelyn Sutton and, together with her husband and two daughters, is commemorated on a tablet in Screveton Church, and the youngest daughter was married to Francis Dawson, Esq., of the city of York. Throsby, the continuator of Thoroton, it is curious to observe, makes several incorrect observations on the gentleman under notice, and his ancestry.¹

A floor-stone in the middle of the nave is inscribed :—

M^{rs}. Marg^t Kirkham

Dyed the 3^d of March, 1749,

Aged 64 Years."

There is also at the west end of the nave, near the font, a mutilated floor-stone to the memory of Thomas Howitt, son of Penneston Howitt, who died July 17th, 174—.

The only memorial in the north aisle is a floor-stone bearing the following inscription upon a small brass plate, "Here lyeth y^e body of Jane Wilson, She departed this life the 19th day of May 1721, aged 10 years."

(¹) Throsby, i. 252.

At the east end of the south aisle, until recently under-built with masonry so as to form a *quasi* altar-tomb, is a large incised slab, much worn, but probably dating from the middle of the fifteenth century, upon which are three figures, representing a gentleman in armour, and two ladies. There are no armorial bearings, and the inscription is effaced.

Near to is a large stone slab, bearing the arms of *Whalley*, and the following inscription, now barely legible:—

"Sub hoc lapide conduntur
 Illustrium Virorum
 Thomæ et Johannis
 Whalley.¹
 Charæ Reliquæ
 Quas exuit ille Sexto Non.
 Maii Anno Do. 1637
 Quas exuit hic quarto Iduum
 Mensis Ju. An. Do. 1638.
 Uterq. cœlebs
 Lætas redituræ animæ
 Christique nuptias expectat.
 Tantum est
 Ampliora si quæras, est ubi consulas."

Another floor-stone in the south aisle is inscribed:—

"Harriett Katherine Sutton, daughter of Evelyn Sutton, Esq., by Roosilia his wife was born July the eleventh, 1780, and died August the fifth, 1781. Also Charlotte Sophia, their daughter, was born February the eighth, 1789, and died March y^e fourteenth following."

Dr. Thoroton gives the following arms which formerly appeared in the windows of this church:—

In the south aisle windows: (1) Gules five fusils in fesse or,

(1) Thomas and John Whalley were sons of Thomas Whalley, Esq. (who died 1582), and his wife, Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Henry Hatfield, Esq., and were younger brothers of Richard Whalley, Esq., who married as his second wife, Frances, daughter of Sir Henry Cromwell. In referring to Richard Whalley, Thoroton (page 130), says, "He had two brothers Doctors in Divinity, Walter of Pembroke Hall, and Thomas of Trinity Colledge in Cambridge; and John Whalley another brother died a batchelor at Screton."

Newmarch, (2) Gules three water bougets or, *Lord Ros*, (3) Azure two birdbolts in saltire gules between four cinque-foils or.

In the east window of the south aisle by the old tomb, viz., At the top: (1) Argent a chief gules with a bendlet azure, *Lord Cromwell*, (2) *Lord Ros*, (3) Gules a saltire argent, *Nevill*, (4) Azure billettee a fesse dancettee, *Deyncourt*, (5) Argent, five fusils in fesse gules within a bordure sable charged with cross crosslets of the first. On the lower part: (1) Party per fesse gules and sable, a lion rampant argent, *Bellers*, (2) Argent on a saltire engrailed sable nine annulets or within a bordure of the second engrailed charged with crosses patee of the first, *Leeke*, (3) Argent, a cross ragule gules, *Stockton*, and under, "Orate pro animabus Willielmi de Leek et Amice de Leek uxoris ejus."

In the north aisle windows: (1) Argent three birdbolts gules, *Bozun*, (2) Ermine three birdbolts gules, *Bozun*, (3) Quarterly gules and or, a mullet argent in the first quarter, *Vere, Earl of Oxford*, (4) *England*, (5) *England*, with a file of three labels azure.

In the chancel east window at top: (1) Argent a chevron, and a mullet pierced in the dexter point, sable, *Rempston*, (2) *Lord Ros*, (3) *Deyncourt*, (4) Azure two chevrons or, *Chaworth*. Below were the arms of *Leeke* (as above) and before them a man in armour on his knees, a helm with a crest, a sheaf of feathers upon a torse or wreath, *Leeke*.

In the churchyard, near the porch, is a sundial standing on a black marble shaft. The brass dial, seven inches in diameter, is inscribed:—

Tho. Hall. Screvetoⁿ

Iacob. Marshall C^b W^r 1732

The gnomon, which has been restored, is inscribed:—

"This Dial was recovered out of Yorksh^r by W. E.

Bury, Rector, and again set up by T. M. Blagg. 1906."

The parish register commences with the year 1640, when one marriage is recorded, no further marriages being entered until the year 1654, between which date and 1812 we find only 206 weddings. The first volume is of parchment, but the first two

leaves are missing and the third is very illegible. It extends to the year 1755, and contains entries relating to the Whalley and Thoroton families. In later volumes we have seen entries relating to the latter family down to the year 1823, and of the Sutton family between the years 1780 and 1829.

The church plate was re-made in the year 1881.





Shelford.

THE Domesday Survey (1086) records that Scelford at that time possessed a priest and a church.¹

The Taxation Roll of Pope Nicholas IV., 1291, gives the annual value of the church of Shelford which was appropriated to Shelford Priory at £16.²

By his will, proved at York, 11 October, 1442, Richard Hutt, presbyter, of Shelford, desired to be buried in the church of SS. Peter and Paul of Shelford, before the altar of St. Mary.³

The inventory of Church Goods, drawn up in the reign of King Edward VI., is as follows:—

“The Inventory off thanonaments and goods off the pysshe churche off Shelfforde in the Coūtie of Notts takyn and vewed by the churche wardens and townssmē theyr the thyrde day off September In the yere off the Reyngne off ow^r most draide Souereyg’ lorde Edwarde y^e Sexte by y^e grace off god Kynge off Englande ffrance & Irelande (deffender off the flayth) and off the churche of Englande and also off Ireland in Earth y^e supprme head the sexte

Imprimis a chalyce & a patten syluer & gylte

Itm a pyxe off laten nott gylte

Itm a crosse off coper gylte

Itm ij crosses off vode couered w^t laten

Itm a pr censsers & a cryssmitory off laten

Itm ij laten candylstycks - a holy vater stocke

(¹) Domesday Book, i., 289.

(²) Tax. Eccles., p. 311.

(³) Torre MS., York.

Itm in y^e stepull iiij beells & a sanctus beell
 Itm ij hande beelles
 Itm a coupe off grene satten byrges
 Itm a coupe off reed and blacke
 Itm a westement off damasske veluett
 Itm a westemett and a tynacle of Reyd worsted
 Itm a westment off Reyd say
 Itm ij vestmentes off whytt bustian
 Itm ij corparasses
 Itm iiij Aulter clothes iiij towelles
 Itm a syrplas and a Rachett

Churche vardens thomas lownde wyllm Sweall—Mycil lownde John Holmes."

The Parliamentary Commissioners of 1650 reported:—"Alsoe the Improprate Rectory or Parsonage of Shelford which is worth one hundred and thirty pounds per Annum (sequestred to the States use from the Earle of Chesterfield) Robert Heath Clerke the present Incumbent who hath the Cure of soules and receives (by way of augmentation) forth of the profittes of the said Rectory aboute fowerscore pounds per annum beinge an able preacher supplyinge the Cure in his owne person And the residue of the profittes issueing forth unto M^r Fullwood Minister of Arnold by way of augmentacon likewise."¹

Thoroton makes no reference to Shelford Church beyond recording the monumental inscriptions therein, and Torre simply states:—"The parish church of Shelford was given to the Priory, and so appropriated to it as to receive all the fruits thereof, for it was without an incumbent."

In his account of Shelford, Throsby states:—"The village is not an inconsiderable place. In a vault, in the church, (which has a tower steeple with five bells) are deposited the remains of the accomplished Lord Chesterfield, whose character and writings are pretty generally known." He also gives the following copy of an original account [in reality a Herald's 'Funeral Certificate'] in his possession of the burial of Sir

(¹) Parl. Survey, xiii., 240.

Thomas Stanhope :—" Sir Thomas Stanhope, of Shelforde, in com. Nott. Knight, married Margaret, 3d daughter and one of the heires of Sir John Porte. of Etwall, in com. Derb. Knighte, and by her had yssue John Stanhope, Esq. his eldest sonn and heire; Edward Stanhope, second sonn, Thomas Stanhope, third sonn, Anne married to Sir John Hollis, of Houghon, in com. Nott. Knighte. The said Sir Thomas Stanhope after many years worshipfully spent, went the waye of all fleshe, the third daye of August, 1596, at his house called Stoke, in com. Nott. and was from thence conveyed to his mannor-house of Shelford aforesaide, and then to this churche, beinge worshipfully accompanied; his body was buried the xxvii of September next followinge, at w^{ch} buriall John Stanhope, Esq. his sonne and heire was chief mourner, Sir John Hollis, Knighte, Mr. Edward Stanhope, Mr. Doctor Stanhope, Mr. Mychell Stanhope, Esq. was assistants: his standard borne by William Cooper, Esq. borne by Edward Stanhope his second sonn.

The helme and crost borne by Yorke Herauld, his coate, sworde, and targe was borne by Clarencieule Kinge of Armes of that province, who had the marshallinge and orderinge of the same buryall. In witness that all this is trewe, we have set our hands hereunto, the day of the buryall aforesaid."

For a long period subsequent to the dissolution of Shelford Priory, the benefice of Shelford was a perpetual curacy in the gift of the Stanhopes, afterwards Earls of Chesterfield, and was frequently held in plurality by neighbouring clergy. In the early part of the last century it was held for many years by the Rev. John Rolleston,² Vicar of Burton Joyce, at a stipend certified in 1832, of £40 per annum, which was increased, in

(¹) Throsby i., 291.

(²) The Rev. John Rolleston, third and youngest son of Christopher Rolleston, Esq. (died 1807) of Watnall Hall, Notts., High Sheriff of the county in 1805, and his wife Ann, daughter of Captain Nicholas, R.N., married Elizabeth (died 1861), daughter of the Rev. Philip Smelt, and niece to the Earl of Chesterfield, and by her had several children. He was for forty-five years Vicar of Burton Joyce-with-Bulcote, and died 17 November, 1862, aged 75 years. There is a tablet to the memory of himself and his wife in the chancel of Burton Joyce Church.

1857, on the appointment of his successor, to £50 per annum. In 1880 the value of the perpetual curacy was returned at £157. An Order in Council, of 22 January, 1886, confirmed a scheme of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for effecting an apportionment of the Income of Bingham Rectory with Shelford *Vicarage* and Burton Joyce Vicarage (with Bulcote Chapelry), whereby the incomes of these latter benefices were materially increased. The benefice is still a *perpetual curacy*, in the patronage of the Earl of Carnarvon, and has been so held since 1883 when the Rev. Edward St. John Morse, M.A., was licensed thereto.

Mr. William Stretton made the following interesting notes, dated September 8th, 1818, on Shelford Church:—

“The church is built of faced stone, is a large spacious fabric with a nave and two side aisles, leaded, but originally shingled, as appears by the water-tabling attached to the steeple, open to the wood framing of the roof, with shields on the intersections, and separated by octagon pillars, two feet in diameter, supporting three chamfered pointed arches on each side, over which are seven clerestory windows. There is a large tower steeple of cleansed masonry of about the time of Henry 7th, very good and noble, also leaded, containing five bells and a clock, the windows and door of the style of St. Peter's steeple, Nottingham, with six lateral buttresses and two angle ones. This church has undergone several partial repairs and alterations, and seems to be of early date; the tracery of the windows is like those of the E. end of West Bridgford.

There is a [south] porch with an angel in the gable supporting a plain shield and corbel for the Virgin, and a lozenge shaped table under with the date 1578 on same; the porch is by appearance of that date; there are side benches of stone but no water stock. The porch is tiled, and there are the protection stones for a shingled roof to a former porch. There is a small north door, the Gothic arch of which is nearly circular.

There are many of the old stalls still remaining, but great part of the church is newly and very irregularly pewed by the persons who hold seats, at their own expense. There is an old oak pulpit and desk; the cancelli has been taken down, except a part within the arch bearing the King's Arms of the time of George 1st. There has been an oratory in the south east angle, or end of the south aisle, with a large east window now modernized with a bad oak transom window frame. The floor is principally of brick, but has no grave stones.

The chancel, now leaded, has been shingled, is open to the

timbers, has all the old tombs and monuments mentioned by Thoroton and Throsby, with some more modern ones mentioned hereafter. Plain oak table. There are six lancet windows and one walled up, and one of three lights at the south end of the altar. The east window has been gutted and modernized; has a circular head, and is plain, unmeaning, and disgraceful.

The piscina is bricked up, but the aumbrey or locker remains.

Here is a large vault for the families of the Earls of Chesterfield, containing nineteen coffins, with an entrance near the chancel door within the churchyard; date over the door—1677. See *Throsby's Thoroton*.

These shields are on the timbers of the roof of the chancel.¹

There is a large westward door in the tower with a pointed arch and large Gothic mouldings. There is a window over the same with long mullions breaking off towards the top with smaller mullions and tracery something like that of St. Peter's, Nottingham.

There is a great beauty and variety as well as antiquity in the windows of the side aisles, which are all different; the tracery of one on the North side is something like the curious East windows of West Bridgford in a sort of triangular foliage.

The font is not intended for immersion, date 1662, basin 15 inches diameter.

In a wide tower steeple is a ring of five large bells, to which is one of the worst staircases in the county, quite dangerous to ascend.

1st SIR WILLIAM STANHOPE . 1702.
 GOD SAVE HIS CHVRCH.
 GEO. RAYNOR.

2nd—
AVE MARIA GRACIA PLENA.

3rd—
GOD SAVE HIS CHVRCH. 1592.
[Sketch of mark of Henry Oldfield, or, Nottingham].

4th— JOHN COWPER . HENRY ELLIS,
 CHVRCHWARDENS
 THO . HEDDERLEY FOVNDER . 1754.

5th— Placet tibi in sonus iac letanm
 [Sketch of mark of Richard Mellers, of Nottingham].

Qy if the above inscription be correct as I could not get to read it very well.

(1) Here Mr. Stretton gives rough sketches, incapable of reproduction, of two shields of arms which may be thus described:—(1) Quarterly, sable and gules, in the second and third quarters a mullet [argent]—Crest, a boar azure, (2) Azure, semée of fleurs-de-lis, a lion rampant, or, *Beaumont*, possibly the arms of William, Viscount Beaumont, Lord Bardolf, and Lord Beaumont, lord of the Manors of Stoke Bardolf and Shelford and patron of Shelford Priory, who died without issue, at Wivenhoe, Essex, 19 December, 1507. These two shields are still in the church.

The following inscriptions are not before noticed :—

On a floor stone near the south porch is recorded "The Rev^d Gabriel Wayne, who died in 1771 aged 73."

On a floor stone in the chancel, "The Hon^{ble} Charles Stanhope of Mansfield, who died 6th March 1712."

A tablet over the chancel door, "To the Memory of M^{rs} Eliz Ellis only Daughter of the Hon^{ble} Sir William Stanhope, K.B. and Wife of the R^t Hon^{ble} Welbore Ellis Esq. who died in August 1761."

On a stone in the north wall, "Arthur Charles Stanhope Esq^r of Mansfield, died 1770, aged 55 years,"

"Also two of his wives, Mary and Margaret,"

"Also Sir Thomas Stanhope, Kn^t Post Captain in the Navy and Colonel of Marines, died 1770, aged 53."

"Also Lovel Stanhope Esq^r died 1783, aged 62,"

"Also Ferdinand Stanhope Esq^r died 1790 aged 71, was buried with his wife "

"Also John Stanhope, Esq^r Rear Admiral of the Blue, died 1800, aged 56."

The singular headstone mentioned by Throsby is not there. There are portions of crosses remaining on the gables of the church and chancel.'

The following notes are extracted from an account of Shelford Church published in 1835 :—"The Church has a nave and two side isles, and a chancel. There is a small organ, and a gallery for singers. The back seats are in a state of great dilapidation, and the pulpit appears to be very old. The Rev. John Rolleston (brother to Lancelot Rolleston, Esq. of Watnall, Chairman to the Quarter Sessions), is the present Incumbent. . . . On the skreen, dividing the body of the Church from the Chancel, is the Royal Arms flamingly painted, and the *artist* has left his name upon his work, 'Charles Blunt, 1717.' There are also the names of the Churchwardens for that year, 'George Raynor, and George Alldreds.' . . . The vault of the Stanhope family, is on the South side of the Chancel, close to the door ; over the entrance is the date 1677, and looking through some iron gratings in the folding gates, two coffins are distinctly visible ; one I understand to be that of Lady Georgiana West. . . . Above the great door of the Church is the date 1578, and the clock, and every part of the building, bears the marks of age."²

(¹) Stretton MS. No. 32, p. 10, 11, 28.

(²) *Walks round Nottingham*, by a Wanderer [Matthew Henry Barker], 1835, pages 138-146.

The accompanying illustration is reproduced from a woodcut clipped from an early number of the "Illustrated London News," the date of which is unknown, the identity of the paper being only established by the fortunate presence of the duty stamp in a corner of the cutting. The illustration represents "Shelford Church" as it appeared when Stretton wrote his notes, and shows the east window which he indignantly denounces as "plain, unmeaning, and disgraceful." The letter-press describes the situation of the church as "this quiet 'corner' of our fair isle."



Shelford Church,¹ dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, consists of a nave with clerestory, north and south aisles, south porch, chancel, and western tower. The internal measurements of the fabric are:—Length of nave and aisles 49 feet, width of nave 22 feet 6 inches, width of aisles 13 feet each, total width of nave and aisles 48 feet 6 inches, length of chancel 32 feet, width of chancel 17 feet 6 inches. The tower measures 14 feet square.

The nave arcade, of three bays, is Early English, and is

(¹) The following notes were written in May, 1885.

supported by octagonal pillars, with moulded caps and bases. The clerestory is of much later date, apparently of the Perpendicular period, and contains four two-light windows on each side.

Two corbels project from the walls of the nave, just above the capitals of the piers of the chancel arch; their use is open to conjecture.

The eagle lectern, of oak, is inscribed on a small brass plate on its base:—"This Lectern was placed in the Church of S. Peter and S. Paul, Shelford, by Christopher and Frances Rodwell. Christmas Day 1880."¹

A curious old pedestal alms-box, with two locks, opened by one key, stands against the western pillar of the south aisle.

The aisles are of the late Decorated period, supported by diagonal buttresses at the angles. The north aisle, which is unrestored, has a small doorway, with slightly pointed arch (unused), in the westernmost bay, and three three-light windows (one being at the east end), all different in respect of tracery. The south aisle has been restored, and the porch entirely rebuilt. The window at the east end is but a poor reproduction of the east window of the north aisle. Two of the windows in the south wall are reproductions of the window in the central bay of the opposite aisle, the (original) window in the easternmost bay being similar to the corresponding window in the north aisle. The roofs of the nave and aisles are covered with lead.

The entrance into the vault of the Stanhope family, at the east end of this aisle, is blocked up, but the stone bearing the date 1677 remains under the east window.

The modern porch, supported by diagonal buttresses, has small two-light Decorated windows in its side walls, and is covered with tiles. The angel and shield, described by Mr. Stretton as being formerly in the gable of the old porch, may now be seen built into the north arcade wall of the nave, at its west end.

The chancel was entirely rebuilt in 1877-8 in the Early English style. It contains four lancet windows in the north

(¹) The Rev. Christopher Rodwell was at this time Incumbent of Shelford.

and south walls, a small south door, and a triple lancet east window, inclosed under an arch with a chamfered order, replaces the "plain, unmeaning, and disgraceful" window referred to by Mr. Stretton. The leaded roof is replaced by a high pitched roof covered with tiles.

The massive Perpendicular tower (see the frontispiece) is a striking feature of the church, and forms a conspicuous landmark in the valley of the Trent. It is built in three stages, the upper stage being very slightly set back from the face of the middle one, and is supported by two buttresses at the north-west and south-west angles, by a massive buttress at the east end of the north wall, and a curious obtuse angled projection in a corresponding position on the south wall. The eastern wall is supported by two smaller buttresses, which corbel out just over the walls of the clerestory. All the buttresses of the tower rise up to the embattled parapet which was formerly surmounted with eight pinnacles. The door and window (the latter of three-lights deeply recessed, and delicately moulded) mentioned by Mr. Stretton, and the four three-light openings in the upper stage remain unaltered. The staircase is in the south-west angle. The tower opens into the nave by a lofty moulded arch of the late Decorated period.

Mrs. Hutchinson relates, in her memoirs of her husband, that during the civil war, Colonel Hutchinson being about to attack the royalist garrison at Shelford, commanded by Colonel Philip Stanhope, "a few of the Shelford soldiers were gotten into the steeple of the church, and from thence so played upon the garrison's men [under Colonel Hutchinson] that they could not quietly take up their quarters. There was a trap-door that went into the belfry, and they had made it fast, and drawn up the ladders and the bell-ropes, and regarded not the governor's [Colonel Hutchinson] threatening to have no quarter if they came not down, so that he was forced to send for straw and fire it, and smother them out, hereupon they came down."

The interior of the tower still retains marks of the smoke, and a more effectual way of dislodging the soldiers, without injury to the building, could not be well devised.

A new clock with quarter-jacks, made by Cope of Notting-

ham, was put up in 1879, replacing an old one-fingered clock. Part of the old clock-works, having "R.R. 1680," and a rose cut on the frame, are reared up at the west end of the north aisle.¹

Mr. Stretton appears to have had considerable difficulty in reading the inscriptions on the bells, and made several errors in copying them. The following readings are correct :—

1st:—GOD SAVE HIS CHVRCH SIR WIL STAN-
HOPE 1702 GEO RAYNOR. In two lines of Roman capitals, GEO RAYNOR being in the second line. Diameter, 29½ inches.

2nd:—*A VE : M A R I A : G R A
P T E R A : D N S : T E C Y I* In small ornamented Lombardic capitals round the haunch, the *P* in *plena* being upside down. Diameter 32½ inches.

3rd:—✠ GOD SAVE HIS CHVRCH
1592 In one line of well-formed Lombardic capitals. Below the cross is the mark of Henry Oldfield. Diameter, 35 inches.

4th:—IOHN COWPER HENRY ELLIS CHVRCH-
WARDENS 1754 *THO^s HEDDERLY* Founder. In one line round the haunch, "*Tho^s Hedderly*" in Italics, "Founder" in ordinary Roman letters, the rest in Roman capitals. Diameter, 39½ inches.

5th:—*Celorum rite placeat tibi rex sonus iste.* In one line round the haunch, in Old English letters in tablets. Diameter, 42½ inches.

The font mentioned by Mr. Stretton now stands under the tower.²

Since the foregoing account of Shelford Church was written in 1885, the triple east window of the chancel has been replaced by one in the Decorated style, filled with stained glass, erected by the present incumbent, as a memorial to his

(¹) The remains of the old clock have now (1907) disappeared.

(²) The font now (1907) stands at the west end of the south aisle, the tower arch is fitted with a carved oak screen, the ground floor of the tower forming a convenient vestry.

first wife, and the windows on the south side of the chancel have also been filled with stained glass.

The following is a description of these windows. The east window consists of three lights, the central one representing the Crucifixion, the others St. Peter and St. Paul. The labels, in black letter, are respectively "*S'tus Petrus pri'ceps apostolorū*" and "*S'tus Paulus vas electionis.*" Each apostle holds an open book in his hands, the readings, in black letter, on which are "*Qui peccata nostra ipse pertulit in corpore suo super lignum.*" and "*Charitas Christi urget nos.*" At the bottom of the south light is the following inscription:—"To the glory of God and in loving memory of Blanche Morse, who fell asleep October 19th 1893, this window is erected by her husband Edward St. John Morse 1897."

On the south side of the chancel, commencing with the easternmost window, we have:—(1) A window representing St. John. The label bears "*Sanctus Iohannes evangelista,*" the reading is "*In principio erat verbum,*" and the memorial inscription is:—"To the glory of God & in loving memory of John and Catherine Beet, this window is erected by their sister, Eliza Ellen Ellis 1897 Jesu Mercy." (2) Over the chancel door is a window representing St. Luke. The label is "*Sanctus Lucas Evangelista,*" the reading on an open book "*Missus est Angelus Gabriel a Deo,*" and the inscription, below a second label, "*S. Lucas,*" reads:—"To the glory of God, and in pious memory of Henry Ellis and Iane his wife, their eldest son, Henry Ellis dedicated this window A.D. 1899. Make them to be numbered with Thy Saints in glory everlasting." (3) A window representing St. Mark, the label of which is "*S. Marcū Evan:*" the reading on an open book "*Vox clamantis ī deserto,*" and below another label "*S Marcū,*" and the representation of a winged lion, the following inscription on a brass plate, "*To the Glory of God in memory of Queen Victoria 1901.*" The westernmost window contains the figure of St. Matthew, the scroll or label above the saint's head being inscribed, "*Sanctus Mattheus evangelista,*" while an open book in his left hand bears "*Liber generationis.*" A smaller figure bears a scroll, with

"S. Matthæus evang," the dedicatory inscription being, "To the glory of God for all His mercies mcmv."

The large brass altar cross, of handsome design, is inscribed, "To the Glory of God In Memory of Blanche Morse Feast Sunday 1895."

The organ stands against the north wall of the chancel.

The church was restored in 1877-1878, at a cost of £3,000, defrayed by the Earl of Carnarvon. All the monuments of the Stanhope family were then removed to the east end of the south aisle, one bay of which has been enclosed by a screen, made, as was also the pulpit, from the timbers of the old roof. These monuments are described in chronological order.

A large black slab fixed on the wall beneath the east window bears the following inscription in quaint letters:—

"The Epitaphe of Sir michael Stanhope, knight wyilest he lyved governor of Hull under the la/te Kinge of Famous memorie, Henre theighte and cheife gentleman of pryvie chamber to the la/te noble and good kinge Edward the sixt. by Sir Michael she had theis Children, Sr Thom/as Stanhope of Shellford in the Countie of nottingham knight Elenor married to thomas / Cowper of thurgorton in the countie of nott esquier Edward Stanhope Esquier one of her / magesties Counsell in the northe partes of England Iulyon married to Iohn Hotham of / Scorborrowe in the Coûtie of yorke esquier Ioh Stanhope esquier one of the gentlemen / of the pryvie chamber to our most deare Sovarigne ladie queene Elizabeth Iane ma/ryed to Sr roger towneshende of rayham in the countie of norfolke knight Edwarde / Stanhop doctor of the civell lawe one of the masters of her magesties heigh courte of / Chancerie; Michael Stanhope esquier one of the pryvie Chamber to Queene El / yzabeth Besides margaret wyllm and edwarde who dyed in their infancie the / said ladie ann Stanhope lyvede widowe xxxv yeares in wch tyme she broug/ht up all her yonger Children in vertue and learninge whereby they weare / preferred to the maridges and callinges before recyted in her lyfetye She kept / contynewallie a worshipfull house releved the poore dealy gave good coûtene/ce and conforte to the

preachers of gods word Spent the most tyme of her / latter dayes in prayer and usinge the church where gods word was preached / she beïge—yeares old dyed the xxth of februarye 1587. the xxxth yeare of / the Queenes Raigne aforsayd in the faith of Christ wth hope of a Ioyfull Resurrectiō "

Sir Michael Stanhope was the second son of Sir Edward Stanhope, of Rampton, Notts., Constable of Sandal Castle (one of the leaders of the army that beat Simmel's adherents at Stoke, in 1487, and who ten years later fought against the Cornish rebels at Blackheath), by his first wife, Adelina, daughter of Sir Gervase Clifton. He succeeded, on the death, January 21st, 1528-9, of his elder brother, Richard, to the family estates, and was enriched by King Henry the Eight, who granted him and his heirs the manor of Shelford and other valuable property formerly belonging to the dissolved Priory of Shelford.¹ Stanhope's half sister Anne was married to Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, who became Lord Protector in the reign of King Edward the Sixth. He received the honour of knighthood, and was made chief gentleman of the Privy Chamber to King Edward, and continued in high esteem until Somerset's troubles began, through the machinations of John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland. Sir Michael did not desert his relative when the latter resigned his Protectorate. On the 16th of October, 1551, Somerset was arrested, and on the following day Sir Michael Stanhope and other adherents were imprisoned. After a mock trial they were found guilty of conspiring the death of Dudley, a privy councillor. The duke was executed January 22nd, 1552, and Sir Michael Stanhope shared the same fate, being beheaded, with Sir Thomas Arundel, on Tower Hill, February 25th following. By his wife, Anne, daughter of Nicholas Rawson, Esq., of Aveley Bellhouse, Essex, he had seven sons and four daughters, whose names are given in the above inscription:—

(¹) In 1539, King Henry the Eighth granted a lease of the site of Lenton Priory, Notts., with certain lands in "Carleholme, Lenton, and Radforde," for forty years, at an annual rent of £38 13s. 0d., to Sir Michael Stanhope, Knight, who had previously obtained a grant of the site of the dissolved Priory of Shelford, in the same county.

(1) Sir Thomas Stanhope, Knight, the eldest son of Sir Michael, married Margaret, daughter and coheir of Sir John Port, of Etwall, co. Derby, and was grandfather of Philip Stanhope, first Earl of Chesterfield. He died at his house at Stoke, August 3rd, 1596, and was interred in Shelford Church, on the 26th of September following, his funeral being marshalled by Clarencieux King at Arms. See page 405 *ante*.

(2) Sir Edward Stanhope, second son of Sir Michael, one of her Majesty's Counsel in the north, resided at Grimston, in Yorkshire, and represented Notts. and Yorkshire successively in Parliament. He was also a Surveyor of the Duchy of Lancaster and of the County of Nottingham, treasurer of Gray's Inn, and recorder of Doncaster. He died in 1603.

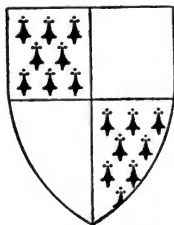
(3) John Stanhope, described on the monument as one of the Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber to Queen Elizabeth, born about 1545, was the third son of Sir Michael. He was thrice returned to Parliament, for Marlborough, Truro, and Rochester respectively. He was created Baron Stanhope of Harrington, and died March 9th, 1620-1. By his second wife, Margaret, daughter of Henry McWilliams, he had an only son who succeeded as second Baron Stanhope, but who died without issue in 1675 when the title became extinct, and two daughters.

(4) Sir Edward Stanhope, D.C.L., one of the Masters of her Majesty's High Court of Chancery, was the fourth son of Sir Michael. He was from 1560-69 successively scholar, minor fellow, and major fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. In the year 1600 he received, together with his younger brother Michael, a grant from the Crown of the Manor of Hucknall Torkard, Notts. In 1603 he was knighted, at Whitehall. He died March 16th, 1607-8, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral, his epitaph being written by William Camden, the antiquary.

(5) Michael Stanhope, one of the Privy Chamber to Queen Elizabeth, is mentioned in the preceding note.

Two other sons of Sir Michael Stanhope, William and Edward, died in infancy. The marriages of three of the daughters, Eleanor, Julian, and Jane, are recorded on the monument, another daughter, Margaret, having died in infancy.

Near to is a large alabaster monument to the wife of Sir Michael Stanhope. On the top is a recumbent figure of a lady, much mutilated. At one end are the figures of the three children who died in their infancy, wrapped in their chrisoms. On the side are the figures, in relief, of the eight children mentioned in the foregoing inscription, and at the other end are three coats of arms. On a lozenge *Stanhope*, Quarterly ermine and gules; a shield bearing quarterly (1) *Stanhope*, (2) vert, three greyhounds courant, or, *Mallowell* (3) sable, a bend between six crosses crosslet, argent, *Longvilliers*, (4) argent, three saltires engrailed sable, impaling, per fesse, sable and azure, a castle with four towers in perspective argent, *Rawson*; and a lozenge bearing *Rawson*. Round the edge of the monument is this inscription,



"Here lyeth the bodie of the ladie Ann Stanhope wydowe daughter to [Nicholas] Rawson of Aveley in the Countie of Essex Esquire late wyfe to Sir Michael Stanhope knight which ladie Ann deceased the xxth of Februari 1587. VIVIT POST FVNERA VIRTVS."

By her will, proved at York, 10 October, 1588, Anne Stanhope, of Nottingham, late wife of Sir Michael Stanhope, Knt., desired to be buried in the chancel of the parish church of Shelford, and bequeathed to every one of her sons and daughters and every of their wives and husbands one ring apiece, in value 20s., to be made with these words "Vinculum caritatis indissolubile." (*Torre MS.*)

On the south wall is a black tablet, the arms on which are now defaced. The inscription is as follows,

"Expecting a glorious Resurrection, Nere to this place resteth y^e body of KATHERINE, one of y^e daughters of FRANCIS Lord HASTINGS eldest sonne to GEORGE, Earle of HVNTINGDON, first wife to PHILIP Lord STANHOPE of SHELFORD & Earle of CHESTERFEILD which KATHERINE departed this life y^e XXVIII day of

August A^o 1636, leaving issue eleven sonns, v^t. IOHN (who dyed without issue & lyeth here interred) HENRY, THOMAS, EDWARD, CHARLES; FRANCIS & FERDINANDO, (both also interred in this place) MICHAEL; PHILIP (here likewise buried) GEORGE & ARTHVR: & two daughters, v^t. SARAH & ELIZABETH; which HENRY taking to wife KATHERINE, daughter & co-heire of THOMAS Lord WOTTON of BOCTON in KENT, had issue by her two sonnes; v^t. WOTTON, who dyed young, & PHILIP now Earle of CHESTERFEILD, & two daughters MARY & ELIZABETH.

This small Monument is dedicated to y^e memory of his deare Mother by ARTHVR STANHOPE her youngest sonn (who has done y^e like in y^e Church of ST. GILES in y^e suburbs of LONDON, for his Deare father) which ARTHVR having wedded ANNE, one of y^e daughters of S^R HENRY SALISBURY of LAWENNY in y^e county of DENBIGH K^T & baronet, by ELIZABETH his Wife, daughter of S^R IOHN VAVGHAN of GOLDEN GROVE in y^e county of CAERMARTHIN K^t has had issue three sonnes & one daughter; v^t. PHILIP & HENRY, who both dyed young; CHARLES & KATHERINE now living."

Philip Stanhope (great-grandson of the foregoing Sir Michael Stanhope) was the son of Sir John Stanhope, of Shelford, by his first wife, Cordell, daughter and coheir of Richard Allington, Esq., and was born in 1584. He was knighted by King James I. in 1605, and raised to the peerage, November 7th, 1616, as Baron Stanhope of Shelford, on the payment of £10,000 for the dignity. On August 4th, 1628, he was advanced to the Earldom of Chesterfield. He was a firm supporter of the royal cause during the Civil War, his house at Shelford being a garrison for the King under his son Philip, who lost his life in its defence when stormed and taken by the rebels, and burned to the ground, October 27th, 1645. Ultimately his estates were sequestrated. He died in London, September 12th, 1656, aged 72, and was buried in the church of St. Giles in the Fields. By his first wife, Katherine, daughter of Francis, Lord Hastings, and grand-daughter of

George, fourth Earl of Huntingdon (married 1605, died August 28th, 1636, and was buried at Shelford) he had eleven sons and two daughters :—

(1) John Stanhope, the eldest son, died at Christ Church, Oxford, July 18th, 1623, and was buried at Shelford. His funeral sermon, printed in the same year, was preached by Dr. John Wall.

(2) Henry Stanhope (Lord Stanhope), second son, knighted in 1626 (K.B.), represented Notts. in the first two parliaments of Charles I., and East Retford in the third parliament. He married Katherine, daughter and coheir of Thomas, Lord Wotton, of Bocton, Kent, by whom he had two sons, Wotton who died young, and Philip who succeeded his grandfather as second Earl of Chesterfield (buried at Shelford, February 12th, 1713), and two daughters, Mary and Elizabeth. He died in the lifetime of his father, November 29th, 1634, and was buried at Bocton, in Kent. Lady Stanhope was in 1660 created Countess of Chesterfield for life, and died in 1667.

(3) By his will, proved at York, 10 February, 1665, Thomas Stanhope, of Shelford, gentleman, desired to be buried in the chancel of Shelford Church near his father (*Torre MS.*). He is probably identical with Thomas, third son of the first Earl of Chesterfield.

(4) Edward Stanhope, fourth son.

(5) Charles Stanhope, fifth son, died without issue, and was buried at Shelford, October 4th, 1635.

(6) Francis, sixth son, was buried at Shelford, 23 September, 1617.

(7) Ferdinando, seventh son, was member for Tamworth in 1640; D.C.L., Oxford, 1642. He was subsequently a Colonel of Horse in the King's army, and "was slain at East Bridgford doing a charitable office, in commanding assistance for the quenching an House there on fire by accident, by a Parliament Souldier" in the year 1643.

(8) Philip Stanhope, eighth son, was killed at the storming of his father's house at Shelford, as previously related.

(9) George Stanhope, ninth son, of whom nothing appears to be known.

(10) Michael, tenth son, a Colonel in the Royalist army was killed in a skirmish at Willoughby-on-the-Wolds, and was interred in the parish church, where, on a small oval brass plate let into a large floorstone, is the following inscription:— "Here lyes the BODY of Collonell MICHAELL STANHOPE who was slayne in Willoughby Feild, in the Month of Iuly 1648 in the 24th Year of his age, being a Souldier for KING CHARLES the first." This inscription was obviously engraved after the accession of King Charles the Second. He is also commemorated on the large brass plate in Shelford Church hereafter referred to.

(11) Arthur Stanhope, eleventh and youngest son, represented Nottingham in the Convention Parliament and in the first Parliament of Charles the Second. He was the ancestor of the fifth and all subsequent Earls of Chesterfield. He married Anne, daughter of Sir Henry Salisbury, Bart., of Lawenny, co. Denbigh, by whom he had issue three sons, Philip and Henry who both died young, and Charles mentioned in the next monumental inscription, and a daughter Katherine.

The two daughters of the first Earl of Chesterfield were named Sarah and Elizabeth.

Philip, first Earl of Chesterfield married, as his second wife, Anne, daughter of Sir John Pakington, of Westwood, Worcestershire, and widow of Sir Humphrey Ferrers, of Tamworth Castle, Warwickshire, by whom he had one son Alexander, father of James, first Earl Stanhope.

For verses on Philip, first Earl of Chesterfield, Henry, his second son, and Charles, his fifth son, see "*Epigrammaton Opvscvlvm Dvobvs Libellis Distinctvm Authore Huntingdono Plumptre in Artibus magistro Cantab. Londini, Typis Tho. Harper, impensis Roberti Allot. An. Dom. 1629.*" For verses on John, the eldest son, Henry, second son, and Charles, fifth son, of Philip, first Earl of Chesterfield, see "*Virtvs Post Fvnera Vivit Or Honour Tryumphing over Death. Being true Epitomes of Honorable, Noble, Learned, And Hospitable Personages By VVilliam Sampson. London Printed by John Norton, 1636.*" For verses on Ferdinando and other members of the Stanhope family see the poems of Sir Aston

Cokain, a son of Anne Stanhope, Chesterfield's sister.

Sir Philip Stanhope (1633-1713) the second Earl of Chesterfield, married in 1652, Lady Anne Percy (who died 1654), daughter of the tenth Earl of Northumberland. He married, secondly, in 1660, Lady Elizabeth Butler, eldest daughter of the first Duke of Ormonde, by whom he had one daughter, Elizabeth, who married John Lyon, Earl of Strathmore. As his third wife, he married Lady Elizabeth Dormer, eldest daughter of Charles, second Earl of Carnarvon, by whom he had two sons and two daughters:—(1) Philip, third Earl of Chesterfield, who married Lady Elizabeth Savile, daughter of George, Marquess of Halifax, and was father of Philip Dormer, fourth Earl of Chesterfield, (2) Charles, who inherited the estate of the Wottons, took the name of Wotton, but died without issue, (3) Mary (1664-1703), wife of Thomas Coke, Esq., of Melbourne, Derbyshire, and (4) Catherine (1675-1728), wife of Godfrey Clarke, Esq., of Chilcot, Derbyshire.

A black slab, bearing the arms and motto of Stanhope, lies on the floor below the last, and is inscribed,

"Here lies (in Hopes of a Joyful Resurrection) the Body of the Hon^{ble} Charles Stanhope, of Mansfield son of the Hon^{ble} Arthur Stanhope who was the son of the R^t Hon^{ble} Philip Earl of Chesterfield: He Departed this Life the sixth of March, 1711-12.

"No Epitaph need make the Just Man Fam'd, The Good are Praised when they are only Named."

Charles Stanhope, of Mansfield, Notts., was the youngest son of Arthur Stanhope, youngest son of Philip, first Earl of Chesterfield. He died March 6th, 1711-12, and was buried at Shelford on the 11th of the same month. By his wife Frances, only daughter of Sir Francis Toppe, Bart., of Tormartin, co. Gloucester (she was buried at Shelford, January 14th, 1722), he appears to have had six sons and a daughter. The second son, the Rev. Michael Stanhope, D.D., Canon of Windsor (baptised at Mansfield, December 20th, 1681, buried at Shelford, July 20th, 1737), married, at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, June 29th, 1714, Penelope, daughter of the Hon.

Sir Salathiel Lovell, Knight, one of the Barons of the Exchequer (she was buried at Shelford, May 1st, 1740) by whom he had five sons. He was the ancestor of the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th Earls of Chesterfield. Charles, the youngest son of the above Charles Stanhope, baptised at Mansfield, December 29th, 1700, died March 18th, 1759, and was buried at Tithby, Notts. (See Monumental Inscriptions in Tithby Church, *post.*) From him are descended the ninth and tenth (the present) Earls of Chesterfield.

On the east wall there is a tablet, surmounted by a well-executed bust, by Joseph Nollekens, in white marble. The inscription is as follows,

"To the Memory of Mrs. ELIZABETH ELLIS, only Daughter of the Hon. Sir Wm. Stanhope, Knight of the Bath, next Brother to PHILIP DORMER, *Earl of Chesterfield*) by Mrs. Elizabeth Rudge. Married to the R^t Hon. WELBORE ELLIS, *Esq*; November 1747 Died August 1761; leaving no Children; and lies buried in this Church.

*With wit well-natur'd, learned, yet not vain,
Devout yet cheerful, and resign'd in Pain;
With polish'd Manners, and a Taste refin'd,
With female Softness, but a manly Mind;*

Such my ELIZA was; and shall no verse
Record these Virtues, or adorn her Hearse?
Forbid it Justice, Gratitude and Shame,
He who best knew, attests them with his Name.

WELBORE ELLIS her most affectionate Husband, who caused this Tablet to be erected."

In order to explain the relationship of the personages mentioned in this inscription with those on the third monument, it may be briefly stated that Philip, third Earl of Chesterfield (son of Philip, second Earl, and grandson of Henry, Lord Stanhope, K.B.), was buried at Shelford, February 15th, 1725-6, but there is no monument to his memory. He was the father of Philip Dormer, fourth Earl of Chesterfield, and of Sir William Stanhope, K.B., who are mentioned in the inscription on this tablet.

Philip Dormer, fourth Earl of Chesterfield, "the celebrated earl," was the eldest son of Philip, third Earl, by Lady Elizabeth Savile, daughter of George, Marquess of Halifax. In 1728 he was appointed Ambassador to the Court of Holland, and in 1730 was elected a Knight of the Garter, and made Lord Steward of the Household. In 1744, the Earl was admitted into the cabinet, and in the following year appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He married Melosina de Schulemburg, natural daughter of King George the First, who was created, in 1722, Countess of Walsingham and Baroness Aldborough, but had no issue. The Earl's "Letters" to his natural son, by Madame de Bouchet, a French lady, his treatment of Dr. Johnson, his eloquence, wit, and courtesy are well known. He died March 24th, 1773, aged 78 years, and was interred, in accordance with the directions contained in his will in Audley Street Chapel, London. The Earl is also commemorated on the large brass in Shelford Church hereafter referred to.

The following memorandum appears in the Shelford register:—"N.B. Philip Dormer Earl of Chesterfield died March 24th 1773 in the 79th year of his age, was buried in the Church nearest Chesterfield House and afterwards removed to the vault at Shelford on Easter Eve the same year."

The Right Honorable Welbore Ellis, son of the Right Reverend Welbore Ellis, Bishop of Meath, the well known politician, formerly Treasurer of the Navy, afterwards Secretary of State for the Colonies, Fellow of the Royal Society, and a trustee of the British Museum, was born December 15th, 1713. In 1794 he was created Lord Mendip of Mendip, co. Somerset, and died without issue February 2nd, 1802, aged 88 years. The lady whose death is here recorded was his first wife. Her father, Sir William Stanhope, purchased, in 1744, Pope's Villa at Twickenham, where he resided, and by this marriage it came

(1) Andrew Esdaile, of Bingham, in referring to the Stanhope Monuments, including "one for the celebrated Lord Chesterfield" states "Amongst curious occurrences is one I have read of, that a Sexton of this Church was observed to wear crimson velvet waistcoats, which caused some of his neighbours to think something was not right, they had the Earl's vault examined, when it was found some of the coffins were stripped of their velvet covering."

to Mr. Ellis. The burial of Mrs. Ellis at Shelford, August 8th, 1761, is carefully entered in the register where she is described as Mrs. Elizabeth Ellis, wife of the Right Hon. Welbore Ellis, daughter of Sir William Stanhope, K.B., and niece of Philip Dormer Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield.

Lying on the floor beneath the tablet to Sir Michael Stanhope are two large flat stones cemented together as one and inscribed,

"Near this Stone Lie the Remains of Arthur Charles Stanhope Esq^r of Mansfield in this County, who died 27th of February, 1770, Aged 55 Years.

Also the Remains of two of his Wives, Mary his first Wife the Daughter of St. Andrew Thornhagh, Esq^r of Osberton, in this County. And Margaret his second Wife Daughter of Charles Headlam, Esq^r of Kexby in the County of York.

And likewise the Remains of Sir Thomas Stanhope, K^{nt} a Post Captain of His Majesty's Royal Navy, and a Colonel of His Majesty's Marine Forces. He died a Batchelor in London, March 7th, 1770, Aged 53 Years.

Also the Remains of Lovel Stanhope, Esq^r who died a Batchelor in London, October the 3^d, 1783, Aged 62 Years.

Ferdinand Stanhope, Esq^r Brother to the above named, died at Beverley in the County of York February 11th 1790, Aged 71 Years, And is Buried with his Wife in a Vault in the Church Yard of the Minster at Beverley.

John Stanhope, Esq^r Rear Admiral of the Blue; eldest Son of Ferdinand Stanhope Esq^r died at Salisbury, the 1st December 1800, aged 56 Years, and was buried in the Parish Church of St. Thomas in that City."

Arthur Charles Stanhope was the eldest of the five sons of the Rev. Michael Stanhope, D.D., Canon of Windsor (referred to in a previous note) and his wife Penelope, daughter of Sir Salathiel Lovell, Baron of the Exchequer. He resided at Mansfield, where he was baptized April 8th, 1715, and was buried at Shelford (being described in the register as 'of Mansfield'), March 9th, 1770. His first wife Mary, daughter of St. Andrew Thornhagh, of Osberton, Notts. (who married Letitia,

daughter and coheir of the last Sir Edward Ayscough, of Stallingborough and South Kelsey, co. Lincoln, by whom he obtained considerable property in Lincolnshire), whom he married at Warsop, Notts., in 1740, was buried at Shelford, March 18th, 1748. Margaret, his second wife, was buried at Shelford, January 3rd, 1764. (Michael, the second son of Dr. Michael Stanhope, was baptized at Mansfield, February 5th, 1716, and buried at Shelford, July 13th, 1718).

Sir Thomas Stanhope, Knight, Colonel of the Marine Forces, third son of Dr. Michael Stanhope, was baptized at Mansfield, March 30th, 1718, and buried at Shelford, March 14th, 1770.

Lovell Stanhope, fifth and youngest son of Dr. Michael Stanhope, was baptized at Mansfield, December 12th, 1720, and buried at Shelford.

Ferdinand Stanhope, fourth son of Dr. Michael Stanhope, is a somewhat interesting person. He was baptized at Mansfield, March 2nd, 1718. On May 2nd, 1742, being described as of the parish of St. Mildred, Bread Street, London, he married at the church of St. George the Martyr, Southwark, co. Surrey, Mary Phillips, of Chippenham, Wiltshire, by whom he had five sons and a daughter, all baptized at St. Peter's Church, Nottingham, between the years 1744 and 1752, he (the father) being described in the parish register as a "Linen Draper."

John Stanhope, Rear Admiral of the Blue, eldest son of the above-named Ferdinand Stanhope, was baptized at St. Peter's Church, Nottingham, September 19th, 1744. He was the grandfather of George Philip Stanhope, eighth Earl of Chesterfield, who married Marianne (she died December 18th, 1875), daughter of William Roche, Esq., and died without surviving issue, October 19th, 1883.

On the south wall is a fine mural monument to the memory of the Lady Georgiana West. Above the tablet is a beautiful female figure in marble executed by Chantrey in 1825. The figure is kneeling, with her arms folded on her bosom, and her hands concealing nearly the whole of her face. The inscription on the tablet is as follows:—

“Near this place, in the vault of her family are deposited the remains of the LADY GEORGIANA WEST, second and youngest daughter of Philip the fifth Earl of Chesterfield, and Henrietta his wife: She was born on the fifteenth of February 1802; was married to Frederick Richard West Esq^r on the fourteenth of November, 1820, died on the fourteenth of August, 1824. For the happiness of all who knew her in the affectionate duties of social and domestic life, and in the unassuming exercise of the most endearing virtues, she was too soon removed from a world in which she appeared an ornament and example. For her own immortal happiness even this short space was sufficient; through a stedfast course of unaffected piety she walked with her Redeemer; therefore death was without sting, and the grave without victory. To record such excellence and to imitate such virtue is at once the consolation and the hope of her most afflicted husband.”

Lady Georgiana Stanhope, daughter of Philip, fifth Earl of Chesterfield and his second wife, Lady Henrietta Thynne, third daughter of Thomas, first Marquess of Bath, was a grand-daughter of Arthur Charles Stanhope, Esq. (see the sixth inscription) and his second wife, Margaret, daughter of Charles Headlam, Esq., of Kexby, co. York. Her husband was a son of the Hon. Frederick West, son of John, second Earl of Delavel. She was sister of George, sixth Earl of Chesterfield, who married Anne, eldest daughter of Cecil, first Lord Forester, by whom he had issue George Arthur Philip, seventh Earl of Chesterfield, who died unmarried, June 1st, 1871, and an only daughter, Evelyn, who was married to the fourth Earl of Carnarvon, and died January 25th, 1875.

Near to is a large brass erected by the fourth Earl of Carnarvon to the memory of his wife, Evelyn, only daughter of the sixth Earl of Chesterfield, by Anne eldest daughter of Cecil, first Lord Forester, who died January 25th 1875, and to the memory of the fourth Earl of Chesterfield and other members of the Stanhope family. At the top of the brass are the arms of the fourth *Earl of Carnarvon*, Per pale azure and gules, three lions rampant argent, impaling *Stanhope*. The inscription is as follows:—

In Gloriam Dei
 M. S.
 Evelinæ Comitissæ de Carnarvon
 Cui
 Cum pro Pietate, officio, Desiderio, Amore
 hanc Ædem
 situ squalentem
 Vetustate et Incuria deformatam
 perficiendam et exornandam impensius curabat
 Mors immatura supervenit.

Incoatum necdum omnibus suis Numeris
 absolutum opus
 Pro conjunctissimis et amantissimis
 In perpetuum Consiliis
 Ad Finem perduxit
 Henricus Conjux Comes de Carnarvon
 Superstes, expectans, memor
 MDCCCLXXVII.

Intra Ædem
 M. Stanhope, Miles
 In Bello Civili pro Rege interemptus
 Philippus Comes de Chesterfield
 Orator, Scriptor Elegantiarum,¹ doctus,
 Hiberniæ Proconsul
 Aliique de nobilissima Stanhopiorum
 gente oriundi
 Sepulti jacent.

For a note on "M. Stanhope Miles In Bello Civili pro Rege interemptus," see page 420 *ante*, and for a note on Philip, Earl of Chesterfield, see page 423 *ante*.

There is also on the floor an alabaster slab, with a figure engraved upon it, the inscription being now almost defaced, but of which Dr. Thoroton gives the following version:—

(¹) Evidently a mistake for *elegantiarum*.

"Here lieth Beatrix Rauston, widowe, daughter of Sir Philip Cooke, Knight, of Essex, who departed 14 January 1554. She was Mother of the Lady Stanhope."

The following, however, appears to be the correct reading;—
 "Here lyeth the bodie of Beatrix Rauston widowe Daughter of Sr Philip Cooke Knight of Essex who departed this life Feb. xiv. in the yeare of o^r Lord God MDLIII on whose sovele god have mercy. Amen."

The two shields of arms, mentioned by Mr. Stretton as formerly being on the chancel ceiling, are now placed in the east window of the south aisle, where there is also a considerable fragment of a Saxon cross, 2 feet 8 inches high, with knotwork on the narrower sides, the Virgin and Child on one of the wider sides, and a winged angel on the other. This interesting piece of work was discovered built up in a brick buttress on the south side, during the restoration of 1877-8.

A tattered armorial banner, bearing the arms of *Stanhope* impaling those of *Thistlewaite* and *Thynne*, deposited in the chancel at the interment of the fifth Earl of Chesterfield in 1815, is now placed in this aisle, where there is also some funeral armour, consisting of an armet bearing the crest of *Stanhope*, a tower azure, a demi-lion issuant from the battlements, or, ducally crowned gules, holding between the paws a grenade, fired, proper, and a pair of gauntlets.

In addition to the above-mentioned armorial banner and funeral armour, there formerly existed in the chancel five hatchments:—(1) *West* impaling *Stanhope*, (2) *Stanhope* impaling *Thistlewaite*, (3) *Stanhope*, a bachelor's coat, and (4, 5) *Stanhope* impaling *Thynne*, with supporters, etc. "It is evident there have been others, though now nothing but the iron supporters remain."¹

Over the south door is a small marble tablet to the memory of William Hooton Deverill, late of Newton, who died December 27th, 1823, aged 47 years, and his son, William Hassall Deverill, who died October 8th, 1820, aged eleven years and ten months.

(¹) *Walks round Nottingham*, by A Wanderer [Matthew Henry Barker], 1835, p. 142.

At the west end of the south aisle there is a tablet inscribed,
 "This stone is erected to the memory of the REV^d
 GABRIEL WAYNE, Many years Minister of this Parish, and
 of MARY, his wife ;' He departed this Life on the 1st of
 Sept^r 1771 aged 73 Years ; She on the 18th of December 1785
 aged 78 Years. Also of GILBERT, SARAH, & ELIZABETH
 their Son and Daughters ;

GILBERT	} died {	May 2 ^d 1805	} aged {	63	} years.
SARAH		January 22 ^d 1818		68	
ELIZABETH		Dec ^r 22 ^d 1820		75	

They are all interred near to this Stone."

"Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord."

Below is a floorstone inscribed :—"Here Lieth the Body of
 the Rev^d Gabriel Wayne Died 31st August 1771 Aged 73."

The earlier registers of Shelford are contained in four
 volumes. The *first* volume is of parchment, measuring 12 $\frac{3}{4}$
 inches by 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches, containing forty leaves, including two fly-
 leaves and one small leaf. Leaves 32 and 33 are blank, and
 on the small leaf is written "John Alred, Clerke, 1648, Joshua
 Alred, clerke, 1682." This volume is headed in thirteen lines
 of varying length :—"A regester of all christenings, weddings/
 & buriings wch were in the yeare of our / Lord God 1563
 and in the fift yeare / of the Raigne of our Soueraigne / Ladie
 Elizabeth (by the grace / of God) of England France / &
 Irelande Queene defendresse, etc / Penned and regestered in
 parch- / ment this 42 yeare of the / Raigne of our gratiois /
 Soueraigne, etc In the / Yeare of our Lord God / 1600,"
 and contains the following certificate of the appointment
 of the "parish register" in 1653 :—"Be it remembered that
 on the fourth day of March 1653 came before me John Alewred
 being chosen by the parishioners of Shelford for ther parish
 Register, unto which office & place the said John Alewred
 I do approve of and sworne according to the late Act
 of Parlimt mad in that behalf. In witnesse whereof I
 have here unto subscribed my hand this day and year

(¹) The Rev. Gabriel Wayne, of Shelford, and Mary Cooper, of Newark,
 were married at Hawton, Notts., 17 June, 1729. He was also Vicar of
 Radcliffe-on-Trent. See page 373 *ante*.

above written WILLM LLANDENS." The volume comprises *baptisms* from 1653 to 1703, *marriages* from 1563 to 1706, *burials* from 1653 to 1604. The *second* volume is of parchment, measuring $13\frac{1}{4}$ inches by 7 inches, containing twenty-four leaves including two fly-leaves. The entries comprise *baptisms* from 1703 to 1748, and *marriages* and *burials* from 1705 to 1748. The *third* volume, of parchment, contains twenty-four leaves and two fly-leaves, measuring 16 inches by $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The entries comprise *baptisms* from 1748 to 1800, *marriages* from 1749 to 1753, and *burials* from 1749 to 1800. The *fourth* volume of paper, bound in vellum, contains *marriages* from 1754 to 1812.

The registers contain a large number of entries relating to the Stanhope family, all written in great detail, *e.g.*, "Thoms Stanhope sonn of S^r Thoms Stanh : Knighte Borne uppon Twesdaie morning being the viiith of March Anno Regni Regine etc xxviii—1585—Christened the xiii daie of the said Moneth."

Among entries of a curious character we have:—

"Baptisms 1567 Ye xth daie of Maie John Twiste sonne of *Oliver Twiste*."

"Richard Rymmer old ragges buried March the 5th" [1660-1].

"Mary dau : of Tho : Oagle aged 83 & Eliz. his wife was baptized Feb : 2d 1743."

"Richard son of	} of Saxondale, The boy had	} Bapt
Ann dr of		
one foot only & no hands		
		1788."

James Burns,¹ an Irishman, born at Fairbarn, in the King's Co., Ireland, & Elizabeth Munks, were married 26 December, 1784.

The church plate consists of a chalice and two patens, all silver gilt. The chalice is of the Brazenose pattern, 7 inches high, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter at the lip of bowl, and has an ornamental knop and hexagonal foot. It bears the London date-letter for 1887-8, and the maker's mark is J S H. The

(¹) For an account, quoted from Throsby, of this eccentric character, a ventriloquist, known as "Shelford Tommy," see "The Nottingham Date-Book," 1750-1879, p. 179.

paten, 6 inches in diameter, is a thin plate of slightly concave form. On the upper surface is a sword in pale between two keys in saltire, emblematical of Saints Peter and Paul, and the monogram *i h c*. The marks are similar to those on the chalice. Beneath is this inscription—"To the Glory of God and in pious memory of Jane Ellis Born 13th Jan. 1815. Died 6th June 1851. This Paten is given for the use of the Church of SS. Peter & Paul, Shelford, by her loving Son, 1888. May she rest in peace." The second, or credence, paten is similar to the last, except that it stands on three small studs, and has no dedicatory inscription. It bears the London date-letter for 1883-4, and the maker's mark is $\Delta \frac{1}{2} \mu$. There are also two small silver gilt mounted cruets. A large brass alms-dish is inscribed, "Presented to Shelford Church by T. A. Bosworth, in memory of his Mother Elizabeth Bosworth who Died October 21st 1895."

A remarkable story, related by Mr. Henry Ellis,¹ of Shelford, attaches to the first mentioned paten. A certain Colonel Tibbs, serving in the Peninsular War, married a Spanish lady named Pereira, whose brother was a member of the order of bare-footed friars at Busaco. The sacred vessels of this convent were looted by the officers,² melted down, and made into silver spoons. In this form some of the looted silver came into the hands of Colonel Tibbs, and descended to his son, Henry Wallis Tibbs, some years ago curate-in-charge of this parish. Mr. Tibbs, who on inheriting property from his mother, took the name Pereira, never used these spoons, and made a present of them to Mr. Henry Ellis, who in lieu of them bought a set of four stoles for Shelford church. But Mr. Ellis also having scruples about using these silver spoons, they were melted down again and made into a cross, for private use. But, Mr. Ellis being still unsatisfied, the cross in its turn was melted down, made into a paten, and presented to Shelford church, the silver thus being restored, after many years, to sacred uses.

(1) Great-great-grandson of Henry Ellis, whose name appears on the fourth bell.

(2) This occurred at Busaco, Portugal, in October, 1810.

The Chapelry of Saxendale.



THE hamlet of Saxendale lies in a valley about two and a half miles to the south-east of Shelford, and is intersected, west to east, both by the Great Northern Railway and the high road about two thirds of the way between Radcliffe-on-Trent and Bingham, its eastern boundary being the ancient Fosse-way leading from Leicester to Newark. The road between Saxendale and Bingham has long been characterised as one of the most picturesque in the vicinity. An ancient couplet says that:—

“The fairest mile within the vale
Is that 'twixt Bingham and Saxendale.”

The Domesday Survey (1086) records that Saxeden at that time possessed a church.¹

Thoroton states:—“Here was very anciently, and is yet a great Turne kept for the Honour of Tikhill, whither most of the Tenants of that Honour, in this side of the Wapentak, have used and still do resort.”

“Malgerus de Saxendale, in the first year of King John, had a Tryal for the Advowson of this Church, against Mr. William Testard, who pleaded he was instituted by the Arch-bishop of York, but Malger pleaded he held it of the Honour of Tykehill, and the Jury found that he presented the last Parson, and so he had his presentation accordingly. This Family of Saxendale held of the Lovetots, who had it in the time of Henry the first, and then Malgerus de Saxendale was a Witness to William de Lovetots Foundation Charter of the Priory of Radford by Wirksope. Some of them, it seems, gave this Lordship to the Priory of Shelford, who held it of Matilda de Lovetot in the time of Henry the third; and afterwards of her posterity the Lords Furnivall, for the Service of a Knights Fee.”²

The Taxation Roll of Pope Nicholas IV., 1291, gives the annual value of the church of Saxindal', which was appropriated to Shelford Priory, at £4.³

(¹) Domesday Book, i., 286.

(²) Thoroton, p. 146.

(³) Tax. Eccles., p. 311.

According to the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (27 Henry VIII.), the church of Saxondale, which was appropriated to Shelford Priory, was valued at the clear yearly sum of £3 9s. 4d.¹

The returns of King Edward the Sixth's Church Goods Commissioners show that the church was still standing in 1552. It had "ij beells In the stepull," besides other church furniture, and the commissioners in their return described Saxindale as a "parysshe."

"The Inventory off the Annornaments and goods off the parysshe church of saxindale In the Cowntie off nottng'h'm Takyn and vewed ther : The iiijth dey of september : In the vjth yeyre off the Reyng' owre souayng lorde Edwarde the syxte by the grace off god Kyng off Englande franncce and Irelande deffendor off the fayth and off the church off Englande and also off Irelande In Earth the supp'me heade by Jhon Woulley and wyllm hall church wardens Ther : Robertt dawss'n Robertt hall and Jhon Dawss'n perysshioners off the forseyd perysshe.

In primis a chalyce a paten sylver nott gylt

It : A crosse off woude caweryd with latten

It : a *paire* off censsers and a cryssmytory latten

It : ij beelles In the stepull and ij hande beelles

It : ij olde westementes an a corprace

It : ij awlter clothes and a towell

It : a syrples and A Rachett."

The church was dedicated, according to pre-Reformation wills preserved at York, to St. Martin, but we have been unable to find a list of the incumbents in Torre's collections.

Thoroton says:—"After the Priory of Shelford had the Church of Saxendale, the Provision for the cure was little, and since that Priory came to the Family of Stanhope, with which it yet continueth, they had . . . to swear it was but a Chapell of Ease, and that Saxendale was ever parish to Shelford, and so to save a small allowance they pulled down the Church, and some of the few Inhabitants now left, have taken up Stone Coffins, and still use them

(¹) *Valor Eccles.*, v., 162.

for Troughs for their Swine." ¹

Throsby adds that a note to an old copy of Thoroton states that in 1699 one of the stone coffins referred to was then to be seen at a Mr. Foster's in that place, used as a trough.²

"Some time ago, some of the inhabitants dug up a stone coffin, which has since been converted into a water trough. The old church stood at the back of Mr. John Horsepool's house, its site is occupied by a large barn adjoining the manure and stack yards. For many years human bones, skulls, &c. have frequently been found. The swine have oftentimes rooted them up in the manure yard. While levelling the yard about 15 years ago, in taking down some steps which led from the manure yard to the stack yard, several full length skeletons were found, laid side by side with their heads westward, the skulls and bones were quite sound and firm, to all appearance, not at all decayed; the skeletons appeared to be those of strong, stout young men. The bones and other remains when found, are re-interred by Mr. Horsepool, in the spot where it is supposed the old church stood. We may remark that Mr. Horsepool is well versed in antiquarian researches. An old oak beam, which is supposed originally to have formed part of the church, is now in the possession of Mr. John Foster. It was found in an old wood and mud hovel, taken down a few years ago."³

The following notes, written about twenty-five years ago, have been abstracted from a note-book kindly lent by the Rev. F. Brodhurst, formerly Vicar of Sutton-in-Ashfield, now Vicar of Heath, Derbyshire:—

"The site of the church is probably the stackyard now occupied by Mr. Cupit. There are some few worked stones on Mr. Strong's farm, evidently belonging to the old church. The font is in a farm yard (Shelford Lodge). The sides are worked in squares with quarte-foil figures engraved within. The font is in front of the farm house door; water has

(¹) Thoroton, p. 146.

(²) Throsby, i., 287.

(³) White's Nottinghamshire Directory, 1864, p. 473.

formerly been conducted into it from a reservoir and has served the house."

We are informed that this font is now (June, 1907) in Carlton church, near Nottingham, and that it will probably be placed in a church proposed to be erected on the Porchester Estate in that neighbourhood.





Tithby.

THE Domesday Survey (1086) does not record that Tiedeby at that time possessed either a priest or a church.

For a translation of an undated impropriation to Thurgarton Priory of (*int. al.*) the church of Tithby, see page 191 *ante*.

The Taxation Roll of Pope Nicholas the Fourth, 1291, gives the annual value of the church of Tytheby, which was then appropriated to Thurgarton Priory, at twenty pounds.¹

The Inventory of Church Goods belonging to this parish, drawn up in the reign of King Edward the Sixth, is as follows :

“The Inventorie of the gods of the Church of Tithbie
Imprimis one Chales iiij Alter cloths ij laten Candlestykkes
one pyx of laten iiij towelles iiij vestmentes ij albes wheroff
one vestment is of blak sylke one cope of blewe satyn one
latyn crosse w^t a baner cloth of sylke to y^e same one pey^r of
latyn censers ij Cruettes one masse boke one manuell both
delyu^ded away accordyng to y^e kyngs ma^{ties} commandmet one
crismatorie of latyn ij Corporax ij bells w^t a lesser bell callyd
a sauntes bell ij hand belles a sacryng bell & a houslyng bell

It a Chapell² w^t in the same p^rche hauyng ij bells a sauntes
bell a vestment of white sylke w^t an albe to the same

(¹) Tax. Eccles., p. 311.

(²) The Chapel of Cropwell Butler referred to hereafter.

taken att tythbie forseid the v^t of septebr^e An^o E vj^o sexto

John pynder }
Ric Spenser } Churchwardens.'

The Commissioners of Church Goods, 26th May, 1553, handed over to William Smyth and Alexandre Boûbe, churchwardens of Tithby, "one chalic w^t a patent of siluer for thadministracon of the hollie comunion in the same churchie as also ij belles of one accorde w^t a saunce bell hengginge in the steeple of the same churchie." The agreement is signed by "Alexander bunbye" and "Willam Smithe."

The Parliamentary Commissioners of 1650 reported :—"Also the Impropriacon of Tythby wch is worth Fifteene pounds per Annum the Lord Chaworth the Impropriator haveinge the possession thereof receives the proffittes to his owne vse And the Viccariage and Donative of Tyethby and Cropwell which is worth five pounds per annum William Bucknall Clerke the present Incumbent who receives the proffittes of the said Viccariage and fortie shillings for a Donative every yeare for his sallary and preaches once every lords day at Tythby aforesaid." ¹

The church or chapel of Titheby was given to the Prior and Convent of Thurgarton by the Vylers, who have enjoyed it so much, appropriated to them as to receive the whole tythes thereof, and supplied it with a priest from their own convent, for here is no incumbent presented or instituted.²

Throsby states :—"The church of Titheby is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and is small ; it is topped with boards in the form of a gardener's hand-glass, but not so respectable in appearance. These boards inclose two small bells. The arms mentioned by Thoroton, and the altar tomb, are remaining ; but on the latter is no inscription." ³

For a long period subsequent to the dissolution of Thurgarton Priory, the benefice of Tithby was a perpetual curacy in the gift of the Chaworth family of Wiverton Hall, and has since the early part of the last century been in the gift of their

(¹) Parl. Survey, xiii., 250.

(²) Torre MS., York.

(³) Throsby, i., 200.

successors, the Musters family. Owing to the meagre stipend attached to it (see the Parliamentary Commissioners' Report of 1650 *ante* and Stretton's note *post*), this perpetual curacy was, until recent years, held in plurality by neighbouring clergy, amongst these being the Rev. Joshua Brooke, M.A., Vicar of Colston Basset from 1834 to 1888, and Perpetual Curate of Owthorpe from 1879 (mis-printed 1889 on page 358 *ante*) to 1888, who officiated here, assisted by a curate, from 1843 to 1879, when he resigned. He was succeeded in December, 1879, on the presentation of the late John Chaworth Musters, Esq., by the Rev. Francis Clifton Cursham, M.A., who resided at Cropwell Butler until May, 1902, when he was instituted to the Vicarage of Flintham. Since that time the present incumbent, the Rev. Eccles Waring, has been resident at Cropwell Butler.

Mr. Stretton made the following notes on visiting Tithby Church in 1812 :—

"The church is in bad condition, ill built with thin layers of limestone. It has a nave and south side aisle, the windows being early Gothic. Original oak seats, and a good open screen, or cancella, of open Gothic work. A piscina on the north side of the communion table is curiously wrought in Gothic work. The church is covered with lead, and the floor is very bad. There are no monuments. The steeple, or cupola, is low and of wood, framed and boarded.

The font is large but not for immersing, in the panels are the initials of the churchwardens in raised letters, viz, T.S.R.D. 1662, and near the base [C]W in [two] panels for [church] wardens.

A singers loft was built in 1742, but to the disgrace of the present vicar he will not suffer any singing.

The steeple contains two bells :—

1st, GOD SAVE THE KING 1662

2nd, GOD SAVE HIS CHVRCH 1662

On a roof beam is cut IR : TD : CW : 1742, at which time the roof underwent repair.

The Vicarage house is of clay and thatch, one storey high only, of the very worst description, consisting only of two rooms about 5 feet 8 inches high, and very small.

The living till the year 1790 when the lordships were enclosed was not worth more than £15 a year, thirty acres of land were then laid to the living which has raised it to about £35 a year."

(1) Stretton MS. No. 31, p. 9.

The church at Tithby, dedicated, according to ancient wills preserved in the registry at York, to St. Peter, is a small, quaint, edifice, comprising nave, north and south aisles, chancel, and south porch. It measures internally:—length of nave 32 feet, width 19 feet 6 inches; length of aisles 30 feet, width 11 feet 6 inches; length of chancel 20 feet, width 17 feet 6 inches.

Several alterations have been made in the church since Mr. Stretton visited it. The whole of the exterior, with the exception of the north aisle, is now stuccoed, the steeple has been reconstructed, the piscina and chancel screen have been removed, and the seats on the north side have



been replaced by modern benches. It may be explained that half of the church, the north aisle and half of the nave, belongs to Tithby, and is restored, the south aisle and the other half of the nave belongs to Cropwell Butler, and is not restored. The photograph from which our illustration has been drawn, was, fortunately, taken in the year 1885, when these notes were originally written, since which time the church has become luxuriously clothed with ivy, and has now a more picturesque appearance.

The nave is of two bays, the arches on each side being of two orders of chamfers, supported by an octagonal pillar with moulded cap and base, and responds. The roof is nearly flat, and covered with lead. At the south-west angle

is a small square brick belfry, with high pitched slated roof terminating in a weather vane. This is, or was, known to hunting men as "Tithby dovecote," and contains the two bells mentioned by Mr. Stretton, but in reverse order. The first bell (Stretton's second) is 2 feet 3 inches in diameter, and the second bell (Stretton's first) is 2 feet 5 inches. Each has the mark of George Oldfield, of Nottingham, who, after being in business for the very long period of sixty years, died in 1680. On a ladder in the belfry, is incised, H.B.T.M.C.W. The singing loft remains at the west end, as well as the font, which is fixed in an inconvenient position underneath. There is a stone in the centre of the floor, partly concealed by the pews, to the memory of James, son of John Harston, who died in March, 1720. The chancel arch is low and wide, and over it is fixed a board, on which the Georgian royal arms, 1801-1837, are painted. There is a small plain pointed window at the west end.

The north aisle was rebuilt of stone and covered with slates in the year 1863. It is lighted by two two-light Decorated windows in the north wall, and by a similar window at the east end. In the middle of the north wall is a white marble tablet, inscribed:—"In memory of Charles Goodwin, who for upwards of 30 years was the National Schoolmaster of this Parish, Died Dec^r 24th 1893, Aged 57. This tablet was erected by the parishioners in grateful recognition of his loving & faithful services. 'Their works do follow them.'"

The south aisle has a large plain window in the side wall, and similar windows at the east and west ends. The roof is leaded. The porch is small, and covered with tiles.

The chancel is lighted by a small, square-headed, two-light Decorated window in the north wall, and by two similar windows in the south wall. The east window is a modern pointed one, of three lights with interlacing tracery—the work of the village mason. There is a small pointed priest's door in the south wall. The ceiling is flat, and the roof is leaded. One of the old oak benches,

formerly in the nave, is fixed in the chancel.

The following note appears in *The Church Times*, of August 26th, 1904:—"The small parish church of Tithby is worth entering, on account of the large parish chest, with excellent ornamental ironwork of fourteenth century date; it stands in a strange position within the altar rails."

The Creed, Lord's Prayer, and Decalogue, painted on four boards, are fixed at the east end.

The altar rails consist of unusually slender balustrades, apparently of Queen Anne or early Georgian date.

There is a floorstone in the chancel to the memory of Martha, wife of Edward Rowbottom, who died December 24th, 1722, aged 23 years. Two other slabs are almost entirely concealed by the seats.

On the north wall is a marble tablet bearing the following inscription:—

"In a Vault near to the North side of this Church are deposited the Remains of EDWYN FRANCIS STANHOPE, Esq^r LL.D, Equerry to the Queen, who died 16th May. 1807, aged 80 Years; and of his Wife, the Right Honourable Lady CATHARINE STANHOPE, who died 5th Feb^y 1810, aged 85 Years: also of CHARLES STANHOPE Esq^r father of the above named EDWYN FRANCIS STANHOPE, who died 18th March 1759, aged 58 Years: and of his Wife CECILIA STANHOPE, who died 15. December 1773, aged 66 years. This Monument was erected at the desire and expence of the Right Honourable Lady CATHARINE STANHOPE."

Arms—Quarterly, ermine and gules, *Stanhope*, over all, on an inescutcheon, Argent, on a cross sable, a leopard's face, or, *Brydges*. Crest—A tower azure, a demi-lion issuant from the battlements or, ducally crowned, gules, holding between the paws a grenade fired, proper.

Charles Stanhope, Esq., mentioned on the above tablet, great-grandson of Philip, first Earl of Chesterfield, was baptised at Mansfield, 29 December, 1700. He married Cecilia, daughter of Dutton Stede, Esq., of Stede Hill, Kent. Their son, Edwyn Francis Stanhope, Esq., LL.D., married

Catharine, eldest daughter and coheir of John Brydges, Marquess of Carnarvon (son of James, first Duke of Chandos), and widow of William Berkeley Lyon, Esq., by whom he left a daughter, Catharine, married to Sir Hungerford Hoskyns, sixth Bart., great-grandfather of the present (second) Bishop of Southwell, who is thus a descendant of the first Earl of Chesterfield, and a son, Admiral Henry Edwyn Stanhope, who was created a baronet in the year 1807, after the expedition to Copenhagen, when he was second in command, and who was the grandfather of the ninth Earl of Chesterfield, who died January 21st, 1887, when he was succeeded by his son, Sir Edwyn Francis Scudamore Stanhope, fourth Baronet, and tenth (and present) Earl of Chesterfield.

The following interesting account of the burial of Edwyn Francis Stanhope, Esq., appeared in *The Nottingham Journal* of 6 June, 1807:—

“Thursday evening, the 28th ult., the remains of Edwyn Francis Stanhope, Esq., one of the Equerries to Her Majesty, were brought to the Royal Oak Inn, at Bingham, in this county, preparatory to their being deposited in a spacious vault, prepared by the deceased gentleman's father many years ago for himself and family, on the north side of the churchyard at the village of Tithby, in that neighbourhood. The occasion of any part of this family being buried at Tithby, where they never had any residence or possession whatever, is truly singular. It appears that the father of the above deceased gentleman was accidentally riding past the village more than fifty years ago, and observing the elevation and dryness of the churchyard, he gave express directions for a place of sepulchre to be purchased there for himself and family; and his remains, together with those of his widow, are there interred, to which are now added those of his son. On opening the vault the two former coffins appeared tolerably fresh.”

On the south wall is a tablet bearing the following inscription,

“ Before the Midst of this High Aulter
 lyeth THOMAS CHAWORTH
 of Cropwell-Botlers, Squire,
 and ANKARET, his Wife, Son and Heir of
 GEORGE CHAWORTH, of Ansley, Squire,
 and ALICE, his Wife, Daughter and Heir of
 JOHN ANSLEY, SQUIRE ;
 which said THOMAS deceased on
 Trinity-Sunday
 in the year of Grace M,CCCC,XXXV, on whose
 Souls Jesu have Mercy :
 AMEN.”

This inscription is copied from one given by Thoroton, as existing at the east end of the chancel in his time, and which had on its dexter side a shield bearing *Alfreton* and *Annesley* quarterly ; on the sinister side, Gules, on a cross moline argent five annulets sable, over all a bend counter componeé or and azure, *Serlby* ; and over the inscription, *Alfreton* and *Annesley* quarterly, impaling *Serlby*.

In the Visitation of Yorkshire, taken in 1584, the following version of the inscription occurs,

“ Before the middest of the high aulter lieth Thomas Chaworth (of Cropwell Butler, Esquier, and Ankaret, his wife) sonne and heire of George Chaworth, of Annesley, Esq^r, and Alice his wife, daughter and heire of John Annesley, squier, w^{ch} Thomas deceased on relique Sunday, the year of grace mcccclxxxv., on whose soule Ihesu habe mercy.”

This Thomas Chaworth, Esq. (who married Ankaret Serlby) was father of George Chaworth, Esq., who died September 22nd, 1521, and was buried in Langar Church. See page 298 *ante*.

Thoroton gives an engraving of the following shield of arms which was at one time in the east window :—Quarterly of twelve, (1) Barry of ten argent and gules, three martlets sable, *Chaworth*, (2) Azure, two chevrons or, *Alfreton*, (3) Argent, an escutcheon within an orle of cinquefoils sable, *Caltoft*, (4) Gules, a fesse dancettee between ten billets or, *Brett*, (5) Azure, a hedgehog or, *Heriz*, (6) Or, three piles conjoined in base gules, a canton ermine, *Basset*, (7) Azure, a cross argent,

Aylesbury, (8) Vair, three bars gules, *Kaynes*, (9) Argent, three pallets gules, a bordure azure bezantee, *Basset of Weldon*, (10) Barry of six argent and azure, on a bend gules three mullets or, *Pabenham*, (11) Gules, a fesse dancettee between six crosses crosslet or, *Engaine*, (12) Paly of six argent and azure, a bend gules, *Annesley*. Crest, A tower argent, on the battlements a plume of five feathers argent.

The earliest register extant at Tithby consists of 36 leaves of parchment, measuring about 13½ inches by 5 inches, and contains entries of *baptisms* and *burials* from 1559 to 1684, and *marriages* from 1583 to 1685. The book contains this memorandum:—"These are to Certifye that Mr Will : Bucknall is approved and sworne Regester . . . parish of Tythby May 22th Ano 1654 By me HEN : SACHEVERELL." A large folio book of printed paper forms, bound in leather, contains *marriages* from 1754 to 29 June, 1812. A parchment book, bound in leather, contains *baptisms* and *burials* from 1799 to 1812.

According to the Parliamentary Return on Parish Registers of 1831, there then existed at Tithby a volume containing *baptisms* and *burials* from 1684 to 1799, and a volume containing *marriages* from 1685 to 1764 [*sic*], but these have since disappeared.

The church plate consists of a silver communion cup, plated paten, two brass alms dishes, an old quart pewter flagon with handle and lid, and modern electro-plated flagon. The cup measures—height 9½ inches, height of bowl 3 inches, diameter of bowl 3 inches, diameter of foot 3½ inches. The long stem is ornamented at the top with three buttresses. The cup weighs 15 ounces avoirdupois, and is inscribed:—"This Cup for the use of the Altar, is presented to the Parish Church of TITHBY in the County of Nottingham; by M^{rs} Henrietta Maria Walker of Bentinck Street Cavendish Square; knowing it to have been the Wish of her dear deceased Friend M^{rs} Cecilia Stanhope of the same place, Anno Domini 1773." The marks are (1) date letter, Old English capital Q, the London date letter for 1771-2, (2) lion passant, (3) leopard's head crowned, (4) maker's monogram, S F or F S. The paten is inscribed, "Presented to the Parishes

of *Tythby & Cropwell Butler*." The old pewter flagon is not in use. The modern flagon, 10½ inches high, is of handsome proportions, with handle, spout, lid, and thumb-rest. It has no inscription, and is devoid of ornament.

The Chapelry of Cropwell Butler.

CROPWELL' BUTLER, which lies about a mile to the west of Tithby, and about a mile to the north of Cropwell Bishop, is, says Thoroton, "so called because it was long held by the Family of Butlers of Warrington in the County of Lancaster."² Thoroton further states that Roger Pictavensis, third son of Roger de Montgomery, first Earl of Shrewsbury, after the Conquest, "gave, amongst many others, the Churches of Cotegrave and Crophill to the Monastery of St. Martins at Sais in France, which 'tis like his Ancestors founded, howbeit they were afterwards disposed otherwise."³ At a later date "Matthew [de Vylers] and his Brothers William, and Alan, and Thomas de Vylers, gave to God and the Church of St. Peter of Thurgarton, with Richard his brother, all his land in Lound, and the service of Raph de Sanchr. and his Church of Warrington, and the Church of Tytheby, and Chappell of Crophill."⁴

This Chapel, according to pre-Reformation wills preserved in the Registry at York, was dedicated to St. Nicholas.⁵

The Inventory of Church Goods at Cropwell Butler is included in that of Tithby. The following is a copy of the agreement made between the Commissioners and the curate and churchwardens:—

"This Indenture made the xxvjth daye of maye in the seventhe yere of the reigne of [*torn*] warde the Sixt by the grace of god of inglonde Franncce & Irelonde kinge of the

(¹) Properly *Crophill Butler*.

(²) Thoroton, p. 96. See footnote on p. 121 *ante* for Thoroton's general note on the two *Crophills*.

(³) Thoroton, p. 97.

(⁴) Thoroton, p. 97.

(⁵) *Associated Architectural Societies Reports*, vol. xvi., p. 233.

faith and of the churche of inglonde & also of yrelonde in earthe the supreme [*hede*] Betwene the right honorable henrie erle of rutlande John biron garvays clifton [*John*] hercie george pierponnt and Anthonie Nevill knightes comissions of o^r saide souaighe lorde the kinge wⁱⁿ the countie of Nottingham of that one p[']tie and thomas sum curat of the chapell church of cropwell butler w['] in the same countie of nottingham Willam smythe Alexander boube churche wardens of the same chapell of that oder p[']tie Witenesse the that the saide erle and oder the said comissions haithe aswell delyuded [*delivered*] the same curate and churche wardens and to y^r seūall successors one chalice wth a patent of siluer for thadministracon of the hollie communion in the same churche as also ij belles of one accorde withe a sannc bell hengginge in the steeple of the same churche to be savelie kept unspoylled unembeseled and unsolde untill the kinges maiesties pleasure be therein furder known In Witenesse whereof the said p[']ties to these present indentures interchanngieable haue put to their sealles the Daye and yere aforesaid

THOMAS SUM curat "

The Parliamentary Commissioners of 1650 reported :— "Alsoe the Impropriacon of Cropwell which is worth fower-score pounds per Annum in the possession of the lord Chaworth the Impropriator who receives the proffitts thereof to his owne vse the same being within the parishe of Tythby."

Thoroton thus concludes his account of Cropwell Butler :— "The Tythes formerly Thurgartons (which Priory it seems served Outhorp and Titheby with Priests from their own Convent, for I find no mention of the Vicarages of either) are my Lord Chaworths, who finds a Chaplain at Titheby, whither the Inhabitants of this Crophill resort as to their Parish Church."² From this we assume that in Thoroton's time the chapel no longer existed.

In White's Directory of Nottinghamshire for 1832, it is stated that there were then no traces remaining of this old chapel, a statement which is repeated in the editions of 1844

(¹) Parl. Survey, xiii., 251.

(²) Thoroton, p. 98.

and 1853, from the latter of which we learn that "in 1845, Mr. George Parr erected a small church at a cost of £400. The same gentleman has purchased a small organ and placed it in the church at a cost of 70 guineas."

The organ was afterwards sold, and the building, which was private property, was closed from 1879 until 1897, when it was purchased by the parishioners for £200 and restored at a further cost of £300, being re-opened as St. Peter's Mission Church, by the Bishop of Southwell, on November 10th in the latter year. It is a brick building, and comprises a nave and north aisle, with a porch and vestry at the west end of the nave. The aisle is divided from the nave by three pointed stone arches supported by oval pillars. There are two windows in the north and south walls and another at the west end of the aisle, but there are no windows at the east end. The walls are plastered internally. A small organ stands in the north-east angle, and a font is placed between the doors opening into the porch and vestry. The fittings are pleasing in character, and accord in every detail with those of an ordinary parish church.

The Domestic Chapelry of Wiverton.



THOROTON states, in his account of Tithby, that Sir Thomas Chaworth, of Wiverton, by his marriage, as his second wife, with Isabel, daughter of Sir Thomas Aylesbury, was "better inabled to make the Park here [at Wiverton], which he had the Kings licence to do 24 4. 6. who likewise granted him Free Warren in this place, whereby 'tis very probable that he was the chief builder of that strong House, which from thence forward was the principal mansion of his worthy Successors, and in our times made a Garrison for the King, which occasioned its ruin, since when, most of it is pulled down and removed, except the old uncovered Gate-house, which yet remains a Monument of the magnificence of this Family." ¹

(¹) Thoroton, p. 100.

On October 16th, 1456, Robert [elsewhere Thomas] Wodecote, rector of the parish church of Langar, granted for himself and his successors to Sir Thomas Chaworth, knt., lord of the manor of Wiverton, his heirs and assigns, permission to have for the future a fit chaplain to celebrate divine service in the chapel built by the said Thomas, within the manor of Wiverton, and to administer in the same all sacraments and sacramentals to any person whatsoever inhabiting within the site of the said manor, and serving the said Sir Thomas, his heirs and assigns, sepulture only excepted, all which were confirmed by William, Archbishop of York, 19 October, 1456.¹

Thoroton concludes his account of Tithby with this statement:—"About the year of our Lord 1257, many mentions are made in the Leiger Book of Thurgarton, of the Church of Wiverton, though it may, possibly, be interpreted of Langar Church or Tithebyes, for I never could see anything else which could satisfie, that there ever was a Church at Wiverton; there was a very good Chappel in the House, now ruinous with it; and besides it, there is no more Houses, so that the Church and Town have a like fate, the place of either not very discoverable, the necessary consequence of inclosure of good Land in these parts."²

"By her will, dated 1400, Lady Alice [wife of Sir William Chaworth] leaves to the chapel of St. Laurence de Wyverton 'a vestment of blue, and all the timber lying in the same chapel and £20 for the fabric,' No doubt this was the 'good chapel in the house' spoken of by Thoroton."³



(¹) Torre MS., York.

(²) Thoroton, p. 102.

(³) "Some Account of the Family called Chaworth" in "Transactions of the Thoroton Society, 1903," p. 127.



Tollerton.

THE Domesday Survey (1086) records that TROCLAVESTVNE at that time possessed a church.¹

The following note on "Roclaveston Manor," by Mr. W. P. W. Phillimore, appeared in the *Nottingham Guardian* of September 7th, 1881:—"This place, till early in the present century, was known as Tollerton Hall, but was given its present name when the present quasi-gothic mansion was built by the late Mr. Pendock Barry, probably from a belief that he was reverting to the original form of Tollerton. The sole authority for 'Roclaveston' is Dr. Thoroton, who heads his account of this parish with 'Roclaveston' as an alternative spelling of Tollerton. It is, however, but a misreading of the entry in Domesday relating to this place. Troclavesten is the form given in that record, but a conjoined letter, easily mistaken for R, has been adopted by the scribe for the two letters TR. Thus it is that plain Tollerton Hall has been converted into the high sounding Roclaveston Manor, now commonly contracted into 'Rocleston Manor.' This cannot by any means be considered an improvement and ought to be a warning against reviving obsolete and forgotten spellings."

Ralph de Insula and Matilda Malebisse, his wife, gave to

(¹) Domesday Book, i., 286.

the Priory of Lenton the church of Tollerton, which gift was confirmed, in the reign of King Henry the Second, by their grandson, Richard Barri, Lord of Tollerton, with the consent of Beatrice, his wife. And, about the same time, Serlo de Torlavistune gave his moiety of the same church to Lenton Priory, at the request, and with the consent of William de Olive, then parson of it. The charter of Serlo de Torlavistune was witnessed by Adelina, his wife, and by the above-named Beatrice, the wife of Richard Barri.¹ In 1195, the Prior of Lenton recovered the advowson of the church of Tollerton from Ralph Barre,² the son of that Richard Barri who had confirmed the original grant of the church to the Monastery.

On 7 January, 1205, Pope Innocent III. confirmed to the Prior and monks of Lenton (*int. al.*) the churches of St. Mary, St. Peter, and St. Nicholas, Nottingham, the churches of Langar and Tollerton, and their right in the church of Cotgrave.³

The Taxation Roll of Pope Nicholas the Fourth, 1291, gives the clear annual value of the church of Torlacton at Sixteen pounds.⁴

According to the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (27 Henry VIII.), the rectory of Torlacton was valued at the clear yearly sum of £15 9s. 4d., John Bromeley being named therein as rector.⁵

According to the official survey taken prior to the suppression of chantries, "The parishe Church of Tallerton y^e worthe in a certayne *parcell* of lande Graunted for the mayntayning of a lampe there for euer by yere ijd."⁶

The Inventory of Church Goods, drawn up in the reign of King Edward the Sixth, contains the following entry relative to this parish :—

" fyrst a chalis of *parsell* gylt w^t a patend
a coope changeable sylke
a vestiment to y^e same

(¹) Thoroton, p. 84.

(²) *Abbreviatio Placitorum*, 99.

(³) Papal Letters, i., 19.

(⁴) Tax. Eccles., p. 311.

(⁵) *Valor Eccles.*, v., 167.

(⁶) Certificates of Chantries, roll 37, No. 27.

a vestiment of black satten
 a vestiment of whyet bustion
 iij awbis w^t amysis
 a cross of brass
 ij cruets of pewter
 one hand bell
 a crysmatory of brasse
 a pyxe of latyn
 iij bells
 ij candelstykes off bras
 Jhon Grein p'son
 Willm lovit
 lawrannce huchingson
 church wardens
 Mychaell Cowp
 Nycolas lesun
 husbandmen of y^e said towne."

The Parliamentary Commissioners of 1650 reported :—
 "Alsoe the Rectory or Parsonage of Tollerton which is
 worth fowerscore and tenne pounds per Annum Philip
 Pendocke Esquier the now Patron Daniel Chadwicke Clerke
 the present Incumbent who receives the Tythes of the said
 Parsonage to his owne vse there beinge allowed unto Gervase
 Pendocke Clerke from whome the same is sequestred the
 Glebe lands as a fifth part for his wife and children the said
 M^r Chadwicke haveing Cure of soules there diligently supplies
 the Cure in his owne person beinge a godly preachinge
 Minister." ¹

Throsby states :—"The village is small, like the church,
 which has but an indifferent appearance without. It is
 dedicated to St. Peter, dove-house topped, and has three bells.
 In it are remembered Thomas Major, aged 75 ; Joseph
 Bakewell, who died in 1739, aged 59 ; and some others of
 the latter name." ²

(¹) Parl. Survey, xiii., 253.

(²) Throsby, i., 173.

Rectors.

William de Olive.

* * * * *

G. de Milner. Died 27 August, 1272. Abp. Giffard's Register, Surtees Soc., vol. cix., p. 68.

Ralph de Barre, Clerk, instituted September, 1272, on the presentation of John Barrie, "but Robert, son of Hugo de Thorlaston, presented John de Surry on 6th Sept. 1272."

Peter Barry, instituted 5 October, 1293. Patron, Richard Barry. Resigned for the church of Poston, in the Diocese of Lincoln.

John de Leycester, instituted 26 November, 1329. Patron, Sir John Barry, Knight.

John de Singilton, instituted 25 May, 1358. Patron, Sir Robert Barry, Knight. Resigned.

Roger, son of Robert de Clifton, instituted 30 June, 1360. Same patron.

Hugh Martell, instituted on same presentation. He resigned.

John Basage, instituted 24 April, 1402. Same patron. He resigned for a Prebend in Lichfield Cathedral.

John Peeke, instituted 25 April, 1411. Same patron.

Hugh Martell, B.C.L. Occurs in *Records of the Borough of Nottingham*, in 1438, vol. ii., p. 167. By his will, proved 29 November, 1442, he desired to be buried in the quire at Tollerton.

Thomas Grene, instituted 18 March, 1442. Patrons, John Bingham and two others. He resigned.

Robert Melton, instituted 20 December, 1450. Patron, Edmund Barry. He died intestate, and letters of administration were granted, 13 October, 1485, to William Meleton, of Plumtree.

Thomas Tew or Tewson, instituted 23 September, 1485. Patron, Hugh Barry. Died.

Henry Bond, instituted 22 September, 1500. Same patron. Resigned.

John Bramley, instituted 2 April, 1506. Patrons, Feoffees of Hugh Barry. Died.

Anthony Mollneux, S.T.P., instituted June, 1539. Patron, the Archbishop of York, by lapse. He resigned.

John Grene,¹ S.T.P., instituted 2 April, 1543. Patron, the Guardian of John Barry. Died.

Christopher Graunger, instituted 2 August, 1569. Patron, Richard Pendock and Matilda, his wife. Resigned.

George Harvey,² instituted 8 September, 1581. Patron, the Assignee of William Pendock. By his will, proved 3 May, 1604, he desired to be buried in the chancel.

(¹) "Sir John Grene p'son of Torlaston was buryed the xxviiiith of february" (1568).

(²) "George Harvie p'son of Tollerton was buryed the seveanth of Aprill" (1604).

John Pare,¹ instituted 10 April, 1604. Patron, an Assignee of William Pendock.² Died.

Gervase Pendock,³ instituted 15 August, 1636. Patron, John Pendock.

Cuthbert Scott, instituted 4 February, 1662. Patron, Philip Pendock. He died intestate, 8 January, 1669, and administration was granted, 19 March following, to Anne Scott, his relict.

John Alsop, B.A., instituted 30 May, 1670. Same patron.

Latimer Crosse, M.A., instituted 24 February, 1692. Patron, John Neale, of Mansfield Woodhouse, Notts.

[Throsby states (i., 173) that the King presented in 1694 and Pendock Price, Esq., in 1717. Institutions not found.]

John Major, M.A., instituted 20 May, 1729. Patron, John Neale, of Mansfield Woodhouse, Notts. p.h.v.

Job Falkner, B.A., instituted 8 November, 1738, on the resignation of John Major. Patron, John Neale, Esq., of Eaton, Bucks.

Job Falkner, B.A.,⁴ instituted 29 April, 1749, on the cession of himself. Patron, John Neale, Esq.

Abel Collin Launder, M.A.,⁵ instituted 18 January, 1753, on the death of Job Falkner. Patron, Pendock Neale, of Tollerton, Esq.

John Neale,⁶ the mandate for whose induction has not been found in the Archdeaconry office.

Thomas Neale,⁷ instituted 29 January, 1770, on the cession of John Neale. Patron, Pendock Neale, Esq.

(¹) John Pare, M.A., was instituted Rector of St. Peter's, Nottingham, 20 February, 1593, on the presentation of Queen Elizabeth, being succeeded by Francis Rodes, who was instituted 23 May, 1604. One of his first acts at Tollerton was to have the parish register transcribed, which he "vewd over" and "waranted" to be correct, and in which he recorded:—

"John Pare m^r of arts, was inducted into the parsonage of Torlaston y^e 19th of Aprill" [1604].

"George Pare my dear father was buried at Nott[ingham] y^e 22 of November" [1613].

(²) William Pendock, Esq., was buried at Tollerton, 26 February, 1621-2.

(³) Gervase, son of John Pendock, gent., was baptized at Tollerton, 9 May, 1602.

(⁴) Job Falkner occurs as Vicar of Ruddington, Notts., in 1750.

(⁵) Abel Collin Launder was instituted Rector of Elton, Notts., 24 September, 1750, and Rector of Clifton, Notts., 2 October, 1754. He died 29 August, 1803, aged 77 years, and was buried at Elton. See page 168 *ante*.

(⁶) The Rev. John Neale was the second of the three sons of John Neale, Esq., of Tollerton, and his wife, Elizabeth Major, of Belper, co. Derby. He was also Rector of Sibson, Leicestershire. By his wife, Elizabeth Lowe, of Park Hall, co. Derby, he had an only son, Pendock Neale (afterwards Barry), LL.D., hereafter referred to.

(⁷) The Rev. Thomas Neale, born 1733, was the younger brother of the Rev. John Neale, mentioned in the preceding note. He also was Rector of Sibson, Leicestershire. By his wife, Susanna, daughter of Philip Falkner,

Samuel Martin, M.A.,¹ instituted 1 June, 1782, on the death of Thomas Neale. Same patron.

David Holt, B.A., instituted 5 April, 1783, on the death of Samuel Martin. Same patron.

Pendock Neale, B.A.,² instituted 7 July, 1793, on the resignation of David Holt. Patron, Pendock Neale, of Intts, Cornwall, Esq.

Edward Smith, B.A., instituted 14 November, 1816, on the death of Pendock Neale. Patron, Pendock Barry, of Rocklveston Manor, Notts., Esq.

Richard Charles Ward, B.A., instituted 19 November, 1840, on the death of Edward Smith. Patron, James Lewis, of Harley Street, St. Mary le Bone, co. Middlesex, Esq. Died 2 August, 1867, aged 59 years. Buried in Tollerton churchyard. M. I.

Abraham Adlard Welby, M.A., instituted 1867. Patron, Mrs. Susanna Davies. Resigned 12 December, 1904.

Henry Edward St. John Macdonald, B.A., instituted 21 February, 1905. Patron, A. C. Cantrell-Hubbersty, Esq., of Tollerton Hall.

Mr. Stretton thus described Tollerton Church as he saw it in August, 1824:—

"This church has been completely altered and modernized by Barry Neale, Esquire, heir apparent to the Tollerton Estate. It is of cleansed ashlar stone, and is very neat. It has a nave

Esq., of Lincoln, he had, with other issue, a son, Pendock Neale, Rector of Tollerton, referred to in a succeeding note, and a daughter, Susanna, who was married to her cousin, Pendock Neale, LL.D., mentioned in the previous note.

(¹) Samuel Martin (grandson of the Rev. Samuel Martin, of Lincoln College, Oxford, who married Elizabeth Crumpton, at Loughborough Parish Church, 20 August, 1700), son of Samuel Martin, M.A., Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, Rector of Gotham, Notts., from 1746 until his death in 1775, and his wife, Anne Hunter, of Lichfield (married at Newton Regis, 14 October, 1741) was baptised at Newton Regis, 25 July, 1743. He was a Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, Prebendary of Lincoln, and was also Rector of St. Peter's, Nottingham, to which benefice he was instituted in 1767. He married, at St. Peter's, 27 February, 1769, Elizabeth, daughter of John Smith, Esq., of the same parish. Several of his children were baptized at St. Mary's, Nottingham, in which parish he appears to have resided. His wife was buried, 1 September, 1779, at St. Peter's, Nottingham, where a brass plate to her memory is fixed on the north wall of the chancel. "He died from a fall from his horse," as stated in the Latin inscription on a brass plate, recently fixed to his memory, above that of his wife, in St. Peter's Church, Nottingham, where he was buried, 19 September, 1782. His son, another Samuel Martin, baptized at St. Mary's, Nottingham, 3 April, 1770, Curate of Warsop, Notts., for six years, and Rector for fifty-three years, died 4 April, 1859. M. I. in Warsop Church.

(²) The Rev. Pendock Neale was the second son of the Rev. Thomas Neale mentioned in a preceding note. He married, at St. Mary's, Nottingham, 13 October, 1794, Sarah Wright, of that parish.

and two side aisles, with three Gothic arches on each side, and columns two feet in diameter, with plain caps and bases. Three clerestory windows are on each side of the nave. A neat low tower of stone has eight massive pinnacles with large fanes upon them nearly filling the battlements. The roof both of the church and tower is leaded, and there are three bells of no importance.

The entrance for the parishioners is at the west end, with a neat small vestry adjoining. A private gallery leads from the Hall to the church and an elegant family seat over the entrance fitted up with considerable taste.

The floor is of cleansed stone. [The church] is very neatly stalled, and the whole painted oak colour. The pulpit is very neat, and in perfect, but modern, order. I forgot to observe that the side aisles are raised one step. The inside walls are stuccoed, as well as a great part of the outside. [There is a] small christening basin.

The chancel is also (modernly) improved. The communion table is of oak, raised one step, with straight altar rails. The arms of the Neales are carved in stone both in the church and chancel.

There is a large vault in the south aisle for the Neale family; the only persons in it are M^{rs} Neale, and her mother. [There are] no king's arms or decalogue.

There are no monuments in the church, and very few stones in the church yard.

The church is dedicated to Saint Peter, and is a rectory."¹

Tollerton Church is dedicated, like its predecessor, to St. Peter. The greater part was rebuilt in the early years of the nineteenth century in the debased style of that period, and the whole building has, within and without, a distinctly pretentious appearance.

The fabric comprises nave with clerestory, north and south aisles, entrance lobby and vestry at the west end, tower at the west end of the north aisle, and chancel with a private mausoleum (as it is termed) on the south side. It measures internally:—length of nave 31 feet 6 inches, width 20 feet; length of north aisle 32 feet, width 11 feet; length of south aisle 31 feet, 6 inches, width 12 feet 6 inches; entrance lobby and vestry, north to south 17 feet, east to west 10 feet 4 inches; length of chancel 29 feet, 3 inches, width 18 feet 6 inches; length of "mausoleum" 13 feet 3 inches, width 10 feet

(¹) Stretton MS. No. 34, p. 23.

4 inches. The seating accommodation of the church is in excess of the total population of the parish.

The nave is separated from the aisles by three pointed arches supported by circular pillars with moulded caps and bases. The clerestory contains three plain square-headed windows on either side. The ceiling is flat. The chancel arch is semi-circular. At the west end is a corresponding arch, the



lower part of which is filled in to form the entrance lobby and vestry, the upper part forming a commodious gallery approached by winding steps from the south aisle, and containing a fireplace with marble chimney-piece, for the exclusive accommodation of the lords of the manor.

In the vestry, to the north of the entrance lobby, is an iron chest, the lid of which bears the following inscription in raised

letters :—"Rev. Pendock Neale Rector I. Smith T. Price Church-Wardens Tollerton 1813." Here also stands a boldly-carved Norman piscina shaft, which is in remarkably good preservation. In 1848, Mr. J. Adey Repton wrote :—"In looking over some papers I find a sketch (made some thirty years ago) of a curious Norman pedestal of a piscina. It was found among some rubbish in Tollerton Church, near Nottingham, and may be worthy of notice. A *Norman* piscina shaft is very seldom to be met with ; and I believe the pedestals are particularly rare, for, as they project beyond the face of the wall, they are generally cut away."¹ Soon after the above note and sketch were printed, this piscina shaft was missing. A few years ago it was found by the late rector amid some rubbish in a neighbouring plantation and placed in its present position.



The aisles are raised two steps above the nave floor. The north aisle contains two pointed two-light windows, the south aisle has two square-headed two-light windows. The seats in the nave and aisles are arranged longitudinally in collegiate style. The whole of the interior is painted drab and black, and has a sombre appearance, relieved to some extent by a number of hatchments fixed in the nave and south aisle, and referred to later on.

At the east end of the south aisle a number of iron rings in the floor indicate the entrance to the Pendock-Neale-Barry vault, hereafter referred to. At this end are two cut floor-stones inscribed :—

(¹) The Gentleman's Magazine, 1848, part i., p. 136.

THE REVEREND

[space]

HERE LYETH THE BODY O
 REVEREND. CVTHBERT S^r
 RECTO^r OF TOLLERTON
 FOR Y^e SPACE OF ABOVE
 YEARE DID IN THIS CHV
 EXERCISE HIS MINISTR
 [stone cut here]

CHARITY HE DEPARTE
 LIFE THE EIGHTH DAY O
 NVARY ANNO DNI 1669

Near to is a tall octagonal panelled stone font, with shallow, unpierced, bowl, and wooden cover.

The chancel was rebuilt in the year 1842, as stated in the following inscription on the covers of two service books:—
 "The gift of Pendock Barry Barry (late Neale) M.A. Mag. Coll. Oxford Born at Tollerton May the 6th 1783 Rebuilt this chancel and adorned the altar of God as it now exists Nov^r 5th 1842." It is lighted by two two-light windows on the north side, and by a similar window in the south wall (the western window in this wall being blocked up), and by a pointed window of three lights, with interlacing tracery, at the east end.

The western window on the north side is filled with stained glass representing Christ walking on the sea, beneath which is a brass plate inscribed:—

"In loving Memory of George R. E. Welby, the beloved son of the Rev. A. A. & B. S. Welby, of Tollerton Rectory, Who was accidentally drowned at Okanagan, British Columbia, on April 20th 1894, Aged 21 Years."

The east window is filled with stained glass of an unusual character, the greater part of which is hidden from view by a dossal. The head of the window contains a royal crown in

(1) Cuthbert Scott was instituted Rector of Tollerton, 4 February, 1662, on the presentation of Philip Pendock, Esq., who, by his wife, Jane, daughter of Nicholas Charlton, Esq., of Chilwell, Notts., had an only daughter and heir, Ann, married to John Neale, Esq., of Mansfield Woodhouse, Notts.

the apex, the Garter motto (twice) and the Royal arms of Queen Victoria, with a mitre on either side. Beneath are the Lord's Prayer (north), Creed (centre), and Benediction (south), and below these are three scriptural subjects. At the foot of the window is this inscription:—

“✠ Ad DEI Gloriam et in memoriam Susanna Davis (*sic*) obiit November A.D. 1872.”

Two boards (one on either side) contain the Decalogue.

A plain brass altar cross is inscribed:—“✠ To the Glory of God and in loving memory of J. E. Jessop, died 13th December 1893.”

On the north side, beneath the chancel arch, is a square pew, on the door of which is a small brass plate, inscribed—PENDOCK NEALE ESQ^r:

There are three floorstones, inscribed:—

“Here lyeth Interred the Body of Mary Bakewell late wife of Ioseph Bakewell who Departed this life the 13th day of March 1733 Aged 59 Years Also Ioseph Bakewell her son who Departed this life the 8th day of Iune 1737 Aged 27 years.”

“Here lieth the body of M^r Tho^s Major late of Whitwell in Derbyshire who departed this life Feb. y^e [] 1741 aged 75 years.”

“Here lieth the body of Anne the wife of M^r Thomas Major late of Whitwell in Derbyshire who departed this life Feb. y^e 7th 1743 aged 77 years.”

The “mausoleum” on the south side of the chancel is entered by folding iron gates at the east end of the south aisle. The sides are divided into three divisions by four pilasters carrying plain semi-circular arches in the spandrils of which are twelve shields of early regal and other arms, amongst which are recognized those of William the Conqueror. In niches in the upper portions of the central division are plaster figures, which probably represent two of the Apostles. The ceiling is flat and glazed. At the east end is a circular-

(1) On the north side of the churchyard is a monument to the memory of Susannah Davies, widow, late of Roelaveston Manor House, and Lady of the Manor of Tollerton for 25 years, but formerly of Wrexham, Denbighshire, who died 3 November, 1872, in her 89th year.

headed white marble tablet set in an inartistic panelled framework of stone.¹ Above this is a shield bearing Azure, crusillé or, two lucies hauriant, addorsed, of the last, within a bordure gules, *De Barre*, being the fifth quarter of the arms of Margaret of Anjou (died 1482), wife of King Henry the Sixth of England. In the semi-circular head of the marble tablet, excellently carved in relief and emblazoned, is a shield of arms bearing :—Quarterly (1 and) Gules, three bars embattled argent, *Barry*,² (2 and 3) Gules, two bars gemelles argent, on a chief of the last five trefoils azure, three and two, *Pendock*, impaling Argent, a fesse gules, in chief two crescents of the second, in base a bugle horn of the last, stringed vert, *Neale*. Crest—On a bar fessewise gules, charged with three roses or, the battlements of a tower farsonned of the first. Supporters—Two lions, guardant, argent, each gorged with a collar, embattled, gules, and thereto affixed a chain, passing between their fore legs, and reflexed over their backs, or, each holding in its fore paws a flag-staff, and therefrom flowing a banner, gules, charged with three bars, embattled argent, fringed or. Motto—"A Rege et Victoria." Beneath is the following inscription :—

ON THE 28TH OF APRIL 1811
WERE HERE DEPOSITED
THE EARTHLY REMAINS OF
SUSANNA³

(¹) On the dexter side of this stonework is a shield bearing Argent and azure, a cross engrailed counterchanged, *Heydon*, and on the sinister side a shield bearing Azure, on a bend argent three heurtes, . . . whose presence is difficult to understand.

(²) In the *Visitation of Nottinghamshire* (Harleian Soc.) p. 107, the arms of Barry are blazoned *Argent*, three bars embattled *gules*. In Tollerton Church they occur in *both* forms.

(³) The lady here commemorated was the daughter of the Rev. Thomas Neale, Rector of Tollerton, and of Sibson, Leicestershire, and his wife Susanna, daughter of Philip Falkner, Esq., of Lincoln. She was married at Tollerton, 7 September, 1780, to her cousin, Pendock Neale, Esq., LL.D. (born 27 August, 1757, died 13 March, 1833), High Sheriff of Nottinghamshire in 1784, only son of the Rev. John Neale, Rector of Tollerton and of Sibson, and his wife, Elizabeth Lowe, of Park Hall, co. Derby, who (Pendock Neale) assumed, in 1812, by sign-manual, the surname of *Barry*, in lieu of his patronymic, and had a son, Pendock Barry Barry, Esq., M.A., who died unmarried in 1847, and a daughter, Susanna Falkner Neale, of whom hereafter.

THE WIFE OF
PENDOCK BARRY (LATE NEALE) ESQ^{RE}
AGED 53.

IN GRATEFUL RECOLLECTION OF THE
MANY AMIABLE QUALITIES, WHICH
DISTINGUISH'D AND ADORN'D THIS
INESTIMABLE AND EXEMPLARY LADY,
AS A WIFE, A MOTHER, A DAUGHTER,
A SISTER, A FRIEND TO ALL; AND
FAR BEYOND HER OTHER VIRTUES,
OF THAT, WHOSE HAPPY FRUITS THEY
WERE, HER LOVE TOWARDS GOD,
THIS HUMBLE TRIBUTE OF FILIAL
AFFECTION, AND DUTIFUL RESPECT,
IS CONSECRATED BY HER ONLY SON
PENDOCK BARRY BARRY, M.A.

In the recess in the centre of the north wall is a pinnacle-shaped monument, in the south face of which is a marble tablet bearing the arms of *Neale* impaling *Argent*, a fesse gules between two bars gemelles, wavy, sable, *Elliot*, and the following inscription in thirty-one lines:—

“Pendock Neale¹ Esq^{re} died s. p. at Ints in the County of Cornwall A.D. 1772, and was interred on the north side of the chancel of this church, January 18. A.D. 1773. In remembrance of whom and his wife Harriot a daughter of Richard Elliot Esq^{re} of Port Elliot Cornwall; this monument is dedicated by Pendock Barry Barry A.D. 1842, in compliance with the request of his deceased mother, that the memory of her uncle and aunt might be perpetuated; to both of whom she was under the greatest possible obligations, and for whom she ever entertained those sentiments of love and esteem so truly worthy of herself.”

(1) Pendock Neale, Esq., was the eldest of the three sons of John Neale, Esq., of Tollerton, and his wife Elizabeth Major, of Belper, co. Derby, and uncle of Pendock Neale (afterwards Barry), LL.D., mentioned in the preceding note. He married Harriot, daughter of Richard Elliot, Esq., of Port Elliot, Cornwall, and sister of Richard, first Lord Elliot, of that place. He died, without issue, at Ints Castle, Cornwall, November, 1772, and was buried, as above stated, at Tollerton, 18 January, 1773.

In the corresponding recess on the south side is a similar monument, bearing the arms of *Neale* on a lozenge, and the following inscription in twenty-eight lines :—

"The body of Susanna Falkner Neale¹ spinster, having been removed from Walcot near Bath where she was buried A.D. 1821. contrary to her expressed wish that her ashes might repose by those of her revered mother; which met with a denial that never could have emanated from a parental breast, was consigned to the vault beneath March 23. A.D. 1841, by the direction of her brother Pendock Barry Barry, who caused this memorial of his regard to be erected."

In the centre of the mausoleum is a quasi altar-tomb, with panelled sides and ends, and slightly raised top. At the west end is a brass plate, inscribed :—"The Vault of Barry Barry Esq^r M.A. of Roclaveston Manor who died 3rd July 1847."

At the east end of the south wall is a small door, over which is a brass plate, inscribed :—"This mausoleum is private property under a faculty granted A.D. 1794 It is now vested in the trustees under the will of Susanna Davies who hold a fund for its maintenance dated 3rd Nov^r 1872." This door opens into a covered colonnade which communicates with Tollerton Hall.² Over the colonnade side of this pseudo-

(1) In the reading desk in Tollerton church is a huge folio bible, the front cover of which is filled with an inscription, embossed in gold letters, of which the following is the commencement :—"This Holy Book containing the Word of God. His omnipotent commands. to be obeyed by man. was the property of Pendock Neale Esq. who died at Ints Castle Cornwall, Nov. 1772, and was buried on the north side of the chancel of this church (Tollerton alias Roclaveston Manor) on the 18th of January 1773. from whom it descended to his great nephew Pendock Barry Barry Esq. late Neale, M.A. Mag. Coll. Oxon. &c. &c. who on the 6th of October 1844. the Sabbath of the Lord our God and 18th after Trinity, presented it to the Church of Tollerton. consecrated to the worship of the Almighty by the ordination of Providence in the sincere and fervent hope that within the walls of this Sacred Edifice. (the Ark of the Testament) it may be preserved to the end of time," etc., etc. On opening "This Holy Book," we found inscribed on the fly-leaf—"Susanna Falkner Neale, Daughter of Pendock Neale Esq & Susanna his Wife of Ints in the County of Cornwall was born at Eleven of the Clock at night the Sixteenth day of April 1782."

(2) A writer in *The Church Times* of August 28th, 1904, remarks, "Tollerton Hall, a pretentious castellated building, of a vulgar style, almost touches the church at the east end. It dates from the time of rebuilding the church, to which there is a private entrance through a covered colonnade." It is one of a class of buildings, with sham turrets and impossible battlements, which Pugin scathingly denounced in one of his works.

thyrum is a shield of arms, bearing *Barry* and *Pendock* quarterly, impaling *Neale*.

The tower, built of dressed stone, is in three stages, with a deeply recessed door in the west face, but there is no communication between it and the church. The "eight massive pinnacles with large fanes upon them nearly filling the battlements," as described by Stretton, present a curious appearance amongst the trees by which the church is surrounded.

There are three bells, inscribed :—

1st, GOD SAVE THE CHVRCH 1634. Diameter, 2 feet $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

2nd, GOD SAVE HIS CHVRCH 1640. Diameter, 2 feet 6 inches. Cast by George Oldfield.

3rd, GOD SAVE HIS CHVRCH E BARLOW I PACEI WARDENS 1723, Diameter, 2 feet $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

The church and covered colonnade are lighted by electricity supplied from the Hall.

The hatchments previously referred to are eight in number, three being in the nave and five in the south aisle. Those in the nave are :—

(1). On a sable field, a shield bearing, quarterly (1 and 4), *Barry*, (2) *Pendock*, (3) *Neale*. Crests—over the first quarter (apparently) a stag statant, over the second quarter, On the top of a tower gules, a demi-pelican with wings endorsed or, vulning her breast of the first, for *Pendock*. Crest, supporters, and motto of *Barry*, as previously described. (Over the chancel arch.)

(2). On a sable field, a shield bearing *Barry*, with the crests, supporters, and motto as on (1). Below the motto is a skull.

(3). On a sable field, a lozenge bearing, quarterly, (1 and 4) Sable, a goat argent, attired or, standing on a child proper, swaddled gules, and feeding on a tree vert, *Davies*,¹ of Hope, co. Montgomery, and Marsh, co. Salop, (2) Or, a pheon sable, (3) Argent, a saltire sable, on a chief or, three lions

(¹) Papworth, *British Armorial*s, p. 61.

rampant gules, *Cupper*,¹ co. Somerset. No crest nor motto.

In the south aisle:—

(4). On a field sable and argent, a shield bearing, per fesse, *Pendock* and *Barry*, impaling *Elliot*. Crest of *Pendock*. Motto, "Pro prole semper."

(5). On a field sable and argent, a shield bearing *Pendock* and *Barry* quarterly, impaling Azure, a hart trippant argent, *Lowe*. No crest nor motto.

(6). On a field sable and argent, a shield bearing *Pendock* and *Barry* quarterly, impaling Argent, on a bend sable three pheons or, *Neel*.² Crest of *Pendock* over a helmet and mantling. Motto, "Mors janua vitæ."

(7). On a sable field, a lozenge bearing *Pendock* impaling *Lowe*. No crest nor motto.

(8). On a field argent and sable, a shield bearing, quarterly, (1 and 4) *Barry*, (2) *Pendock*, (3) *Neale*, impaling similar quarterings over which is a crescent, gules, for difference. A cherub's head in place of crest. Motto, "Mors janua vitæ."

The earlier parish registers of Tollerton consist of four volumes. The *first* volume commences:—"The Regester booke Contayning the names of all y^e have ben crestedened maryed and buryed Sence the yere of our Lorde 1558 and the the first yere of the Raygne of Elizabeth by the grace of god queene of England ffraunce & Ireland Defender of the faythe etc after vewd ov^r by John Pare mr of artes & p^rson of Tollerton 1604 & waranted." It consists of 32 parchment leaves in a parchment cover, and contains entries of *baptisms* from 1558 to 1728, and of *marriages* and *burials* from 1559 to 2728. In this volume are several interesting entries made by the above John Pare, relating to the rectory house and glebe buildings, the names at the end of each entry being probably those of the persons who did the work.

"Built my p^rsonadg kiln & cowhouses new T. Trowel."
(1604-5.)

"built my great barn this year 1608 T. Trowel."

(¹) Papworth, p. 1063.

(²) Papworth, p. 254. One of the "Coats, incorrectly given in the printed Glover's Ordinary, which have been copied into books of reference and probably used as actual coats."

"I built my p'sonadg hay barn this year 1610 Blagg."

"my hall taken down & built up, tyld & plasterd & rough cast (1618) Trowel, Burd."

"ye west end of hows set stright, wall rughe cast . . . & plaster flord wt a new oven & a lead, all wch I made & repayrd this yeare 1619 Trowel Burd."

"my tyth barn was built in my fowldyard (s)yd a finished Noyb ye first (1625) Blagg."

The *second* volume consists of 17 leaves of parchment bound in rough calf, and contains entries of *baptisms* and *burials* from 1728 to 1790, and *marriages* from 1728 to 1754. The *third* volume is a folio book of paper containing *marriages* from 1754 to 1812. The *fourth* volume consists of 17 leaves of parchment (ten of which are blank), and contains entries of *baptisms* and *burials* from 1791 to 1812, and a Terrier of the Glebe, etc., of the rectory of Tollerton in 1817.

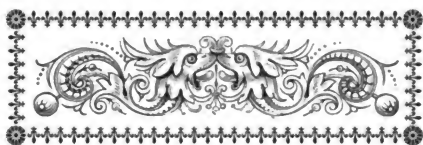
The subsequent registers are in conformity with the Acts of 1812 and 1836.

The church plate comprises an old silver-gilt communion cup with cover, two handsome silver-gilt flagons, two silver-gilt chalices, a silver-gilt paten, and a silver-gilt alms dish. The old silver-gilt cup, probably a Grindal cup, has been carefully repaired, but the stamps are effaced. It consists of bowl, knop, and foot, and measures—height 7 inches, diameter of cup 4 inches, diameter of foot $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It weighs 8 ounces avoirdupois, and has three narrow bands of ornament, round the lip, the middle, and the base of the bowl, and two bands of ornament round the foot. The cover weighs $2\frac{1}{4}$ ounces avoirdupois, and is 4 inches in diameter, the button being $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. It is two inches high, and the stamps are effaced. The first flagon, with handle and thumb-rest, but without a spout, is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide at the lip, and 7 inches in diameter at the foot. It is 12 inches high, weighs 48 ounces avoirdupois, and is inscribed, "The Gift of John Neale Esq. to the Parish Church of Tollerton 1750." The marks are—(1) the makers' initials $R^T C^1$ on a shield following the shape

(1) This mark was first entered at Goldsmiths' Hall in 1727, by Thomas Cooke and Richard Gurney of y^e Golden Cup in Foster Lane, and afterwards used by Richard Gurney & Co.

of the four letters, (2) lion passant, (3) leopard's head crowned, (3) Roman capital P, the London date-letter for 1730-1. The second flagon corresponds with the first, weighs 46 ounces, and is inscribed, "The gift of Pendock Barry Esq to the Parish Church of Tollerton 1812." The marks are—(1) maker's initials H.H. on an oblong shield, (2) lion passant, (3) leopard's head crowned, (4) Roman capital R, the London date-letter for 1812-3, (5) head of George the Third. The two chalices are the same size as the communion cup previously described. One weighs 8 ounces, the other $7\frac{1}{2}$ ounces, and each has the same marks as on the second flagon. Each is inscribed, "The gift of Barry Barry Esq to the Parish Church of Tollerton 1813." The paten measures 7 inches in diameter, is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, and $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter at the foot. It weighs 11 ounces avoirdupois, and has the same marks and inscription as the first flagon. The alms dish is 17 inches in diameter, and weighs 72 ounces avoirdupois. It has the same marks and inscription as the two chalices.





Whatton' in the Dale.

THE Domesday Survey (1086) does not record that Watone at that time possessed either a priest or a church.

The Church of S. John of Beverley, of Whatton, was given by Adelina, daughter and heir of Robert de Whatton to the Abbey of Welbeck to maintain hospitality (which on 20th March, 1st Edward VI., was granted by the King to Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, and his heirs), and was appropriated to that monastery by Galfr., Archbishop of York, reserving a competency, *viz.*, the third part, for a perpetual vicar that should minister. The tythes and advowson of the vicarage were purchased by the Shipmans, of Scarrington, who are now present owners and patrons.²

The Taxation Roll of Pope Nicholas IV., 1291, gives the clear annual value of the church of Watton, which was appropriated to Welbeck Abbey, at £30.³

According to the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (27 Henry VIII.) the church of Chatton, which was appropriated to Welbeck Abbey, Notts., was valued at the clear yearly sum of £5 6s. 6d., Christopher Marshall being then vicar.⁴

(1) "This Town so called from the watry scituation, the River Smite being close by it, which sometimes continues longer full of water than other swifter Rivers do, unless the Channel be very well cleansed." Thoroton, p. 140. See note p. 346 *ante*.

(2) Torre MS., York. (3) Tax. Eccles., p. 311. (4) Valor Eccles., v. 165.

"King Edward the sixth, by his Indenture bearing date the 20th of March, in the first year of his Reign, for the summ of 429^l 13^s. 2^d. granted to Thomas Cranmer Arch-bishop of Canterbury, the Site of the Priory of Arthington, and divers Lands thereunto belonging, and the Site of the Monastery of Kirstall, and the Demesne Lands thereof, and other Lands belonging to it, both in Yorkshire, and the Rectories of Whatton and Aslacton, with the Advowsons of the Churches, both which then lately belonged to the Monastery of Welbeck. And the Mannor of Wood-hall (in Radcliff) in this County, late part of the Possessions of Thomas Grey, Esquire. And the Advowson of the Church of Kingesworth in Kent, to him and his heirs for ever. His Nephew Thomas Cranmer, son of his brother John by his first wife, dyed seized of the Rectory of Whatton and Aslacton, 8 Decemb. 5 E. 6 and left his son Thomas Cranmer his heir, then above twenty two years of age." ¹

According to the official survey taken previous to the suppression of chantries, "The parishe Church of Aslaton & Whatton y^e worthe by yere in certaine *parcells* of lands Graunted for Mayntayning of a lampe Burning for euer vjd." ²

The inventory of Church Goods, drawn up in the reign of King Edward the Sixth, contains the following entry relative to this parish:—

"WHATTON CUM ASLACKTON the invytory of y^e church goods & Juellore of Whatton in the countie of notyngnam mad & taken the fyfte daye of septemer in y^e sixt yere off y^e Raigne of our soueraigne lord edward the syxt by the grace of god Kynge of england ffrance & yrelond defender of the fayth & in yearth of the church off england & yrelond the supreme head

ffyrste a chalys of syluer w^t a paten of syluer also

Itm v old vestmentes one of grene Saten imbrothred wyth blewe one of blewe saten of bryges w^t flowers one of grene sylke one off yelowel sylke one of blake saye & iiij albes to y^e seyd vestments belonging

(¹) Thoroton, p. 138-140.

(²) Certificates of Chantries, roll 37, No. 32.

Itm ij copes one of yelowē sylke imbrothred the other of Rede sylke

Itm iij lynen aulter clothes

Itm a payre of smale latten candellstycks on y^e aulter

Itm iij belles in y^e styple

Itm ij hand belles

Itm one puter cruet

Itm a surples for y^e prest

Itm one lytle saunce bell

John plūblond thoms lan

& Robt Somener churchwardens

John Jalon a townes man."

On June 7th, 1570, Queen Elizabeth granted licence to Thomas Cranmer, Esquire, to alienate the rectories and churches, together with the right of patronage of the vicarages of the said churches of Whatton and Aslacton, to Nicholas Rosell and Robert Brookesby, and the heirs of Nicholas Rosell.¹

The Parliamentary Commissioners of 1650 reported :—
"Alsoe the Impropriacon of Whatton wch is worth one hundred pounds per Annum in the possession of Thomas Shipman gentl the Impropiator who receives the proffittes thereof to his owne vse And the Viccariage of Whatton and Aslackton which is worth fortie markes per Annum in the Donacon of M^r Shipman Gervase Marshall Clerke the present Incumbent who receives the proffittes of the said Viccariage for his sallary and supplies the Cure diligently preachinge twice every lords day." ²

The following are Dr. Thoroton's notes on the monuments and heraldry in Whatton church :—

"Sir Richard de Whatton lies buried in this Church under a well cut Stone Tomb, whereon is his Portraiture with his

(¹) Thoroton, p. 142. Nicholas Rosell was a younger son of Harold Rosell mentioned on page 105 *ante*. He was one of the supervisors of the will of his cousin, Thomas Cranmer, who, by his will, proved at York, 28 February, 1578-9, desired to be buried in the chancel of Whatton Church. The register records his burial at Whatton on 11 December, 1578.

(²) Parl. Survey, xiii., 251.

Shield, having his Arms imbossed upon it, which the Windows also show to be Argent on a Bend Sable between six Crosse Crosletts Gules, three Besants; his name was on the side, where yet some Gilding is visible."¹

"In the Church in the North Ile, near Sir Richard Whattons Tomb, whereon was his name on the side, is another plain one whereon is,

Hic jacet Thomas Cranmer, Armiger, qui obiit 27 Maii, 1501. cujus animæ propitiatur Deus. Amen.

Upon it . . . A chevron between three Cranes . . . Cranmer.

And Arg. on five Fusells in fesse Gules, each an Escallop Or, Aslacton. Which is also in the Windows, and so is,

Arg. five fusells in Fesse Gules, Newmarch.

And Arg. on a Bend sable between six Crosse Crosletts Gules, three Bezants, Whatton.

And Gules, A Lion Ramp. within a Bordure engrailed Arg.

And Sable, A Chevron between ten Crosse Crosletts Arg.

In the middle of the East end of the South Ile, lyeth one well cut in Alabaster, in Maile, and rich Armour: upon his Helmet, the Head, and part of the body of a Gryphin, compassed with a Coronet; on the Border by his left Cheek is, *Adoramus te Christe*; and on the right, *Hy'e* . . . *3* . . . *Newmarch* at the Head; below is five fusells in Fesse; and on his Breast, and at the feet, that impaling a Chief, and three Crosse Crosletts Botony Fitchè; on the sides are eighteen several Shields of Arms embossed, . . . A chevron, and file of three Labells . . . A Lion Ramp . . . Quarterly 2 and 3 fretty a Bend . . . two Chevrons . . . A Lion Ramp. with double Queue . . . A Lion Ramp. amongst Cinquefoils . . . a Fesse, with a file of three Labells . . . three Pickaxes . . . six Roundels 3. 2. 1. these are on the South side. On the North side is Barry of six, three Roundels in Chief. Quarterly per fesse indented. Party per

(¹) Thoroton, p. 142. From this statement we assume that the effigy of Sir Richard de Whatton was originally placed under an arch at the east end of the north wall of the north aisle, where the arms on his shield would be concealed from view.

fesse in the upper part two Mullets of six points pierced. A Chief, and three Crosse Crosletts Botony Fitchè . . . a Fesse between three Cinquefoiles. Ermine, A Chief indented . . . three Bends: two others are broken away.

There was in a Window, Gules, A Lion Ramp. Arg. crowned Or; the Crest an Eagles Head, betwixt the wings sable coming out of a Crown Arg."¹

The following notes on Whatton church were printed in the year 1792:—

"The town of WATTON, or *Whatton, in the Vale*, 12½ miles from Nottingham, 11½ miles from Grantham, and about three miles from Bottesford, is situate on the road lately made a turnpike, in the hundred of *Bingham*, co. Nottingham, two miles from the town which gives name to the hundred. . . . The church, dedicated to St. John of Beverley, stands on rising ground on the north side of the village, and consists of a body, two ailes and a chancel, and a tower at the angle of the north aile and chancel. The nave rests on three pointed arches on a side with octagon pillars. Against the north-east pillar is fixed up a white slab with the figure of a man in flowing hair and gown, and a purse at his right side, his head on a cushion, and round him on a ledge,

Hic iacet Thomas Cranmer
armiger qui obiit diesimo septimo die
mensis maii anno dni
m^o m^o centesimo primo cui hic ppicietur
de amen.

. . . An oblong stone, inserted in the pillar over the font has this inscription on a brass plate:

Memorandum, that JOHN WELLS, of Aslacton, out of his charitable benevolence and good-will to the poor, did, by his last will and testament, May 9, 1710, give 5l. to be put out to interest, the use half to the poor of Watton, and half to the poor of Aslacton, divided every Easter by the minister and churchwardens then being.

The font is octagonal, adorned with a rose, tulip, fleur-de-

(¹) Thoroton, p. 143.

lis, &c. on a shaft of the same, on which is a blank shield and the date 1662.

In the north wall of the north aisle are two arches; one empty; under the other a priest in curled hair, his head on a double cushion.

In the middle of this aisle, on a raised tomb, is a cross-legged knight in mail, and a pointed helmet of the same, his head reclined on a double cushion to the right, his hands elevated: on his shield, a bend between six crosses botoné charged with only one bezant; over his mail, a surcoat falling back at the crossing of his legs; his sword at his left side. His right leg crosses over his left; his upper (*sic*) rowels have no circle; his thighs, legs, and feet, are in mail, but his knees bare; at his feet, a lion whose tail curls on his back. The tradition of the village calls this Philip or Richard de Watton. [Quotation from Thoroton.]

The only arms that remain in the windows of this aisle are, in the east window, Azure, 5 lozenges Gules. In the south wall is a double piscina. The top and bottom of two niches are to be seen over the figure of the priest: under the bottoms are carved David playing on his harp, and an angel holding a shield with an inclined cross. Between them is the bust of a woman. By the priest has been a door, now stopped.

The east end of the south aisle is converted into a school-house. In the middle of it is an altar-tomb and figure of alabaster. On the sides of the tomb these coats, six [*should be eight*] on a side, and one at each end.

On the south, these shields, with six garlands:

- (1) ¹ Three pickaxes. (2) A fess and label of three points.
- (3) A lion rampant between cinquefoils. (4) A lion rampant.
- (5) Three chevronels. (6) Five lozenges in fess. NEWMAN.
- (7) A lion rampant. (8) A chevron under a label of 3 points.

At the west end, a lozenge; and at the east end, 5 lozenges in fess.

(1) For convenience, and to secure uniformity in printing, we have attached a number to each shield.

On the north side: (1) Bendy of six. (2) Seems a spread eagle. (3) One gone; two in Thoroton's time. (4) A fess between three cinquefoils. (5) Three crosses botoné fitché, a chief. (6) On a chief three stars. (7) Two lozenges. (8) Barry of seven.

The knight on this tomb is in mail close to his face, his helmet pointed, has a frontlet of oak leaves, and on it in black letter, *Adoramus te Xpe*, on the left side, and on the right, *Ave Maria*. At the joining of the frontlet, a griffin sitting on a wheel. The figure has whiskers, a collar of SS buckled thrice in front, mail at his arm pits and on the hollow of his arms, gauntlets with the knuckle part raised; his belt is sprinkled with butterflies, a flowing fringe to his coat of mail, on his breast 5 lozenges in fess, hilt remaining at his right-hand, a lion at his feet looking up. Tradition gives this to one of the *Newmarches*.

In the south wall of this school-house a flowered arch terminating in a bouquet and surmounted by purfléd finials; but only rubbish under it. It probably covered another of the same family, who might have chosen this for their burial-place.

It is not improbable that the alabaster figure represents THOMAS DE NEWMARCHE, who had free warren granted him here by Edward II, and a market and fair in this lordship, 12 Edw. III.

The chancel is quite plain, fitted up with modern seats and desks.

The style of the church bespeaks it of the reign of one of the Edwards. The East window of the North aisle chapel is of a rich quatrefoil pattern. The North window is fine, as is another of the North aisle. The North porch rests on clustered columns with ring capitals. Two North windows of the chancel are lancet-fashion, and a third of two days. Its South windows are rich. The South porch is of stone. . . ."¹

According to White's Nottinghamshire Directory of 1832,

(1) "The Gentleman's Magazine," November, 1792, pages 990-993.

"The whole [church] was repaired and new pewed in 1807, at the cost of £1700, except the chancel, which is in a very decayed state, and the duty of repairing which belongs to the owner of the impropriate lands."

Vicars.

R. or W. Fitz-Walter occurs as parson in 1147.

Gilbert, cap, instituted 6 July, 1232. Patrons, the Abbot and Convent of Welbeck, Notts.

Elyas, canon of Welbeck, instituted 24 April, 1289. Same patrons.

Robert de Whaddon, canon of Welbeck, instituted 22 January, 1304. Same patrons.

Henry de Riby, canon, instituted 23 August, 1310. Same patrons.

Walter de Etewell, canon, instituted 22 December, 1314. Same patrons.

John de Spalding,¹ canon, instituted 11 July, 1322. Same patrons. Died.

John de Warson,² canon, instituted 12 February, 1345. Same patrons.

Henry de Aslakby, canon, instituted 1 October, 1349. Same patrons. Resigned.

Thomas Stowe, canon, instituted 14 March, 1377. Same patrons.

William de Polterton, canon, instituted 26 March, 1416. Same patrons.

John Basingham, canon, instituted 23 March, 1425. Same patrons. Died.

Robert de Burton, canon, instituted 26 May, 1433. Same patrons. Resigned.

John Bewcheffe, canon, instituted 7 May, 1447. Same patrons. Died.

Richard Cambrige, canon, instituted 19 November, 1484. Same patrons. Died.

Richard Junkyn, canon. Same patrons. Died.

Thomas Wilkynson,³ canon, instituted 18 March, 1499. Same patrons. Resigned.

Christopher Hesill, canon, instituted 24 November, 1503. Same patrons. Died.

George Norton, canon, instituted 6 February, 1518. Same patrons. Died.

Christopher Marshall, canon, instituted 7 October, 1523. Same patrons.

William Stephenson. Buried at Whaddon, 9 January, 1565.

William Smyth, instituted 22 June, 1566. Patron, Thomas Cranmer, Esq. Died.

George Alrede, instituted 16 July, 1587. Patron, Queen Elizabeth.

William Smyth occurs 1597. Died.

George Carlill, M.A., instituted 17 January, 1617. Patron, William Gelstrop. Died.

(¹) He became Abbot of Welbeck in 1341.

(²) John de Wirsop became Abbot of Welbeck in 1349.

(³) Thomas Wilkinson became Abbot of Welbeck in 1503. *Mon. Ang.*, vii., 872.

- Gervase Marshall**, M.A., instituted 11 September, 1662. Patron, Thomas Shipman. Died.
- William Guy**, instituted 27 May, 1676. Same patron. Buried at Flintham, Notts., 12 June, 1679.
- John Wilcock**, instituted 13 November, 1679. Same patron. Died.
- John Guy**, instituted 2 June, 1687. Patron, Margaret, widow of Trafford Shipman. Married at St. Mary's Church, Nottingham, 24 January, 1690, Mary Smith, of the parish of St. Peter, Nottingham.
- Thomas Evans**, M.A., instituted 9 February, 1725, on the death of John Guy. Patron, William Shipman. Died.
- William Kelk**, instituted 10 September, 1763. Patron, John Hewitt, Esq., of Shireoaks, Notts. Married at Whatton, 26 September, 1765, Dorothy Hyde.
- Thomas Francis Twigge**, M.A., instituted 5 November, 1781, on the death of William Kelk. Same patron. Died.
- William Newsam**, B.A., instituted 7 April, 1790. Patron, Francis Ferrand Foljambe, Esq., of Osberton, Notts. On being presented to the Vicarage of Richmond, in Yorkshire, in 1792, he "quitted this place, but did not resign the living, which is served by the neighbouring clergy, as it suits them" (*Gentleman's Magazine*, Nov., 1792, p. 993.)
- Richard Mosley Atkinson**, M.A., instituted 16 December, 1800, on the resignation of William Newsam. Same patron. Died.
- John Ince Maltby**, instituted 30 January, 1824. Patron, George Savile Foljambe, Esq., of Osberton, Notts. He was instituted Rector of Shelton, Notts., 24 March, 1814, on his own petition as patron, and was succeeded in that benefice in 1864 by Rev. J. Cartwright Jones, and in the Vicarage of Whatton by
- George William Langstaffe**, M.A., instituted 1864. Patron, Thomas Dickinson Hall, Esq., of Whatton Manor. Resigned for the benefice of Dalham, Suffolk. Died at Oxford in 1879.
- William Alfred Plumptre**, M.A., instituted 1871. Same patron. Resigned for the Vicarage of Bishop's Norton, co. Lincoln.
- Thomas Kenrick Hall**, M.A., instituted 26 May, 1876. Same patron. Resigned November, 1885. Lost in the s.s. "Quetta," in Torres Strait, 28 February, 1890, aged 42 years.
- George William Oxenham**, instituted 1 May, 1886. Patron, Mrs. Sophia Elizabeth Hall. Resigned 29 September, 1906.
- Henry Fortescue Ostrehan**, instituted 1 November, 1906. Patron, Captain Montagu Haffenden Hall.

The Rev. Edward Trollope,¹ F.S.A. (afterwards Bishop

(¹) It is interesting to note that the late Bishop Trollope (d. 10 December, 1893), uncle of the present Lord Kesteven, was lineally descended from John Cranmer, Esq. (d. 27 May, 1501), whose floorstone is noticed later on, through the marriage of Sir Thomas Trollope, Bart. (d. 1729), with Susannah, daughter and co-heiress of Sir John Clobery, Knt., of Bradstone, co. Devon, and niece and co-heir of Sir William Cranmer, Knt., descended from Archdeacon Cranmer, brother of Archbishop Cranmer. Bishop Trollope quartered the arms of Cranmer on his family shield.

Suffragan of Nottingham), thus described Whatton Church in the year 1864 :—

“This is a cruciform church, that appears at one time to have been almost entirely of the Early English period, from the midst of which springs a fine massive tower, the greater part of which is of that date. This is now surrounded by Perpendicular angle pinnacles and a Decorated spire of an insufficient altitude; but it rests upon a Norman lower stage, which together with a doorway constitute relics of an earlier fabric. Subsequently, great alterations were made at different periods. The present north aisle, for example, is Decorated, and has fine reticulated or tangent-circle tracery in its west window, although the others have been sadly mutilated in modern days. The stucco-covered south aisle has been rebuilt, above which are the remains of some small circular clerestory lights peeping out from another plaster wall vail. By some these have been thought of an early date, but they are probably not so. In the west end of the nave is a Perpendicular window. The north porch was rebuilt a few years ago, but the weathering of its predecessor together with some traces of an adjacent staircase and an Early English doorway still remain. The chancel has been entirely rebuilt at the cost of Mr. Hall, whose residence is in this parish. In the interior the aisle arcades are of a late Early English period, and the Norman tower arch will be viewed with interest; but the monuments in the little chapel at the east end of the north aisle are the most attractive objects in this church. The sepulchral arch over the founder's tomb is beautifully moulded and decorated with the ball-flower ornament; here also still remain two piscinæ, three richly carved brackets, and some canopies in fairly good condition. Beneath the sepulchral arch alluded to, now lies the effigy of a civilian of the fourteenth century, but as this is placed upon a modern base, it is doubtful whether this effigy is really entitled to that honourable position. [*Here follow notes on the Whatton, Newmarch, and Cranmer monuments (all then placed in the north aisle), more particularly described hereafter.*] In this chapel is now further preserved a curious piece of ecclesiastical sculpture

of a shrine form. On one side is carved a figure of our Lord upon the cross, with the Virgin Mary on one side and St. John on the other ; on the reverse, figures of St. James and St. Lawrence, and a third saint ; and on the ends, others of St. Peter and St. Paul."¹

Whatton church, dedicated to St. John of Beverley, Bishop of York,² comprises nave with north and south aisles, north



and south porches, central tower and spire, and chancel. The fabric measures internally:—length of nave and south aisle 52 feet, width of nave 22 feet 10 inches, width of south aisle 16 feet, length of north aisle 58 feet, width 16 feet 8 inches ; length of chancel 36 feet, width 17 feet. The tower is 21 feet from east to west, and 16 feet 6 inches from north to south.

(¹) Associated Architectural Societies' Reports, vol. vii., p. 203.

(²) John of Beverley, Bishop of Hexham, was appointed to York in 705. He resigned the See in 718, being succeeded by his chaplain, Wilfrid II. Le Neve, *Fasti*, iii., 93.

The church, which appears at one time to have been almost entirely of the Early English period, has undergone much alteration and "restoration" within recent years. About the year 1846, the chancel was entirely rebuilt at the cost of the late Thomas Dickinson Hall, Esq., the lord of the manor and patron, and in 1870-1 other reparations were effected as detailed in the following report in the Papers of the Associated Architectural Societies (vol. xi., p. xiv.) :—

"This was an exceedingly interesting church to repair, from its association with Archbishop Cranmer, and his family, as well as from its architectural character; hence it is the more to be regretted that one of the most able of our conservative professional architects was not employed in carrying out this work, as was once proposed, because under his auspices more of the old fabric would have been preserved, and the operation would have been more satisfactorily accomplished. It consists of a nave, north and south aisles, and a tower interposed between the nave, and a chancel rebuilt by Mr. T. D. Hall, about twenty-eight years ago.

The lower part of the tower was Norman, having semi-circular-headed arches opening into the nave, and a south transept, the remainder being of a poor late Decorated character. Now, the tower, on account of its dangerous condition, has been entirely rebuilt, and the only relic of Norman work that remains is the southern arch of the old tower, now placed on the north side, the new arch opening into the nave being of a Decorated character. The belfry windows of the present tower are Early English rather than Decorated, and, therefore, do not agree with the remainder of the details of the tower, which are late Decorated, as before. The nave has been re-roofed in a simple manner, and is of a better pitch than before. The old circular lights of the clerestory have been replaced by Decorated quatrefoils.

The south aisle, which was a wretched structure of brick-work, is now cased with stone, and its windows are new. New tracery generally also has been inserted in the other windows of this church. Happily the Cranmer chapel at the east end of the north aisle remains untouched, except that an

arch, now thrown across it to support the new tower has slightly intruded upon it."

The nave, of the Early English period, is separated from the aisles by three pointed arches, of two orders of chamfers, supported by octagonal pillars with moulded caps and bases. The arch opening into the tower is modern, and Decorated in character. The west window is of four lights, filled with modern tracery, and stained glass representing "Crossing the Red Sea," "Presentation in the Temple," "Christ baptized by John," and "The Baptism of Children," at the foot of which is this inscription:—

"To the glory of God and in memory of Rowland Frederick Inman & Mary his wife this window is placed by the will of their son George Ferreman Inman who died Sep. 2nd 1890."

Below this window is the font described on page 471 *ante*. It is of crude workmanship, and stands on the upper portion or bowl of a Norman font, on which traces of the chevron ornament may be discerned.

The north aisle, by far the most interesting feature of the church, is of the Decorated period. The end windows are old, but those in the side wall are modern reproductions. To the east of the Decorated porch is the lower portion of a small newel staircase, with internal door, which formerly gave access either to the aisle roof or to a chamber over an older porch. The doorway opening is seventeen inches wide. Close to this doorway is a Decorated niche, somewhat recently restored and railed in, beneath which lies the well preserved and highly interesting effigy of an ecclesiastic, whose head reposes on two cushions. The late Matthew Holbeche Bloxam, the eminent ecclesiologist, states: "In Whatton church, Nottinghamshire, is the sculptured recumbent effigy of an ecclesiastic, represented only in the *toga talaris* or cassock, the ordinary clerical dress, and not vested or clad in the canonical habit," and prefaces this statement with "I know but of one sculptured effigy of this description." ¹ On the wall above is a brass plate bearing these arms, Gules, on three lozenges in fess argent as many

(¹) Bloxam, "Companion to Gothic Architecture," 11th ed., p. 74.

roses of the field, *Welbeck Abbey*,¹ and the following inscription:

This tomb hereunder, believed to be that of Friar Robert de Whatton Canon of Welbec² in this County and Vicar of Whatton from the year 1304 to the year 1310, was repaired and this tablet set up, in the year 1892 by Hugh de Heriz Whatton, John Swift Whatton, Arundell Blount W^m Whatton, his Kinsmen.³

“Wonder not, Mortal, at thy quick decay—
See! Men of Marble piece-meal melt away;
When whose the Image we no longer read,
But Monuments themselves Memorials need.”

Crabbe.

Further to the east is another small doorway with depressed head now walled up, while close to the east end of the same wall is the broken sepulchral arch over the founder's tomb, beautifully moulded and decorated with the ball flower ornament. A small slate slab on the wall is inscribed:—
“*Memorandum y^t John Wells of Aslocton out of his Charitable Benevolenc & good will to y^e poor did by his last Will & Testam^{nt} May 9th 1710 give 5^l to be put out to intrst the use half to y^e poor of Whatton & half to y^e poor of Aslacton divided every Easter by y^e minister and Churchwardens then being &c.*” The window at the east end of this aisle, which has at one time served as a chapel, is of five lights with reticulated tracery and is filled with stained glass, representing the Ascension, with the following inscription in capital letters, “TO THE GLORY OF GOD AND IN MEMORY OF THOMAS DICKINSON HALL. BORN AUGUST 18. 1808. DIED MAY 2. 1879.” In the south wall is a double piscina, the upper stone of which

(¹) For a note on these arms see *Mon. Ang.*, vii., 872.

(²) It is perhaps needless to state that a Premonstratensian Canon was not a Friar, as the latter could not hold a living.

(³) For an account of this family see *The Gentleman's Magazine*, January to April, 1825, reprinted in pamphlet form under the title of “Descent of the Family of Whatton.” See also *Burke's Landed Gentry*, 1849, pages 1566-8. At one time the family resided at Nottingham, Henry Whatton marrying Elizabeth, daughter of “Mr Arrundell Blunt & M^{rs} Elizabeth Barker,” who were married at St. Peter's Church, 25 July, 1685, and dying at Nottingham, was buried in St. Peter's Church.

was originally part of a tombstone, a foliated cross being on its inner side. Near to this is a beautifully engraved brass bearing six shields of arms, and an inscription. The shield at the top bears, *Argent*, a bend between three talbots' heads erased, two in chief and one in base, *argent*, on a chief *or*, three roses *gules*, barbed and seeded proper, for *Hall*, impaling *Chequy* *sable* and *argent*, on a bend *azure* three mullets *or*, for *Haffenden*. The bottom shield bears *Hall* impaling *Azure*, a fesse *ermine* between two lions passant of the second, for *Dickinson*. The shields on the dexter side bear, (1) *Argent*, five fusils in fess *gules*, each charged with an escallop *or*, for *Aslacton*, impaling *Sable*, a bend between six cross crosslets *argent*, for *Longvilliers*, (2) *Ermine*, a lion rampant *sable*, for *Kenrick*, impaling *Argent*, on a chevron between three pelicans vulning themselves *sable* as many cinquefoils *or*, for *Cranmer*.¹ The shields on the sinister side bear (1) *Cranmer* impaling *Aslacton*, (2) *Dickinson* impaling *Kenrick*. The inscription in Old English characters is as follows:—

✠ Ad . majorē . Dei . ōipotentis . gloriā
 et . in . piam . memoriā . viri . et . patris
 carissimi . in . vitreis . hujs . fenestre
 historiā . Ascenciōis . Dñice . sūptibz
 suis . et . liberor̃ . suor̃ . depingi . fecit
 Sophia . Elizabetha . que . fuit . uxor
 Thome . Dickinson . Hall . Armigeri
 Ville . de . Whatton . en . le . Vale . quondā
 dñi . et . hujs . ecclie . patroni . Qui . quidē
 Thomas . Kenrickior̃ . Cranmerior̃
 Aslactonior̃ . et . Whattonior̃ . sanguine
 oriundus . obiit . ijº . die . Maij . Aº . ab
 Incarnacoẽ . MDCCCLXXIXº . etatis
 vero . LXXIº .

(1) Strype's "Cranmer," p. 126, gives the well-known story of King Henry VIII. changing the three cranes of the Cranmers in the Archbishop's coat to three pelicans, telling him these birds should signify unto him that he ought to be ready, like the pelican, to shed his blood for his own; adding, "You are like to be tasted at length if you stand to your tackling."

Tabulā . hanc . eneam . erigēd
 curavit . Magr . Thomas . Kenrick . Hall
 hujs . ecclie . vicarius . et . pdri . Thome
 filius . natu . quartus .

In . ppetua . memoria . erit . justus . Amen

In the middle of this chapel, which is enclosed by railing, is a raised stone tomb on which rests the effigy of Sir Richard



de Whatton, Knight, an illustration of which, taken from "The Gentleman's Magazine" of February, 1825, is here given. The tomb and effigy have been restored. The shield bears the arms of *Whatton*, Argent, on a bend sable between six cross-crosslets gules three bezants.

C. A. Stothard in his "Monumental Effigies of Great Britain," gives two plates of that of Sir Richard de Whatton, one from above, the other in profile, the drawings being made in 1819. Of the monument Stothard says:—"The effigy of Richard de Whatton is in the north aisle of Whatton Church. On his shield have been sculptured the arms of Whatton, which were—Argent, a bend Sable, charged with three bezants' between six crosslets Gules. An inscription on the monument runs thus:—

Priez pvr l'alme de Sire Richard
 Whatton Chivaler."

Mr. John Hewitt, in his additional notes to the 1876 edition of Stothard, thus describes the effigy:—

"The figure is of grey stone and has been richly illuminated. It reposes on a table-tomb, whose sides are ornamented with shields in quatrefoils. . . . Under the hauberk of chain-mail is seen the gambeson; . . . of about the thickness

(1) "John de Whatton charged his paternal coat with the bezants, having married into the family of Bisset, who bore Azure, nine Bezants, 4, 3, and 2."



WHATTON MONUMENT, WHATTON.

of stout buckskin. By the coloured detail on the first plate it is shown to have been yellow without, and lined with red. Over the chausses of chain are worn chaussons, which were probably of pourpointerie. They are ridged down the front and across the knees. The chain-hood is separate from the hauberk, and overlies the surcoat. Above it is worn the *cervelière*, a defence of plate in vogue during the preceding century . . . and which had already . . . begun to give place to the more commodious bassinet. The *cervelière* of our knight is ridged along the top, differing in this from the earlier one of De Botiler [c. 1285], which is quite round. The gauntlets are formed of overlapping hoops of plate, probably rivetted upon leather. The surcoat, slit up in front, is adjusted with considerable art. It is girt by a narrow cincture which, like the broader sword-belt and guige, has probably been ornamented by some painted pattern. The shield has been triangular, its bearings are expressed in low relief. Rowelled spurs complete the equipment, and the knightly lion, as usual, crouches beneath the feet."

Near to, on the south wall, is a brass plate, 3 feet 6 inches high and 2 feet 4½ inches wide, bearing the arms of *Whatton* and the following inscription:—

"Sir Richard de Whatton; second son of Sir John de Whatton Lord of Rokeburne C^o Southampton high Sheriff of Hertfordshire and Essex in the year 1241, by Ella his Wife second daughter and coheir of John Lord Biset Baron of Combe Biset, C^o Wilts and of East Bridgford in this County; was Commissioner of array in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire in the year 1316; and was summoned by King Edward II in the year 1322 to attend him against his rebellious barons; and had entrusted to his custody the forfeited castles and estates of their chief Thomas Plantagenet Earl of Lancaster. He departed this life without issue. The Altar-tomb in this North Chapel of the above Sir Richard, which formerly bore this legend: 'Priez pur l'alme de Sire Richard Whatton Chivaler': was repaired, and this tablet set up, in the Year 1892 by Hugh de Heriz Whatton, John Swift Whatton M.A. Trin. Coll. Camb. and Linc. Inn, Arundell Blount W^m Whatton Clerk M.A. Trin. Coll. Camb., his Kinsmen."

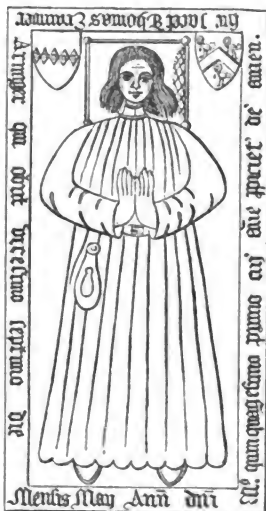
Another memorial of interest is an alabaster slab, close to the south wall of this chapel, bearing an incised representation of the father of Archbishop Cranmer, and two shields bearing the arms of *Aslacton*, and [Argent] a chevron [azure] between three cranes [proper], *Cranmer*. The slab is thus described by Elias Ashmole, the antiquary, who visited Whatton church in 1662 :—" Betweene the body of the Church and the North Isle, on a plaine Alabaster Tombe is cut the portraiture of a man and this inscription : ' Hic jacet Thomas Cranmer Armiger, qui obiit 27 May 1501—Cujus animæ ppitietur Deus, Amen.' Near his head, on the left side this coate, a chevron between three cranes ; and on the right side this coate, five fusils in fess, each charged with an escallop." A contributor to *The Gentleman's Magazine* of November, 1792, page 993, states, " I send you a sketch of a figure on a large slab of alabaster, reared against one of the north-east pillars of Whatton Church."

The following is our reading of the inscription :—

Hic jacet Thomas Cranmer armiger qui Obiit vicesimo septimo die mensis Maii anno dñi M^o quingentesimo primo cui accipietur de' Amen.

Thomas Cranmer was the son of John Cranmer, of Aslacton, and his wife Alice Marshall, of Muskham. He married Agnes, daughter of Lawrence Hatfield, of Wiloughby in Thurgarton Hundred, "and by her had his

eldest son John Cranmer, whose first wife was Joan, daughter of John Frecheville, Esquire ; and his second Margaret, daughter of John Fitz-Williams of Sprotburgh ; another of his



sons was Thomas Cranmer Arch-bishop of Canterbury and Martyr, fit to weigh down the Scale against Thomas Becket his Predecessour; another son was Edmund Cranmer Arch-deacon of Canterbury: he had also divers daughters, Jane, wife of John Monings Lieutenant of Dover Castle; Isabell, of Sir . . . Shepey, Knight; Anne, of Edmund Cartwright; and Dorothy, of Harold Rosell of Radcliffe on Trent.”¹ By his will, dated the day of his death and proved at York, October 1st, 1501, Thomas Cranmar, of Aslacton, Esq., desired to be buried in the parish church of St. John of Beverley of Whatton, to which church he bequeathed ten shillings to buy a new bell, as well as six shillings and eight pence to the fabric of the chapel of the Holy Trinity of Aslacton.²

Other objects of interest in this chapel are portions of the village crosses of Whatton and Aslacton. The following is a copy of the printed description fixed on the wall :—

“The Village Cross at Whatton, was probably of a somewhat similar design to one at S. Donatts, Glamorganshire, Wales, represented in the annexed photograph. The upper stone was found in the wall of a cottage at Aslacton, 1862. The lower stone was found underground near the guide post at Whatton, near its probable original site, in 1877. Its style shews it to have been erected in the 15th century. It was standing in 1578 from the following extract from Thomas Cranmer, of Aslacton, Esquire’s will dated March 25th 1578. ‘To be buried in the chancel of Whatton Church * * * To the repair of the highway between the Cross and the Parsonage 5 shillings.’ The panel [of the upper stone] facing westwards is a ‘Holy Rood,’ that is, our Saviour on the Cross, with St. John and St. Mary. On the eastern side, three figures, a Bishop unknown—St. Lawrence, holding a gridiron—and St. Stephen. On the south end, St. Paul with a sword. On the north, St. Peter with a key. The base on the western side is worn by the knees of worshippers. The Cross, as well as the original Font in the church, were probably destroyed in the

(¹) Thoroton, p. 138.

(²) *Testamenta Eboracensia* (Surtees Soc.), iv., 194.

civil wars of Charles the First's reign by the Puritans, to whom they were objects of intense hatred."

On either side of the chapel are two beautifully carved brackets, shewing traces of colour, with canopies. The bracket on the north represents an angel with a crwth, that on the south David with his harp. Near the latter may be seen the walled up head of an opening to a staircase which formerly led to the rood-loft. On each side of the east window there is a bracket supported by a carved head.

The south aisle has been rebuilt, and a new porch added. The east window is of three lights with reticulated tracery, and is filled with stained glass representing Our Lord, St. Peter, and St. John, and bears the following inscription in black letter without capitals:—

"to the glory of god and in memory of william harrison who died ian 12th 1868 aged 91 years and of elizabeth his wife who died nov: 4th 1865 aged 86 years and of their two sons william who died nov: 17th 1869 aged 67 years & edwin who died iune 14th 1876 aged 52 years."

The west window is similar to the east, and is filled with stained glass representing Christ blessing little children, the raising of Jairus's daughter, and the widow of Nain, with the following inscription in Old English characters:—

"To the glory of God & in memory of their dear children George who died July 12th 1865 aged 6 years and Rebecca Frances the wife of John Groves Hamerton who died March 23 1888 aged 24 years their sorrowing parents John and Anne Innocent placed this window. If I be bereaved of my children I am bereaved."

The eastern window in the south wall is filled with stained glass representing "Rebecca at the well," "St. George," and "S. John of Beverley ordaining the Ven. Bede," beneath which is a brass plate, inscribed:—

"This Window is erected by John Innocent, to the Glory of God and in pious memory of his parents, George Innocent, who died Aug. 2nd 1856, aged 75 years, and his wife Rebecca, who died Feb. 3rd 1863, aged 81 years. Also in memory of the said John Innocent, who died May 5th 1900, aged 83 years,

and his wife Annie, who died Oct. 27th 1896, aged 74 years. R.I.P. 'The righteous shall be had in everlasting remembrance.' "

Between this window and the door is a white marble tablet, inscribed :—

" This Tablet is erected by Executors of the Will of Elizabeth Bower, late of Redmile and formerly of Whatton Field Spinster deceased to perpetuate the memory of her Paternal Grandfather, John Bower, of Whatton Field who died Dec^r 7th 1800, Aged 72 Years. And of his [grand *interpolated*] Children William Bower of Whatton Field who died Oct^r 20th 1879 Aged 74 Years. And the said Elizabeth Bower who died Oct^r 5th 1892, Aged 89 Years. Also of her Maternal Grandfather Edward Rowbotham, of Whatton, who died Dec^r 18th 1813 Aged 84 Years. Exec. Robert Watson, Late of Scarrington, & Henry Watson Talbot, of Sutton Cum Granby."

Below is a brass plate, inscribed :—

" Elizabeth Bower late of Redmile and formerly of Whatton Field by her Will dated the 27th of September 1889, and proved by her Executors, Robert Watson late of Scarrington and now of West Bridgford and Henry Watson Talbot of Sutton cum Granby, in the Leicester District Probate Registry on the 31st of October 1892, gave to the Vicar and Churchwardens of Whatton in the Vale the sum of Two hundred pounds to be invested in Consols or other Government Securities and the Income to be distributed yearly on S^t Thomas' Day in money or moneys worth by the said Vicar and Churchwardens for the time being amongst necessitous Widows and Widowers and Spinsters of good moral character and attendants of any place of Public Worship and who shall be resident in Whatton in the Vale aforesaid."

The western window in this wall is filled with stained glass representing the parable of the labourers in the vineyard, and is inscribed "In memory of John Innocent his wife and parents."

At the east end of this aisle is a table tomb bearing the recumbent alabaster effigy of Sir Hugh de Newmarch, Knight. During the period when this portion of the church was used

as a school-house (see page 472 *ante*), this monument suffered much mutilation, the hands and right foot being knocked off, the left leg below the knee being also missing. The details of the effigy have been finished with the greatest delicacy, the armour being of plate excepting the camail and some small pieces, which are of mail, as prevalent from the reign of Edward III. to that of Henry IV. From the collar of SS around the neck of the figure, it may be assumed to be of the last named sovereign's reign. The legend and monogram on the helmet are now too much worn to be clearly legible. Beneath the head is a tilting helmet surmounted by a coronet, whence rises the scaled neck of some strange headless creature, pronounced by Thoroton to have been a griffin. At the west end of the tomb is a shield bearing five fusils in fesse, for *Newmarch*, and at the east end is a shield bearing the same arms impaling three cross crosslets botony fitchè and a chief. There are nine shields on each side of the tomb. Those on the north side have been restored, and are as follows:—(1) three bends, (2) ermine, a chief indented, (3) on two bars six martlets, (4) a chevron between ten cinquefoils, (5) a fesse between three cinquefoils, (6) three cross crosslets botony fitchè, a chief, (7) party per fesse, in chief two mullets of six points pierced, (8) quarterly per fesse indented, (9) barry of six three roundels in chief. The shields on the south side bear:—(1) a chevron and a label of three points, (2) a lion rampant, (3) quarterly, 2 and 3 fretty, over all a bend, (4) two chevrons, (5) a lion rampant double queued, (6) a lion rampant within an orle of cinquefoils, (7) a fesse and label of three points, (8) three pickaxes, (9) six roundels, three, two, and one.

As previously stated, the tower and spire were rebuilt in 1870,¹ the former being raised three feet in height to provide

(1) We have a plan of the church, made prior to this date, which shows a doorway opening on the north side of the tower, a wide five-light window on the south side, and the western arch closed excepting an opening about 4 feet 6 inches wide. The east window of the chancel was then of four lights. There was no south porch, and no buttresses to either nave or aisles except two square-set buttresses at the north-west angle of the north aisle. The south transept was taken down during the restoration of 1807.

space for a ringing chamber which is approached by a newel staircase at the south-east angle with external door. The organ stands on the north side of the tower, while on the south side is a small door with a lancet window over it.

There are five bells and a sanctus bell, inscribed:—

1st:—✠ **GOD SAVE HIS CHVRCH**
ROBERT GELSTROP 1618. [Cast
by Henry Oldfield.] Diameter, 32 inches.

2nd:—✠ **mg . rourceinge . sounde . doth . warning . gebe . that . men**
cannot : here . always . lye . 1618. [Cast by Henry Old-
field.] Diameter, 34½ inches.

3rd:—✠ **JAMES GELSTROP RICH-**
ARD BEL WARDENS 1618.
[Cast by Henry Oldfield.] Diameter, 36½ inches.

4th:—✠ **All . men . that . heare . mg . mournfull . sound . repent . before**
you . lye . in . ground . 1618. [Cast by Henry Oldfield.]
Diameter, 40½ inches.

5th:—✠ **IESVS BE OVR SPEDE**
W B V M S R B 1590.
[Cast by Henry Oldfield.] Diameter, 44 inches.

Sanctus:—✠ **A VE : M A R I A : G R A C I A :**
P L E N A : Diameter, 14½ inches.

Mr. W. P. W. Phillimore remarks:—"The bells of Whatton have from time immemorial been much celebrated. In the adjoining hamlet of Aslacton a large square mound still remains called 'Cranmer's Mound,' on which it is said Archbishop Cranmer used to sit in the evening to listen to the 'tuneable bells of Whatton.' But the peal which the Archbishop used to hear ringing, as the inscriptions show, no longer exists, though the little 'tingtang' was probably cast long before the days of the Reformation. There is, too, a quaint old couplet, which alludes to the good tone of these bells. The parish first mentioned is Car Colston, not Colston Bassett.

Colston's cracked pancheons, Screveton egg shells,
Bingham's 'tro-rollers,' and Whatton merry-bells."

(¹) The Reliquary, xx., 38.

In the tower are preserved the remains of a worn-out wooden-framed clock similar to that shown on page 138 *ante*, and inscribed "Rich. Roe 1683."

The chancel, rebuilt in the Early English style about the year 1846, but three feet shorter than the old chancel, has three lancets' at the east end filled with stained glass representing the Crucifixion and other subjects, with the following inscription in Old English characters:—

"To the glory of God and in memory of Cecil Haffenden Hall born Nov 10 1843 Died Aug 20 1874. Blessed are they that hunger and thirst after righteousness for they shall be filled."

The reredos is of triptych form. In the centre is a representation of the Nativity, and on either side are portrayed—"Paulinus Ebor² Archiepus," "S. Johes Beberlac Ebor³ Archiepus," "Ethelburga⁴ North'brie Reg." and "Eduinus North'brie Rex."

Beneath the altar is a large floorstone which bears the following marginal inscription in capital letters:—"Here lyeth the body of Robert Gelsthorpe husband to Mary Gelsthorpe who died at Normanton in Lincolnshire May the 14th 1682."

On the south side of the chancel are three recesses of sedilia form, but without seats. In the easternmost recess is a shield

(1) The following quaint note appeared in *The Lincoln Diocesan Calendar*, 1880, without, however, the name of the church to which it refers being specified:—"1879. June 27. A new East Window (Early English Triplet) inserted in the chancel (formerly the chapel of the Welbeck Monks inhabiting the Grange at Whatton), in place of a despised modern Gothic window. The whole fitted with stained glass representing subjects from our Lord's Passion, by Messrs. Heaton, Butler, and Bayne, at the cost of the late T. Dickinson Hall, Esq., and his family, to the memory of Captain Cecil Hall, of the Scots Fusilier Guards." It should be noted that there were no "monks" of Welbeck; they were Premonstratensian Canons, Welbeck being the chief house of that order. At the time of its dissolution it was valued at £249 6s. 3d. per annum, and there were twenty-two canons. Its site was afterwards purchased by Richard Whalley, Esq., of Screveton, as stated on page 392 *ante*. Under an abortive scheme of King Henry VIII. (1539-40) Welbeck, Thurgarton, and Worksop were designated to form a new see for Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire.

(2) Paulinus became *Bishop of York* in 627. In 633 he fled into Kent, and became Bishop of Rochester in October of that year. He died 10 October, 644, and was buried at Rochester. Le Neve, *Fasti*, iii., 93; ii., 554. Egbert Bishop of York, 732, became first Archbishop in 735.

(3) See note page 477 *ante*.

(4) See note page 320 *ante*.

bearing *Hall* impaling *Dickinson*, and the inscription, "✠ Sacred to the memory of Harriott wife of W. H. Hall Esq and eldest daughter of the late W^m Dickinson Esq of Muskham Grange in this county. She departed this life Sep xxii MDCCCxxxvii and her body resteth in the cemetery of Tueelle near Calais ✠ Also of W. H. Hall Esq formerly of the iv or King's own Reg of Foot who died Ianuary vi MDCCCxlix and whose Remains are interred at Penalley South Wales." In the westernmost recess is a shield bearing *Hall* impaling Sable, a wolf rampant or, in chief three estoiles of the last, *Wilson*, and the inscription, "✠ Sacred to the memory of Cecil Haffenden Hall Captⁿ in the Scots Fusilier Guards eldest son of Thomas Dickinson Hall Esq: who died Augst xx MDCCCxxiv aged xxx years."

The easternmost window on the north side is filled with stained glass, and inscribed—"To the glory of God and in memory of Mary Georgina Caroline Hall born 23 April 1846 died 5 Sept^r 1889."

The corresponding window on the south side is also filled with stained glass, and inscribed—"To the glory of God, and in remembrance of Sophia Elizabeth, eldest daughter of James and Catherine Haffenden, and wife of Thomas Dickinson Hall, of Whatton Manor, obiit June 21st 1896 aged 81."

The centre window in the south wall is filled with stained glass, the subject being Christ walking on the sea, beneath which is a brass plate inscribed:—

✠ To the Glory of God and in loving memory of Thomas Kenrick Hall, M.A., 4th son of Thomas Dickinson Hall of Whatton Manor and Sophia Elizabeth, his wife, born Jan. 22nd 1848, was drowned Feb. 28th 1890 in the Torres Straits in the S.S. Quetta. He was Vicar of Whatton from A.D. 1876 to 1885 during which he added much to the beauty and decoration of this Church ✠ "When thou passest through the waters I will be with thee."

The three foregoing windows, of two lights, have been replaced by lancets, the three remaining windows being of their original form.

The credence table bears a small brass plate inscribed:—

"Gloria in Excelsis Deo. In Memory of Thomas Butler, Rector of Langar, under whose patient supervision the greater part of this Church was rebuilt, 1869-71."


A carved oak chair, used at the reading-desk, bears a small brass plate inscribed :—"Presented to the Church of S. John of Beverley, Whatton in the Vale by Joseph T. Byng to the Glory of God, and in grateful remembrance of the health and happiness derived by him and his family from their residence in the Village during the Summers of 1880 and 1882."

The earlier parish registers of Whatton consist of seven volumes. The *first* volume, of paper, well written, and bound in leather, contains *baptisms* from 1538 to 1596 and from 1623 to 1661, *marriages* from 1538 to 1596 and from 1623 to 1642, and *burials* from 1538 to 1597 and from 1623 to 1661. Inside the cover is written "Rebound at the cost of T. K. Hall, M.A., Vicar 1878." At the commencement of the register is the following entry:—"Whatton Tempore Willi Smithe tunc vicarij ibidem. This Register Booke of the p'ishe of Whatton was written a newe in the yeare of oure lorde 1597 & in the xxxixth yeare of the reigne of our soveryne ladye queene Elizabeth the that now is, In the moneth of June the same yeare. Wryten By me francis Marples the scoolmaister theare. The names of the church wardens the same yeare, francis Brokesbie & George Gelsthorpe yomen. The price of the booke ijs. The charge for the writing thereof xs. vid." This volume contains numerous entries relating to the Cranmer family. The *second* volume, also of paper, contains entries of *all ceremonials* between 1662 and 1700. The *third* volume is of parchment, and contains entries of *all ceremonials* between 1699 and 1735. The *fourth* volume, of parchment, contains *baptisms* from 1736 to 1757, *marriages* from 1736 to 1753, and *burials* from 1736 to 1756. The *fifth* volume, of parchment, contains *baptisms* from 1756 to 1774, and *burials* from 1757 to 1773. The second to fifth volumes have been bound in white parchment, with their contents printed on the covers, at the cost of the late Rev. T. K. Hall. The *sixth* volume, of parchment, bound in calf, contains *baptisms* from 1774 to 1812, and *burials* from 1774 to 1810. On the fly-leaf is scribbled, "Whatton Register Edw^d

Creswell B.A. Minister 1783." (See note page 78 *ante*.) The *seventh* volume, of paper, bound in calf, contains *marriages* from 1754 to 1812.

The church plate comprises chalice, paten, and flagon, all of silver gilt. The chalice is of handsome design and workmanship, being enamelled, jewelled, and otherwise ornamented. It is $7\frac{1}{8}$ inches in height, weighs $13\frac{1}{2}$ ounces avoirdupois, and bears these marks, (1) maker's initials W I S, (2) lion passant, (3) leopard's head, (4) Roman capital D, the London date-letter for 1879-80, (5) sovereign's head. Round the bowl, which is $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter at the lip, is this inscription:—
✠ Calicem Salutarem Accipiam et nomen Domini Invocabo. The knop is hexagonal and ornamented with six enamelled bosses. Inside the foot, hexagonal in plan with intermediate pointed spandrels, enamelled and jewelled, is inscribed:—The gift of Thomas Dickinson Hall Esq' patron of this Church of S^t John of Beverley Whatton 1848 Remade 1879. The paten, nearly flat in shape, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and weighs $3\frac{1}{2}$ ounces avoirdupois. The marks are similar to those on the chalice. On the upper margin is a small cross, and underneath it is inscribed:—THE GIFT OF THOMAS KENRICK HALL, M.A. VICAR OF THIS CHURCH OF S^t JOHN OF BEVERLEY, WHATTON. 1880. The handsome jewelled flagon is $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, and weighs 19 ounces avoirdupois. The marks are similar to those on the chalice and paten, except that the London date-letter is for the year 1880-1. The inscription inside the foot is similar to that on the paten.

The Chapelry of Aslacton.

HE Domesday Survey, after accounting for three Manors in Aslacton, records, according to Thoroton, that "in Haslacheton was there likewise of the Soc of Whatton, of the Fee of Gislebert de Gand, which used to be rated to the Geld for half a Car. The Land was one Car. and an half. There nine Sochm. had four Plows, or Carucats." Thoroton proceeds "This part, it seems, had the preheminance to carry

the Tythes, or else the nearness of that Church, made the rest of the Lords less careful to get one of their own, and so the whole Township hath been ever esteemed in Whatton Parish, and the Church interest (except that little of Orston) went with that Rectory in the time of Henry the second, to the Abby of Wellebek, to which Henry Crok, son and heir of Walter Crok of Aslacton, gave the Homage and Service of Mr. Raph, son of Mr. Richard, for two Oxfangs of Land in Aslacton, and of divers others: and also divers other Lands." ¹

In the year 1147, a dispute arose between W. Fitz-Walter, parson of Whatton, and Henry the Clerk, son of Henry the Physician of Nottingham, as to the relation of this chapelry to its mother church of Whatton. A papal bull was issued by Clement II., June 9th, 1147, in consequence of which an arrangement was effected by which the chaplain of Aslacton was to receive the tithes belonging to the chapel, and pay to the rector of Whatton (besides the oblations) in the name of the chapel of Aslacton, twenty shillings yearly, in equal portions, at Pentecost and on St. Martin's day, and Aslacton was to bear one third of the burden of Whatton church. This arrangement was confirmed by the oath which Henry the Clerk took to R. Fitz-Walter, the parson of Whatton, in the presence of the Prior of Worksop and others. Whatton church forming part of the possessions of Welbeck, that monastery procured from Henry the Clerk a resignation to them of Aslacton Chapel, which was regranted to him on condition that he paid over the oblations received in the chapel, and did not celebrate either baptisms or burials, and lastly that he was not to be a resident chaplain of Aslacton, but merely a chaplain attached to the church of Whatton. In this ingenious manner did Welbeck subordinate Aslacton to Whatton, which latter rectory they had already "appropriated" and converted into a vicarage, "saving always a competency for the vicar that should minister, viz., a third part."

(¹) Thoroton, p. 137.

"Whatton parsonage and Aslacton parsonage are separately mentioned as forming part of the possessions of the premonstratensian Priory of Welbeck which received from the two rectories £20 10s., while the poor vicar of Whatton who seems to have had Aslacton as well as his own parish in his charge had to be content with £5 6s. 6d. The inferior position of Aslacton deprived in the twelfth century of their independent resident chaplain was the cause, it would seem, of the desecration of the chapel of Aslacton."

King Edward the Sixth, by an indenture dated March 20th, 1547, for the sum of £429 13s. 2d., granted to Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, *inter alia*, the rectories of Whatton and Aslacton with the advowson of the churches, both which then lately belonged to the monastery of Welbeck.¹ The chapel was soon turned into a dwelling-house, and falling again into the hands of the crown was regranted 1st Nov. 13 (or 18) Elizabeth, to John Mershe, of London, Esq. and William Mershe, of London, Gent., by the description of "all that our cottage with the appurtenances in Aslacton in our said County of Nottingham, which until the first year of the reign of our very dear brother Edward the Sixth, late King of England, was the free chapel of the Holy Trinity. And a certain parcel of Meadow there called Chapel Heades adjoining between Thorping meadow and Whyninge Lees, containing by estimation three acres, all of which from ancient date were assigned, used, and appointed to the said chapel of the Holy Trinity for celebrating obits and the like in the said chapel for ever."²

The Parliamentary Commissioners of 1650 reported:—"Also the Impropriacon of Aslackton wch is worth fower score pounds per Annum in the possession of M^{ris} Fortune Armestrong the Impropriaatrix who receives the proffitts thereof to her owne vse the same beinge in the parish of Whatton."³

(¹) Thoroton, p. 140.

(²) The foregoing information is condensed from an article on the Deserted Villages of Nottinghamshire, by Mr. W. P. W. Phillimore, M.A., B.C.L., in "Old Nottinghamshire," Second Series, 1884, pp. 86-87.

(³) Parl. Survey, xiii., 252.

Thoroton states that "there was a chappell in the Town, which is now a dwelling House."¹

A contributor to "The Gentleman's Magazine" of November, 1792, p. 994, states:—"Part of the walls of the antient chapel of Aslacton are yet visible *under* a brick and tile house lately built; advantage was taken of what remained firm and substantial, and common prudence prevented its destruction. Fragments of painted glass have been preserved; but, as they are fancy-work only, description is unnecessary. Whether this was the site of a convent, I have no means of information, and will not hazard a conjecture. One thing I am almost unwilling to mention—that *this chapel*, or *this house*, call it which you please, is *now a common alehouse*."

Andrew Esdaile states:—"Whatton and Aslacton went together in Henry II. time, there was a Church or Chapel at Aslacton, there is a house goes by the name of Cranmer Chapel and some land to it; the house is now four tenements, near the middle of the village, adjoining the New Inn; there are large freestones in the wall, and appear of remote building; on the premises were five fine cut freestones part of a pillar, such as are in early English religious buildings, one of these fine stones was supporting a stone trough at the pump, and two more of them the neighbour opposite had set up in his flower garden, as the greatest ornament about his place, and one was a seat at the house door."²

At the present time part of the house is fitted up as a mission room. The edifice is locally known as "Cranmer's Chapel," possibly from the fact that the great archbishop and martyr was born in its immediate vicinity and probably worshipped in it as a youth. Portions of the chancel end still exist and exhibit traces of mouldings. It was originally built of stone and was evidently a building of small dimensions.

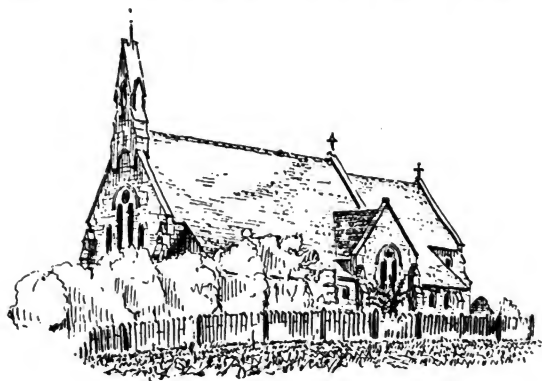
By a singular arrangement, effected by an Order in Council of February, 1867, the Chapelry of Aslacton was detached from the Vicarage of Whatton and joined to the Chapelry of

(¹) Thoroton, p. 140.

(²) "Bingham," etc. (referred to on page 297 *ante*), p. 40.

Scarrington detached from the Vicarage of Orston, to form the new vicarage of Scarrington-with-Aslockton. See page 346 *ante*.

A new church, dedicated to St. Thomas, has been erected through the munificence of the late Mrs. Sophia Elizabeth Hall, of Whatton Manor, who laid the foundation stone on July 8th, 1891, a sermon being preached on the occasion by the Rev. Frederick Dickinson Hall, M.A., Rector of Manby, near Louth. The building was designed by Sir Arthur Blomfield, A.R.A., and Sons, in the Early English style, and is built of Ancaster stone, faced internally with red brick with



stone dressings. It will accommodate 200 worshippers, and was consecrated by the late Bishop of Southwell, on July 21st, 1892. Beneath the east window, outside, is a memorial stone inscribed:—✠ To the Glory of God and in loving memory of Thomas Kenrick Hall late Vicar of Whatton this Church is built A.D. 1891.

The fabric comprises nave, south aisle, south porch, and chancel, with clergy and choir vestries on the north side, and organ chamber on the south side.

The nave is separated from the aisle by three pointed arches,

supported by circular stone pillars with moulded octagonal caps and square bases. The floor is composed of wood blocks, and a font of original design is placed beneath the west window. The bell gable contains one bell.

On the south side of the chancel is a sedile, and piscina with eight-foil perforated basin. The mosaic pavement was the gift of the Vicar. The choir fittings, pulpit (presented by Mr. John Innocent, of Whatton), lectern (given by Lady Walker), and fald-stool, are all of oak. The altar cross (presented by Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Edlmann) is of ebony, ornamented with grapes and vine leaves in silver repousse work. On the base, in front, is inscribed "Gloria in Excelsis Deo," and on the back is "In loving memory of Thomas Dickinson Hall Cecil Haffenden Hall Thomas Kenrick Hall."

The organ chamber, which contains an organ by Brindley & Foster of Sheffield, formerly in Whatton Manor, opens into the chancel and east end of the aisle.

The church plate, purchased by subscription, consists of a chalice and paten, both of silver. The chalice, $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height, has a plain semi-circular bowl, 4 inches in diameter at the lip, perforated embossed knop, and hexagonal foot, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter. It weighs $12\frac{3}{4}$ ounces avoirdupois, and has neither ornament nor inscription. The marks are—(1) makers' initials JW , (2) lion passant, (3) leopard's head, (4) capital Roman T, the London date-letter for 1894-5. The paten, $5\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter, weighs $4\frac{1}{2}$ ounces avoirdupois, and has the sacred monogram in the centre. The marks are similar to those on the chalice, except that (4) is a small Roman c, the London date-letter for 1898-9.





A LIST
OF THE
Archbishops of York.
AND
Bishops of Lincoln and Southwell.
WHOSE DIOCESES HAVE SUCCESSIVELY INCLUDED THE
COUNTY OF NOTTINGHAM.

Archbishops of York.¹

Ealdred, Bishop of Worcester, was made Archbishop of York, 25 December, 1060. He died 11 September, 1069.

Thomas, a Canon of Bayeux, was appointed 23 May and consecrated 29 August, 1070. He died at Ripon, 18 November, 1100, and was buried at York.

Gerard, Bishop of Hereford, was translated to York in 1100. He died 21 May, 1108, at Southwell, and was buried at the entrance of the porch of the church of York, but his bones were removed into the church by his successor.

(¹) Arms of the See of York:—*Gules*, two keys in saltire *argent*, in chief a royal crown *or*.

Thomas II., Provost of Beverley and Bishop elect of London, but before consecration thereto he was elected to York, to which latter See he was consecrated 27 June, 1109, at St. Paul's Cathedral, London. He died 24 February, 1113-4, and was buried in York Minster.

Thurstan, a Canon of St. Paul's, was elected 15 August, 1114, but refusing to receive consecration from the Archbishop of Canterbury, that ceremony was performed by the Pope, 19 October, 1119. He resigned his see at Pontefract, where he became a monk, 21 January, 1139-40, and died 5 February following, being buried at Pontefract. The see remained vacant until

Henry Murdac, Abbot of Fountains, was promoted to York by the Pope, who consecrated him 7 December, 1147. He died at Beverley, 14 October, 1153, and was buried in York Minster.

William, who had been consecrated in September, 1144, but deprived by Pope Eugenius III., was restored to the archbishopric by Pope Anastasius IV. in 1153. He died 8 June in the following year, and was buried in York Minster. Seventy-two years after his death he was canonized by Pope Honorius III.

Roger of Bishopbridge, Archdeacon of Canterbury, was consecrated by Theobald, Archbishop of Canterbury, at Westminster, 10 October, 1154, but he was suspended for a short time by Pope Alexander III. for crowning Prince Henry contrary to his order. He died in 1181, and was buried in York Minster.

[*See vacant ten years.*]

Geoffrey Plantaganet, a natural son of King Henry II., was elected 15 September, 1189, and consecrated at Tours, in France, 18 August, 1191. He was deprived of his see by King John, sometime between 26 December, 1206, and 18 August, 1207. He died at Grosmont, in Normandy, 18 December, 1212. The see remained vacant until

Walter de Gray, Bishop of Worcester, was translated to York, 27 March, 1216. Died at Fulham, 1 May, 1255, and was interred in the south transept of York Minster which he had himself erected.

Sewal de Bovill, Dean of York, consecrated 23 July, 1256. He died 10 May, 1258, and was interred in York Minster.

Godfrey de Ludham or de Kinton, Dean of York, was consecrated at Rome, 22 September, 1258. He died 12 January, 1265, and was interred in York Minster. He was probably a native of Lowdham or Kinolton, Notts., from which villages he appears to have derived his surnames.

Walter Giffard, Bishop of Bath and Wells, was promoted to York by Papal provision, 15 October, 1266. He died at York, 25 April, 1279, and was interred in the Minster.

William de Wickwaine, Chancellor of York, was consecrated at Viterbo, 19 September, 1279. Died at Pontigny, in Burgundy, 26 August, 1285.

John Romanus, Canon of York and Precentor of Lincoln, was consecrated at Rome, 10 February, 1285, and enthroned 9 June, 1286. He died at Burton, near Beverley, 11 March, 1296, and was interred in York Minster.

- Henry de Newark**, Dean of York, was consecrated at York, 15 June, 1298. He died at the latter end of August, 1299, and was interred at York.
- Thomas de Corbridge**, Canon of York, consecrated at Rome 27 February, 1299. He died at Lancham, Notts., 22 September, 1304, and was interred in Southwell Minister.
- William de Greenfield**, Dean of Chichester and Chancellor of England, was consecrated at Lyons, 30 January, 1305. He died at Cawood, 6 December, 1315, and was interred in York Minster.
- William de Melton**, Prebendary of Lincoln, Canon of York, and Provost of Beverley, was consecrated at Avignon, 25 September, 1317, and enthroned 14 February in the same year. He died at Cawood, 4 or 5 April, 1340, and was interred in York Minster.
- William la Zouche**, Dean of York, was consecrated at Avignon, 7 July, 1342, and enthroned 8 December following. He died at Cawood, 19 July, 1352, and was interred in York Minster.
- John de Thoresby**, Bishop of Worcester and Chancellor of England, was enthroned 8 September, 1354. A Roman Cardinal. Died at Bishopthorpe, 6 November, 1373, and was interred in York Minster.
- Alexander de Neville**, Canon of York and Archdeacon of Durham, consecrated at Westminster Abbey, 4 June, 1374. He died an exile in Brabant the latter end of May, 1392.
- Thomas Arundel**, Bishop of Ely, translated to York, 3 April, 1388, and enthroned 25 March, 1389. He was translated to Canterbury, 25 September, 1396.
- Robert Waldby**, Bishop of Chichester, translated 5 October, 1396. Died 6 January, 1397, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. He had been Bishop of Man, and afterwards Archbishop of Dublin.
- Richard le Scrope**, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, translated 2 June, 1398. For conspiring with others against the King, he was executed, 8 June, 1405, and buried in York Minster.
- Henry Bowet**, Bishop of Bath and Wells, translated 7 October, 1407, and enthroned 9 December, 1408. Died at Cawood, 20 October, 1423, and was interred in York Minster.
- John Kemp**, Bishop of London, elected 8 April, 1426. Created a Cardinal, 18 December, 1439, and translated to Canterbury, 21 July, 1452. He had been successively Bishop of Rochester, Chichester, and London, and Archbishop of York and Canterbury.
- William Bothe**, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, was translated 21 July, 1452. Died at Southwell early in September, 1464, and was buried in the Minster there.
- George Nevill**, Bishop of Exeter, translated to York. Died 8 June, 1476, and was buried in York Minster.
- Lawrence Bothe**, Bishop of Durham, was translated to York, 1 September, 1476. Died at Southwell, 19 May, 1480, and was buried there, near his half-brother and predecessor, William.
- Thomas Scot** alias **Rotherham**, Bishop of Lincoln and Chancellor of England, translated 3 September, 1480. A Roman Cardinal. Died of the plague, at Cawood, 29 May, 1500, and was buried in York Minster.

- Thomas Savage**, Bishop of London, elected to York, 12 April, 1501. Died at Cawood, 3 September, 1507. His body was buried in York Minster, and his heart at Macclesfield, where he was born.
- Christopher Bainbrigg**, Bishop of Durham, was translated 20 September, 1508. In 1511 he was made a Cardinal. He died at Rome, 14 July, 1514, and was buried in the cloister of the church of S. Tommaso degli Inglesi.
- Thomas Wolsey**, Bishop of Lincoln and Chancellor of England, translated 15 September, 1514. Roman Cardinal. Died at Leicester Abbey, 29 November, 1530, and was buried in the Lady Chapel of that monastery.
- Edward Lee**, King's Almoner, Prebendary of York, etc., consecrated 10 December, 1531. Died 13 September, 1544, and was buried in York Minster.
- Robert Holgate**, Bishop of Llandaff, was elected 10 January, 1544. Deprived 23 March, 1553, and confined in the Tower of London, where he died. His will, made 27 April, 1555, was proved 4 December, 1556, in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.
- Nicholas Heath**, Bishop of Worcester and Chancellor of England, had a grant of the temporalities, 26 March, 1555. He was deprived early in the reign of Elizabeth (before 3 February, 1560). Died at Chobham, and was buried there.
- Thomas Young**, Bishop of St. David's, elected 27 January, 1560. Died at Sheffield, 26 June, 1568, and was buried in York Minster.
- Edmund Grindal**, Bishop of London, elected 11 April, 1570. Elected to Canterbury 10 January, 1575.
- Edwin Sands** or **Sandys**, Bishop of London, elected 25 January, 1576. Died at Southwell, 10 July, 1588, and was buried in that Minster.
- John Piers**, Bishop of Salisbury, elected 1 February, 1588. Died at Bishopthorpe, 28 September, 1594, and was buried in York Minster.
- Matthew Hutton**, Bishop of Durham, received the temporalities, 3 April, 1595. Died at Bishopthorpe, 16 January, 1605, and was buried in York Minster.
- Tobias Mathew**, Bishop of Durham, elected 26 July, 1606. Died 29 March, 1628, and was buried in York Minster.
- George Montaign**, Bishop of Durham, elected 26 June, 1628. Probably died 6 November, 1628, and was buried in Cawood Church.
- Samuel Harsnet**, Bishop of Norwich, elected 26 November, 1628. Died at Moreton-Marsh, Gloucestershire, 25 May, 1631, and was buried in Chigwell Church, Essex.
- Richard Neyle**, Bishop of Winchester, elected 28 February, 1631. Died 31 October, 1640, and was buried in York Minster. He was successively Bishop of Rochester, Lichfield, Durham, Winchester, and Archbishop of York.
- John Williams**, Bishop of Lincoln, translated 4 December, 1641. Died 25 March, 1650, at Glothaeth, co. Carnarvon, and was buried at Llandegay, near Bangor.

[See vacant ten years.]

- Accepted Frewen**, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, elected 22 September, 1660. Died at Bishopthorpe, 28 March, 1664, and was buried in York Minster.

Richard Sterne, Bishop of Carlisle, elected 28 April, 1664. Died 18 June, 1683, and was buried in York Minster.

John Dolben, Bishop of Rochester, elected 26 July, 1683. Died 11 April, 1686, and was buried in York Minster.

[*See vacant two years.*]

Thomas Lamplugh, Bishop of Exeter, elected 28 November, 1688. Died at Bishopthorpe, 5 May, 1691, and was buried in York Minster.

Thomas Sharp, Dean of Canterbury, consecrated 5 July, 1691. Died at Bath, 2 February, 1713, and was buried in York Minster.¹

Sir William Dawes, Bart., Bishop of Chester, elected 26 February, 1713. Died 30 April, 1724.

Lancelot Blackburn, Bishop of Exeter, nominated 19 October, 1724. Died 23 March, 1742, and was buried in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster.

Thomas Herring, Bishop of Bangor, nominated to York, 6 April, 1743. Nominated to Canterbury in October, 1747.

Matthew Hutton, Bishop of Bangor, elected 28 November, 1747. Nominated to Canterbury, 29 March, 1757. Fifth in lineal descent from the former Archbishop of York of the same name.

John Gilbert, Bishop of Salisbury, elected 13 May, 1757. Died in 1761.

Robert Hay Drummond, Bishop of Salisbury, elected 5 October, 1761. Died 10 December, 1776.

William Markham, Bishop of Chester, elected 8 January, 1777. Died 3 November, 1807.

Edward Venables Vernon, Bishop of Carlisle, elected 9 December, 1807. He assumed the additional name of **Harcourt**, and was the last Archbishop of York whose jurisdiction extended over Nottinghamshire. He died 5 November, 1847, aged 90.

[By an Order in Council, dated 21 August, 1837, the whole County of Nottingham (except the Deanery of Southwell), forming the Archdeaconry of Nottingham, in the Province and Diocese of York, was detached and dis severed from the said province, and annexed and united to the Province of Canterbury and Diocese of Lincoln. By a further Order in Council, dated 4 June, 1841, the Deanery and exempt or peculiar of Southwell, comprising several parishes, was transferred from the Province of York to that of Canterbury, and placed in the Diocese of Lincoln.]

(¹) The manuscript collections of James Torre (1649-1699), the York antiquary, so frequently quoted in the foregoing pages, and to which special reference will be made in the introduction, were presented by his son, Nicholas, to Archbishop Sharp, whose executors in turn presented them to the Dean and Chapter of York, in whose possession they remain.

Bishops of Lincoln.¹

John Kaye, Bishop of Bristol, elected to Lincoln 23 February, 1827. Died 18 February, 1853.

John Jackson, Canon of Bristol, consecrated at Lambeth, 5 May, 1853. He was translated to the See of London, 4 January, 1869.

Christopher Wordsworth, Canon of Westminster, consecrated in Westminster Abbey, 24 February, 1869. (Resigned 7 February, died 22 March, 1885.)

[By an Order in Council, 2nd February, 1884, the Diocese of Southwell, consisting of the counties of Nottingham and Derby, was formed, the Bishop of Southwell being constituted a body corporate, subject to the metropolitan jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury.]

Bishops of Southwell.²

George Ridding, Head Master of Winchester College, was consecrated at St. Paul's Cathedral, London, 1st May, 1884, and installed³ at Southwell on the 28th of the same month. Died at Thurgarton Priory, Notts., 30 August, buried at Southwell 3 September, 1904.

Edwyn Hoskyns, Bishop Suffragan of Burnley, appointed 11 October, and installed 8 December, 1904.

(¹) Arms of the See of Lincoln:—*Gules*, two lions passant guardant *or*, on a chief *azure* the Holy Virgin and Child sitting crowned and bearing a sceptre of the second.

(²) Arms of the See of Southwell, granted 27 June, 1884:—*Sable*, three fountains *proper*, a chief *or*, thereon a pale *azure* charged with a representation of the Virgin Mary seated bearing the infant Christ *or* between a stag lodged *proper* on the dexter side, and on the sinister a cross raguly *vert*.

(³) In the introduction to *Visitations and Memorials of Southwell Minster*, Camden Society, 1891, p. c., the Editor, Mr. Arthur Francis Leach, late Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, quaintly observes:—"In 1884 the church became a cathedral, but it has no college of canons. The bishop has indeed been installed there, not as bishop, but (alack! the unhistorical and unheard-of innovation!) as dean, with the rector of the parish as sub-dean, and other clergy in the old stalls. As the occupier of Thurgarton Priory, he might more appropriately, and with less breach of historical fitness, have been installed as prior."



ADDENDA.

BINGHAM.—The following note appeared in the *Nottingham Guardian* of September 6th, 1882 :—"There was a sun dial on Bingham Church, which was taken down in 1873, when the church was restored. It is of recent date, with the following :—

1830.

T. Wood, W. Wright, Churchwardens.

Lat. 53°0. Dif. Long. 14°16.

Dce 11.30. W. dis, Sub, St, 8.32.

—— nobis lucem Domine.

J. Strong, delin.

The first word of the Latin is broken off."

BROUGHTON SULNEY.—Page 40. The Rev. Headly Willson, formerly of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, Rector of Broughton Sulney, died, very suddenly, on Monday, February 4th, 1907, at Tandridge, Surrey, aged 57 years, and was interred at Tandridge on the 8th of the same month. On 6 September, 1907, the Rev. Harvey Staunton, B.A., was instituted to this benefice, on the presentation of Mrs. Willson.

CAR COLSTON.—In the records of the Court of the Arch-deacon of Nottingham there are numerous "presentments" made against the Churchwardens of Car Colston concerning the condition of the church and other matters connected therewith. On 14 February, 1570-1, a presentment was made

against Robert Thoroughton¹ and John Arnall, churchwardens of Carcollston for not repairing the graveyard (*cemeterij*). On 14 December, 1576, the churchwardens were presented because "they want the paraphrase of Erasmus."² At a Visitation held in the following year, Robert Winter, vicar, Robert Thoroton and Thomas Fosterd, wardens, and John Hollingworth and Francis Warde, jurors, "said that the Paraphrase of Erasmus which they have is their vicar's and they supposed it to have been their own. Their money is ready, and Elizabeth Walley³ is the patron, of the other part, dwelling in Screaton, and they know not whether she will give her part." On 9 September, 1684, a presentment was made against William Arnold and Richard Wilson, churchwardens, "for the Church being out of repaire in y^e wall of the North Ile and y^e want of a Herse cloth."

Between the years 1718 and 1735, several further presentments were made in the Archdeacon's Court. On 14 May, 1718, an order was made for "The Roofe of y^e Chancell to be repair'd by tileing & drawing y^e Walls within-side where it wants & whitewashing it all over within." On 23 May, 1722, an order was made for "The out walls of y^e Church & Chancell to be cleand from weeds & trees, ye out Pillars [buttresses] to be repair'd by pointing with Morter, 3 locks to be putt to y^e Poorman's box, [and] y^e Chancell roofe to be sett in good repaire." On 7 July, 1729, it was decreed "that the Churchwardens doe provide a Table of Marriage, That they doe repair the seats where wanting, & especially about the font, that they doe make the floor even where wanting especially in

(¹) According to the inscription printed on page 64 *ante*, this Robert Thoroton "died of the plague in the year 1604." He was buried at Car Colston 28 November in that year. By his wife Mary (buried at Car Colston. 21 January, 1632), daughter of Richard Owtram, he had at least six sons and five daughters. He was great-grandfather of Dr. Robert Thoroton.

(²) In the "Articles ministred in the Visitation of the Right Worshipfull Maister John King, Archdeacon of Nottingham, in the Yeare of our Lord God 1599" (Printed at Oxford by Joseph Barnes, Question 4 asks if the following books are kept in the church—"the booke of common praier, two Psalters in prose and meeter, the English Bible in the largest volume, the two tomes of homilies, the paraphrases of Erasmus in English."

(³) Elizabeth Whalley is referred to in the footnote on page 400 *ante*.

the midle Isle, that they doe provide Basses for the Congregation to kneel on in the Church and at the Sacrament," etc. On 9 June, 1735, "appeared personally Thomas Woollerton, Richard Simpson, churchwardens, and after a view had of the Church, the Judge decreed that the pillars without the Church be drawn where wanting, that the Lords Prayer & Creed be set up in the Church the pulpit repaired or new one made."

Page 53. Thomas Hall was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Ely, 18 December, 1669, and priest by the Archbishop of York, 25 September, 1670, the day before he was instituted to the Vicarage of Car Colston into which benefice he was inducted, 1 October, 1670, by Edward Chappell, Clerk. He was inducted into the Rectory of Screveton, 13 December, 1671, by Edward Guy, Vicar of Flintham.

Page 53. Mr. John *Swale* and Mrs. Sophia Gleseby, p. St. Mary, Nottingham, were married, by licence, 24 June, 1729, at Gedling, Notts. John Swaile, clerk, was ordained priest by the Archbishop of York, 16 August, 1730, the day before he was instituted Vicar of Car Colston.

Page 54. Robert Manley was ordained deacon by William, Bishop of Norwich, 14 March, 1730, and priest by Samuel, Bishop of Chester, 5 March, 1731, two days before (a Sunday intervening) he was instituted Vicar of Car Colston, by the Archbishop of York.

Page 54. The advowson of the Vicarage of Car Colston was sold, 2 April, 1750, for the sum of £240, by Richard Porter, Esq., of Arnold, Notts., to the Rev. Henry Martin, of Newark-on-Trent, who, after enjoying the benefice for 38 years and being still described as "of Newark on Trent in the County of Nottingham Clerk," sold the advowson, on 24 March, 1788, to John Key, of Upton, in the County of Nottingham, gentleman, for the sum of £600, and continued in possession of the benefice until his death, 17 years later.

Page 54. William Key, instituted vicar in 1805, married at Newark, 10 April, 1780, Rebecca, daughter of Henry Blagg, of Car Colston. In the later years of his life he retired from the latter place and resided at Newark, where he died in 1836,

aged 85 years. He and his wife are buried in the south aisle of Newark Church, where a slab still commemorates them. (Brown's History of Newark, vol. i., p. 322.)

Page 55. Thomas Blagg, surgeon, who died in 1795, was drowned in attempting to ford the Trent on horseback at Gunthorpe Ferry late at night. The incident is related at length by Throsby in his edition of Thoroton, vol. iii., "Additional Collections."

Page 59, line 24. *For* Sampney *read* Sampey. Robert Sampey was the son of William Sampey (died 1742), of Screveton, referred to at the top of page 398.

Page 61. The altar rails were given in the year 1732 by Ann Margaret (baptized at Car Colston, 17 October, 1675), eldest daughter of Philip Sherard, Esq., and his wife, Anne, eldest daughter of Robert Thoroton, M.D. The following entry appears in the parish register under the year 1750:—"Anna Margareta Sherard buried Augst 16. She gave y^e Rails at y^e Altar in 1732."

COTGRAVE.—Pages 115, 116. Since these pages were printed, a new treble bell, bearing the names of the Rector and Churchwardens, and the date 1906, has been added to the peal. The first, third, and fourth (now the second, fourth, and fifth) bells have been recast, the old inscriptions being reproduced and the words "Recast 1906" added. The clock has been thoroughly repaired and Cambridge chimes added to it, the upper part of the spire rebuilt, and the belfry restored, the total cost of the work being between £600 and £700. A service of dedication and thanksgiving for the restoration of the spire and bells, and the addition of the new bell, was held on All Saints' Day, 1906, the ceremony of dedication being performed by the Bishop of Southwell.

CROPWELL BISHOP.—Page 124, end of line 21. *For* Southwell *read* Cropwell.

Page 128. Add John Porter to the list of Vicars. On 31 July, 1589, he was "presented for non-residence and want of distribution to the poore accordinge to the queenes iniunctions." *Southwell Chapter Records*.

EAST BRIDGEFORD.—Page 147. The following list of the earlier Rectors of East Bridgeford is taken from "Notes from the Muniments of St. Mary Magdalen College, Oxford," by W. D. Macray, M.A. :—

John Langtone, the King's Chancellor, instituted July 22nd, 1294. He was afterwards Bishop of Chichester.

Thomas, son of Robert de Hothebye, presented 29 November, 1315, instituted 13 January, 1316.

Theobald de Chaworth [instituted] 15 December, 1375.

Robert de Skampstone [instituted] 11 April, 1387.

Henry Marstone, on death of Skampstone [instituted] 5 November, 1389.

Hugh Sturmy or Stormy, on resignation of Marstone [instituted] 16 August, 1398.

Nicholas Calchith [instituted] 25 October, 1476.

John Higdon, on death of Christopher Kilceth [instituted] 20 November, 1504.

William Woodwarde.

John Baylie, presented by Sir John Chaworth, and **Owen Oglethorpe**, of Magdalen College, on death of Woodwarde, 1538.

The above list varies from that of Torre, not only in differences of dates, but by the inclusion of two names (John Langtone and Robert de Skampstone) unknown to Torre, and by the omission of Robert Hechard, of whom Torre gives some interesting particulars. To assign John Langtone his proper (or any) position presents some difficulty, for Thoroton states that after the death of John Clarell (which occurred in 1293) the king caused his kinsman, Boniface de Saluciis, to be inducted, and that, after holding the benefice for twenty-four years, he was ejected in favour of Thomas de N. (doubtless identical with Thomas de Outhby or Hothebye), presented by Roger Brabazon, the King's Justice, in right of his wife. In the above list we find that Sir John Chaworth presented John Baylie out of his turn, Owen Oglethorpe being instituted, according to Torre, on the presentation of the Assignees of Magdalen College, the rightful patrons for this turn.

Page 159, lines 5-8. Since this portion of the book was printed we have been informed that "during the last restoration of East Bridgeford church an iron coffin with three horse-shoes on it was found in or near the chancel and reburied." It transpires that in digging for the underpinning of the vestry

walls, a small opening was made into a brick grave, in which the coffin could be felt, but whether it had horse shoes on it or not is not known. The coffin is that of John Walker, a noted blacksmith, who was buried in 1832, whose tombstone is near to (but may have been moved when the vestry was built) and on which appear some curious lines referring to a blacksmith's occupation. We understand that a man now living remembers the funeral, and relates how long he waited at the churchyard gates to see the coffin come up in the procession.

Page 159. "Four years ago the organ in the pretty parish church of St. Peter at East Bridgford was removed and stored away, and the sacred edifice has since then been thoroughly restored. This work, which has been made possible mainly by the generosity of the churchgoers in the village, was completed in December last, and the organ re-erected. A special service of thanksgiving was held in the church on Tuesday [22 January, 1907], at which a large congregation assembled. . . . The organ, which has been thoroughly cleaned and overhauled by Messrs. P. Conacher and Co., of Huddersfield, is a thoroughly efficient instrument, and since its re-erection twelve notes have been added to the swell, in the oboe, and a new stop—a bass flute—has been fitted in the pedal. In addition to this the pressure has been raised from $2\frac{3}{4}$ to $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and the pedal organ is now actuated by tubular pneumatic action. The organ, which comprises in all 565 pipes, has two couplers, from swell to great and from great to pedal, and on the former part of the instrument two combination pedals have been added. This repair and renovation has cost £225, including the erection of the organ chamber, which is placed near the chancel, and it is satisfactory to note that it is all paid for, although a debt of £200 still rests on the church restoration fund." *Nottinghamshire Guardian*, 26 January, 1907.

Page 161. Since this page was printed we find that an oblong brass plate has been placed below that to the memory of Mrs. Alice Barker. It is inscribed:—"To the Glory of God and in loving memory of The Rev. Arthur Alcock Barker, B.D. late Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, for 37 years Rector of this Parish, who died on Oct. 18th 1897, aged 77 years. 'Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord.'"

ELTON.—Page 168. Matthew Bradford, LL.B., who was also Perpetual Curate of Langford-with-Holme, was instituted to the Rectory of South Collingham, 20 February, 1722, on the presentation of the Bishop of Peterborough, and held that benefice until his death in 1751. He was author of "A Sermon Preach'd at the Assizes Held at Nottingham, On Friday, August 2. 1723. By the Honourable Mr. Justice Dormer, and Mr. Justice Denton. By Matthew Bradford, L.L.B. Rector of Elton and South-Collingham in the County of Nottingham . . . Nottingham: Printed by John Collyer. . . ."

Page 171. A faculty for taking down the south aisle of this church was granted 20 November, 1786. *Archdeaconry Records*.

GRANBY.—Page 198. John Britton, Clerk, of the parish of Granby, and Sarah Kirk, of the parish of Oxtun, were married, by licence, at Sneinton, Notts., 10 July, 1730.

HAWKSWORTH.—Page 207. The Rev. John Glenn Bayles, died at Hawksworth Rectory, December 11th, 1906, aged 60, and was interred in Hawksworth churchyard. On 6 September, 1907, the Rev. Harry Clarkson, M.A., was instituted to this benefice, on the presentation of Mrs. Bayles.

Page 216. Mr. J. Romilly Allen, F.S.A., editor of *The Reliquary*, died 5 July, 1907, aged 60 years, after this portion of the book was printed.

HICKLING.—Page 224. The will of Ralph Babington, unnoticed by Torre, is printed in *Testamenta Eboracensia* (Surtees Society) vol. v., p. 124. It is dated 1 February, 1520-1, and commences "Rauf Babyngton, parson and curate of the church of Hiclyng and Althorp, beyng well of body, and stedfast in the faith of Criste, and servaunte of God. To be bur. in the chauncell, streght before the high alter, so that my feete rest under the preste as he stands at Masse in oone of my said churches, so that I dy w'tynne xx^{ti} myles of the same." He made bequests to both his churches, to the mother churches of Southwell and Lincoln, to the churches of Duffield and Ashover, to his relatives, his chaplain, Sir Thomas Hand, and to Sir John Kem, and appointed as his "executors, my

broder Sir John Babyngton Knyght of Rodes, and my brodir, Roland Babington. My broder Sir George Chaworth supervisor." The will was proved 4 March, 1521-2.

Page 229. The inscription on the pillar alms-box is REMEMBER THE POORE H F 1685 R*B. Page 231.—In the east window are two strips of glass inscribed in small characters, "Gul. Mandell' Propæses 1839" and "Quod vult Deus volo." Page 234.—Since writing the footnote we have seen the old wooden-framed striking clock therein referred to. It is in the possession of Mr. John Granville Hopkinson, of Hickling, who informed us that it kept good time down to its removal from the church. It is a one-fingered clock, similar in construction, but smaller in size, to that at Cropwell Bishop, and has neither initials nor date. The finger is 1 foot 11½ inches long. Page 235.—The colours on the shield of six quarters have become much darkened by age. The arms of *De Barre* are "within a bordure gules," and the whole of the six quarters are "within a bordure vert." Above a helmet is this crest—In a coronet of gold an eagle rousant sable, winged or. These arms (the arms of *Margaret of Anjou* within a bordure vert for difference) and crest were granted to *Queens' College, Cambridge*, in 1576.

LANGAR.—Pages 294 and 317. We have again examined the embroidered cloth described by Bishop Trollope as an altar cloth, and which he states has "a border in which are introduced symbolical figures of the twelve tribes of Israel." The cloth is six feet long and five feet wide, and the "symbolical figures" are *ten* in number, three being on either side, and two at each end. Its size and shape, together with the disposition and symbolism of its ornamentation, incline us to think that it is a *herse-cloth*.

OWTHORPE.—Page 358, line 2. *For 1889 read 1879.*

SCREVETON.—The Records of the Archdeaconry of Nottingham contain several references to Screveton Church. On 11

(1) William Mandell, of *Queens' College*, was a Proctor of the University of Cambridge in 1811, and Taxor in 1812. *Le Neve, Fasti*, iii., 632, 647.

June, 1580, the Rector was presented "because the chancel is in decay," and on the same day a presentment was made against the churchwardens "because the church is not in repair." On 3 June, 1581, it was stated that "The churchyard is in decaye," but on the 15th of the same month the churchwardens reported that it was "amended." In 1584 it was presented to the Court that "The chancell wyndowes not repayred," but the Rector and Thomas Hall, churchwarden, went before the Court and stated that they were repaired. On 6 October, 1596, a presentment was made against Thomas Caunte and Walter Howett that "the steple of there church is in decaye and the churchyard not sufficiently fencede," whereupon they were admonished to repair the defect.

Page 387, first paragraph. The church which crowns the hill in the suburb of Ramsgate, known as St. Lawrence's, contains a number of brasses, and several noteworthy monuments, including one to the wife of Froude, the historian. Near the organ is a tablet, inscribed:—

Haud procul hinc situs est
 PETRUS THOROTON, LL.B.,
 Ecclesiarum de Colwicke et West Bridgeford,
 in agro Nottinghamiensi,
 Rector ;
 Ecclesiae collegiatae de Wolverhampton
 Prebendarius.
 Natus est A.D. 1763.
 Decessit A.D. 1817.

Compositum jus, fasque animo, sanctosque recessus
 mentis, et incoctum generoso pectus honesto.

Page 387. A notice of the Rev. George Christopher Hodgkinson, meteorologist, astronomer, Alpine climber, writer on education, and secretary of the National Society, formerly principal of the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester, principal of the Diocesan Training College at York, and head master of the King Edward Grammar School at Louth, appears in "The Dictionary of National Biography," vol. xxvii., p. 65.

SHELFORD.—Page 407. With reference to the first shield mentioned in the footnote, we find that in a letter to us, dated 27 October, 1885, the late Col. A. E. Lawson Lowe says, "from the blue boar for the crest there seems little doubt that the *De Vere* arms are what is intended to be represented, but those arms should be properly—Quarterly gules and or, in the first quarter a mullet argent. The *De Vere* crest is a boar passant azure, armed, bristled, and unguled or, and should be upon a chapeau, but taking the arms in conjunction with the crest I believe that the arms must have been meant for *De Vere*. John, Viscount Beaumont's great-grandmother was a *De Vere*, which may account for the arms appearing in Shelford Church. . . . The second [shield] is undoubtedly *Beaumont*."

WHATTON.—Page 487. We are informed that the stained glass in the east window of the south aisle was designed by Edward Burne-Jones, A.R.A., and executed by William Morris, the noted poet-artist.

CONCLUSION.—It may be of interest to note that twelve ancient Churches and Chapels in the Hundred of Bingham (Adbolton, Kinolton, Newbold, Barnston, St. Aubrey's, Staunton, Radcliffe-on-Trent, Saxendale, Cropwell Butler, Wiverton, Tollerton, and Aslacton) have been entirely demolished, while the old church at Colston Basset remains a ruin. Of these, the churches of Radcliffe-on-Trent and Tollerton, and the chapel of Barnston, have been rebuilt on their old sites, and the churches of Colston Basset and Tollerton, and the chapels of Cropwell Bishop and Aslacton on new sites. It may be observed that the churches at Broughton Sulney, Colston Basset (old church), East Bridgeford, Elton, Flintham, Granby, Kneveton, Scarrington, Owthorp, and Whatton, are reduced in size, and that the church accommodation at Car Colston, Elton, Hawksworth, Kneveton, Thoroton, Tollerton, and Whatton, is in excess of the total population of those parishes.

The foregoing pages record the names of 868 Incumbents, and of six Chantry Priests. In all, 265 monuments, brasses,

mural tablets, incised slabs, and other floor stones, commemorating 447 persons, and 50 stained-glass windows, commemorating 59 persons, are noticed. Particulars are also given of 114 bells, and of 108 pieces (silver, electro-plate, pewter, and brass) of church plate. It is interesting to note that examples of Royal Arms exist in eleven churches, the oldest being those of King Charles the Second, dated 1684, in the tower of Screveton Church.





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